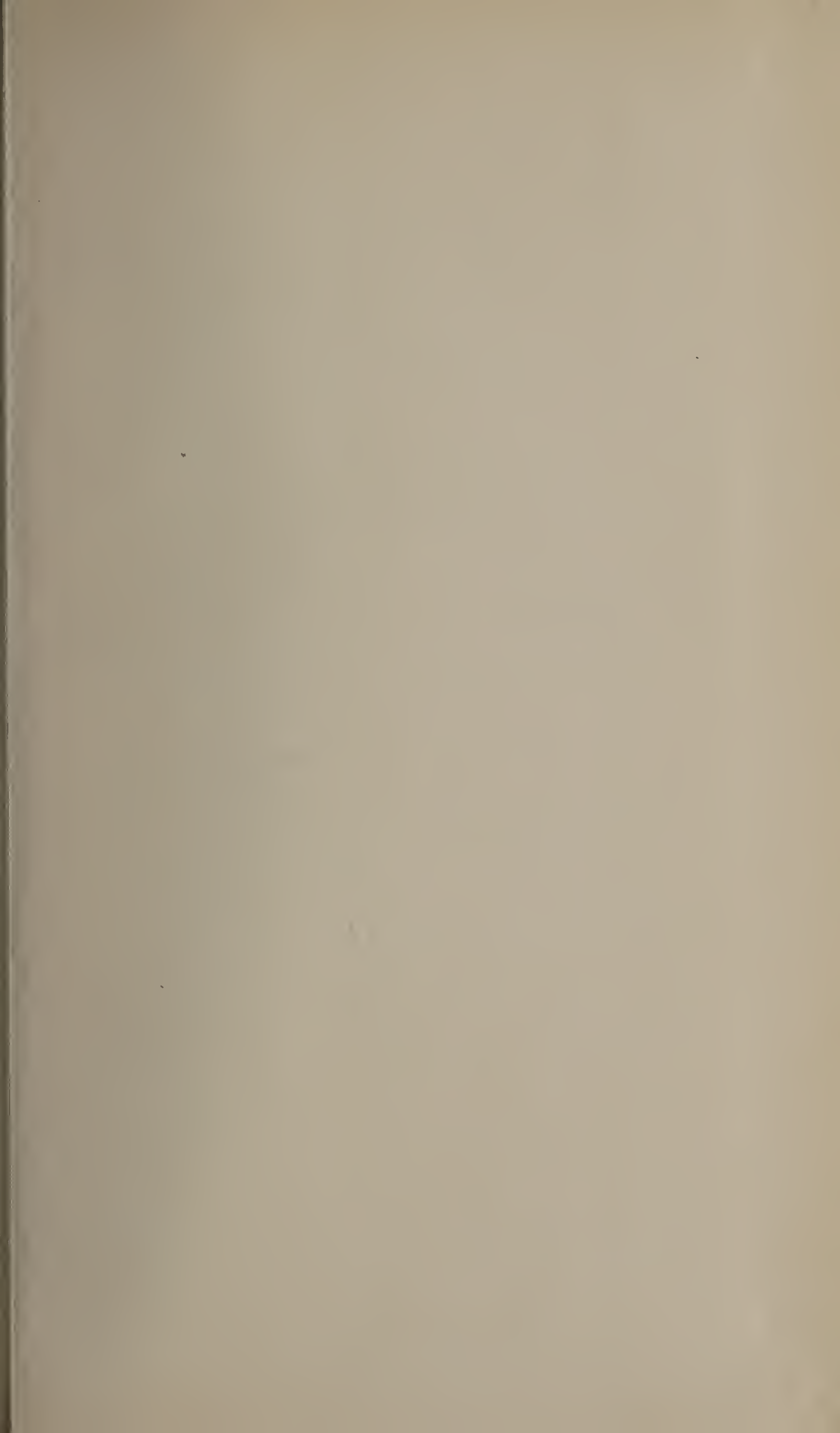




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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY THE TRUSTEES OF THE LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND
THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1918



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II

Massachusetts Training
Schools

1917/18 - 1921/22

8th -

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WHOLESALE

DEPARTMENT

Subject: *Indian Philosophy* (181.4)

Title: THE LIFE AND TEACHING OF NĀROPA, Translated
from the Original Tibetan with a Philosophic-
al Commentary based on the Oral Transmission

Author: HERBERT V. GUENTHER, Head of the Department
of Comparative Philosophy, Sanskrit Univer-
sity, Varanasi

The Book: The Indian pandit Naropa plays an important role in the history of Buddhism. The biography translated in this volume describes with great psychological insight Nāropa's spiritual development from an intellectually oriented pandit to a deeply religious person; it is unique in that it also contains the detailed analysis of his teaching that has been authoritative for the whole of Tantric Buddhism. A special feature of the book is its usefulness in filling the gap in Oriental

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CARL DREYFUS, BOSTON, *Chairman.*

JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Vice Chairman.*

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON.

JOHN F. SCULLY, BROCKTON.

MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.

MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.

LEWIS M. PALMER, M.D., FRAMINGHAM.

JAMES J. SHEEHAN, PEABODY.

AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

F. LESLIE HAYFORD,¹ ROOM 312-E, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*

WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Department.*

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Department.*

¹ Resigned Aug. 1, 1919.

THE SCHOOLS.

1. **Lyman School for Boys**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 430. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at Room 312-C, State House, Boston.

2. **Industrial School for Boys**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 8 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 240. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at Room 312-C, State House, Boston.

3. **Industrial School for Girls**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 312. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Department, whose office is at Room 159, State House, Boston.

PART I.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1918, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CARL DREYFUS, *Chairman*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Vice Chairman*,
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
JOHN F. SCULLY,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
LEWIS M. PALMER,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
AMY E. TAYLOR,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

F. LESLIE HAYFORD,
Executive Secretary.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

THE PROBLEM OF CONTINUALLY INCREASING NUMBERS.

The most notable feature of the past year has been the further large increase in numbers. The facilities of the three schools have been overtaxed and the possibility of adequate training lessened. Commitments have been greater in number than in 1917, although in that year they were greater than in any preceding year. The situation is becoming acute. Relief must soon be secured if the schools are not to fail in the performance of their function.

The Lyman School had 419 boys committed to it during the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, as compared with 384 the preceding year and 257 the year before that. During the year just ended the daily average number of boys actually in the school was 501. The year before (1917) it was 468.

The Industrial School for Boys had 289 commitments during the 1918 fiscal year, as compared with 258 in 1917 and 221 in 1916. The daily average population of the school for 1918 was 252; for 1917 it was 246.

The Industrial School for Girls received 169 new commitments in 1918, as compared with 155 in 1917 and 134 in 1916. The daily average number of girls in the school in 1918 was 341; in 1917 it was 306.

On Nov. 30, 1918, the end of the fiscal year, the situation at each of the schools was as follows: —

The Lyman School, with a normal capacity of 430, had 533 boys.

The Industrial School for Boys, with a normal capacity of 240, had 256 boys.

The Industrial School for Girls, with a normal capacity of 312, had 355 girls.

LENGTH OF STAY IN THE SCHOOLS.

This pressure of numbers has something more than a purely physical importance: it affects very definitely the training which the schools can give to their wards. It also has much to do with the length of time boys and girls can be kept in the schools before being paroled.

Owing largely to this pressure of greater numbers, the period of training in the two schools for boys has been further shortened the past year. During the year just ended the average length of stay of boys paroled from the Lyman School was only twelve and one-sixth months. At the Industrial School for Boys the average length of stay was ten and one-half months.

FARM COTTAGES FOR THE YOUNGER BOYS.

The trustees have already suggested in former reports that the increasing proportion of young boys committed to the Lyman School makes advisable the establishing of additional separate colonies for such boys, instead of further increasing the housing accommodations of the main school. Two such colonies, administered as branches of the main institution, already exist, one at Berlin, 7 miles from the main school, and one about three quarters of a mile distant.

Each of these colonies consists of a dwelling house, farm buildings, and a number of acres of land, and each accommodates approximately 20 boys. Only the youngest boys are sent to these two colonies, where they receive all their training preparatory to being paroled. They do not mingle with the boys at the main school, but live entirely apart. Each colony has its teacher, who gives the boys all their academic schooling.

It has been found feasible at these two colonies to parole the boys in a shorter time than the average length of stay at the main school.

The advantages of such a system are manifest. A much more homelike atmosphere is maintained than would be possible in a large institution, even though organized on the cottage plan, as is the Lyman School. The shorter length of stay and the avoidance of possible contamination from mingling with older and more experienced boys are both desirable.

PAROLE.

The shorter period of training in the schools, rendered necessary by the pressure of numbers, emphasizes the need of good parole work. The supervision exercised by the two parole departments is, in a large measure, a continuation of the training given in the schools. It must be something more than a system of surveillance and reporting: it must assist the boys and girls on parole to develop the ability to stand on their own feet.

The determination of when a boy or girl shall be paroled is a function which the trustees believe, because of its essentially judicial nature, to be of great importance. Each case is decided on its merits, and the trustees conscientiously endeavor to avoid keeping any child in the school longer than his individual needs require, or paroling him too soon for his own good.

A total of 746 children have been placed on parole for the first time during the past year, as compared with 640 the year before.

On Nov. 30, 1918, there were 2,524 children on parole (including 437 boys known to be in the military or naval service of the United States). Of this number, 1,487 were on parole from the Lyman School, 680 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, and 357 on parole from the Industrial School for Girls.

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF THE BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1918, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 3,668, distributed as follows:—

TABLE 1. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1918.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School,	533	1,487	2,020
Industrial School for Boys,	256	680	936
Industrial School for Girls,	355	357	712
Total,	1,144	2,524	3,668

WORK OF THE SCHOOLS.

So far as possible the work of the schools has been carried on along the same general lines as heretofore. The exigencies of the war have modified activities in some degree, particularly by placing a new emphasis upon farm production and upon economies in institution administration. Crowded conditions have likewise made the administration more difficult. In the main, however, the affairs of the schools have been conducted as in the preceding year.

The functions of the schools may be roughly classified as moral training, academic instruction, industrial education, medical treatment, and general physical upbuilding. Moral training is, of course, the basic function, aiming at developing in the child a guiding sense of his duties and obligations toward himself and others, and all the activities of the school should tend toward this objective.

Academic instruction is important, particularly at the Lyman School, where all boys are under the age of fifteen when committed, and at the Industrial School for Girls, where the average age of commitment is only slightly over fifteen. At these two institutions well-graded schools are conducted, very similar in their methods to good public schools. At the Industrial School for Boys the greater age of the inmates (from fifteen to eighteen years at the time of commitment) has resulted in less emphasis being placed on academic schooling, although some education of this sort is given. With the improved facilities provided by the completion of the new central building, greater stress will be laid on academic instruction at this institution.

Industrial training is rendered difficult at the two schools for boys because of the short period of stay in the schools. An attempt is made, however, to give instruction in the rudiments of certain trades, so that upon being paroled those boys who are old enough to go to work may be better fitted for earning a living. At the Industrial School for Girls, where training in the domestic arts is emphasized, it is possible to give a fairly thorough training, although the crowded condition of the school during the past year has rendered this more than ordinarily difficult.

Medical treatment does not ordinarily present a large problem at the two boys' schools. At the Industrial School for Girls, however, the medical work is extremely important.

At all three schools careful attention is given to the physical upbuilding of the children committed. The general physical improvement in most cases is gratifying.

FARM PRODUCTION.

At all three of the schools special emphasis has been placed on increasing the farm production to meet the needs resulting from the war.

HEALTH AT THE THREE SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the influenza epidemic, from which the schools as well as the rest of the State suffered, and an epidemic of measles at the Industrial School for Girls, the general health of the three schools has been excellent. The reports of the school physicians, published herewith, give details of the medical work at the three institutions.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

At the Lyman School the completion of the equipment of the new dairy has been effected, and the extension and repairing of the cow barn finished. The so-called Bailey Place, consisting of a large house, a barn and outbuildings and 10 acres of tillage land, adjoining the school, has been purchased, and the house is now being equipped for the temporary housing of a group of boys to relieve somewhat the congested condition of the school.

At the Industrial School for Boys the construction of the new central building has been practically completed. This will provide a chapel, gymnasium, administrative offices and schoolrooms adequate to the needs of the institution. The independent water system has also been completed, part of the installation of the new electric distributing system done, and the foundation of a new cottage laid.

At the Industrial School for Girls an extension has been added to the piggery, the water supply improved, the system

of sidewalks completed, and improvements made in the heating system of the administration building. An addition to the ice house has also been built and a new wagon shed provided.

WORK OF THE PAROLE DEPARTMENTS.

The supervision of boys and girls on parole from the three schools is performed by two parole departments, one dealing with boys and the other with girls. While the training given by the schools is essential and cannot safely be much curtailed, the work of the parole departments, extending in most cases over a much longer period, is no less essential, and must be adequately provided for. It is during this period, extending from the time of release from the school until the boy or girl becomes twenty-one years of age, or is given a prior discharge, that the actual adjustments to right living in the community are made, and the habits which are likely to be the basis of future conduct are formed. This is in many cases a most critical period, when proper supervising, wise direction and friendly assistance are sorely needed by the paroled boy or girl. This involves not only intelligent dealing with the particular problems of the various individual children, but also the establishing of helpful relations with the families of these children, with the persons in the foster homes in which many of them must be placed temporarily, with their employers, and, in the cases of those who are of school age, with teachers and school authorities.

As the number of commitments to the three schools increases, the work of the parole departments becomes heavier. Both parole departments are in need of additional visitors to carry on their work properly. Particularly is this true of the Boys Parole Department. Adequate supervision of the more than 2,000 boys on parole is apparently impossible with the present force of 10 visitors. The result is the return to the schools, because of violation of parole, of an abnormally large number of boys. It would be financially more economical, as well as better for the boys individually, if a sufficient visiting staff were provided so that more intensive parole work could be done.

The headquarters of the Boys Parole Department, which for many years had been located at the Lyman School, in Westborough, was removed during the past year to the State House. It is expected that this will facilitate the administration of the department, and will also enable the trustees to keep in closer touch with the department's work. The quarters assigned this department in the State House are inadequate, however, and the trustees hope that additional space may be obtained.

Two of the visitors in the Girls Parole Department have been granted leaves of absence to engage in war work, — Miss Mary E. Driscoll, who took charge of the work of the Federal government with delinquent girls in Boston, and Miss Kate B. Lee, who went to France for the American Red Cross.

Details of the work of the two parole departments will be found in the reports of the respective superintendents, appearing on pages 66 to 72 and 95 to 105.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

The Board has granted honorable discharges from its custody to 26 boys and girls during the past year. Eight of these were given to boys who were on parole from the Lyman School; 3 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, and 15 to girls on parole from the Industrial School for Girls.

Whenever an honorable discharge is given, the court of commitment is notified and is requested to enter the fact in its records, in compliance with the statute under authority of which the honorable discharge is granted. Such discharge is a complete release from all penalties or disabilities incurred in consequence of commitment to any of the three schools under this Board. Honorable discharges have a much more far-reaching value, however, than their effect upon their recipients, for they offer an incentive to all children on parole, and present a goal which many strive to attain.

BOYS IN THE SERVICE.

The trustees feel justly proud of the part that has been played in the war by former inmates of the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys. It is known that at the end of the

year (Nov. 30, 1918) a total of 437 boys who were still under twenty-one years of age were in the military or naval service of the United States. This represented 19 per cent of the total number of boys on parole from the Lyman School and 24 per cent of those on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. It is also known that many others, who were over twenty-one years of age, and therefore no longer subject to the supervision of the trustees, were likewise in the service. A number of these boys have been cited for conspicuous bravery, and some gave their lives in the great cause.

DEATH OF FATHER DAVITT.

The war has brought to the trustees a special sense of loss in the death of the Rev. William F. Davitt, at one time in charge of the Catholic religious instruction at the Lyman School. Father Davitt, who was a chaplain with the American Expeditionary Forces, was killed in action on the Western Front on the day of the signing of the armistice. He was a man who made a strong appeal to boys and men, — gentle, brave, manly, a true counselor and spiritual guide, whose influence over the lives of many Lyman School boys will be felt for years to come. The trustees extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved parents and relatives, whose sense of loss must be sanctified by their realization of his dauntless devotion to the right, which led him unafraid into the forefront of battle. His life and example must always be an inspiration to those whose fortune it was to know him.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 16 meetings during the year, in addition to the meetings of the various committees. In spite of the participation of every member of the Board in some form or other of war work, which made extra demands upon his or her time, the percentage of attendance at Board meetings was 74.3 per cent for the year.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

A total of 153 visits have been made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. Forty-seven of these visits were made to the Lyman School, 54 to the Industrial School for Boys, and 52 to the Industrial School for Girls.

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was \$490,953.25, distributed as follows: —

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report,	\$5,627 95
Expenses of Boys Parole Department, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole,	46,242 93
Expenses of Girls Parole Department,	21,489 49
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys,	182,225 53
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys,	107,915 66
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls,	127,451 69
Total,	<hr/> \$490,953 25

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools has risen with the higher trend of commodity prices, having been for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, \$7 for the Lyman School, \$8.22 for the Industrial School for Boys, and \$7.18 for the Industrial School for Girls, as compared with \$5.90, \$7.35 and \$5.99, respectively, the preceding year.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

1. *Industrial School for Boys.*

The General Court of 1918 appropriated \$2,000 for the construction of a foundation for a new cottage for 30 boys and attendants. The work contemplated by this appropriation has now been practically finished; and in order that the additional accommodations which this building would provide may be made available with as little delay as possible, the

trustees urgently recommend that the necessary funds for completing the construction of this cottage, and for furnishing and equipping the same, be appropriated. For several years an additional cottage has been badly needed in order to meet the insistent requirement of additional accommodations, and to enable the school to care for the boys whom the courts have desired to commit to it.

2. *Industrial School for Girls.*

For some time the Industrial School for Girls has been in need of a suitable building for the storage of the vegetables raised on its farm. The present storage building does not provide such facilities, and great inconvenience and danger of loss have been occasioned by the necessity of storing the vegetables in different buildings, unprovided with proper storage facilities.

The trustees accordingly recommend the building of a one-story addition to the present storage building, to be used for a vegetable cellar.

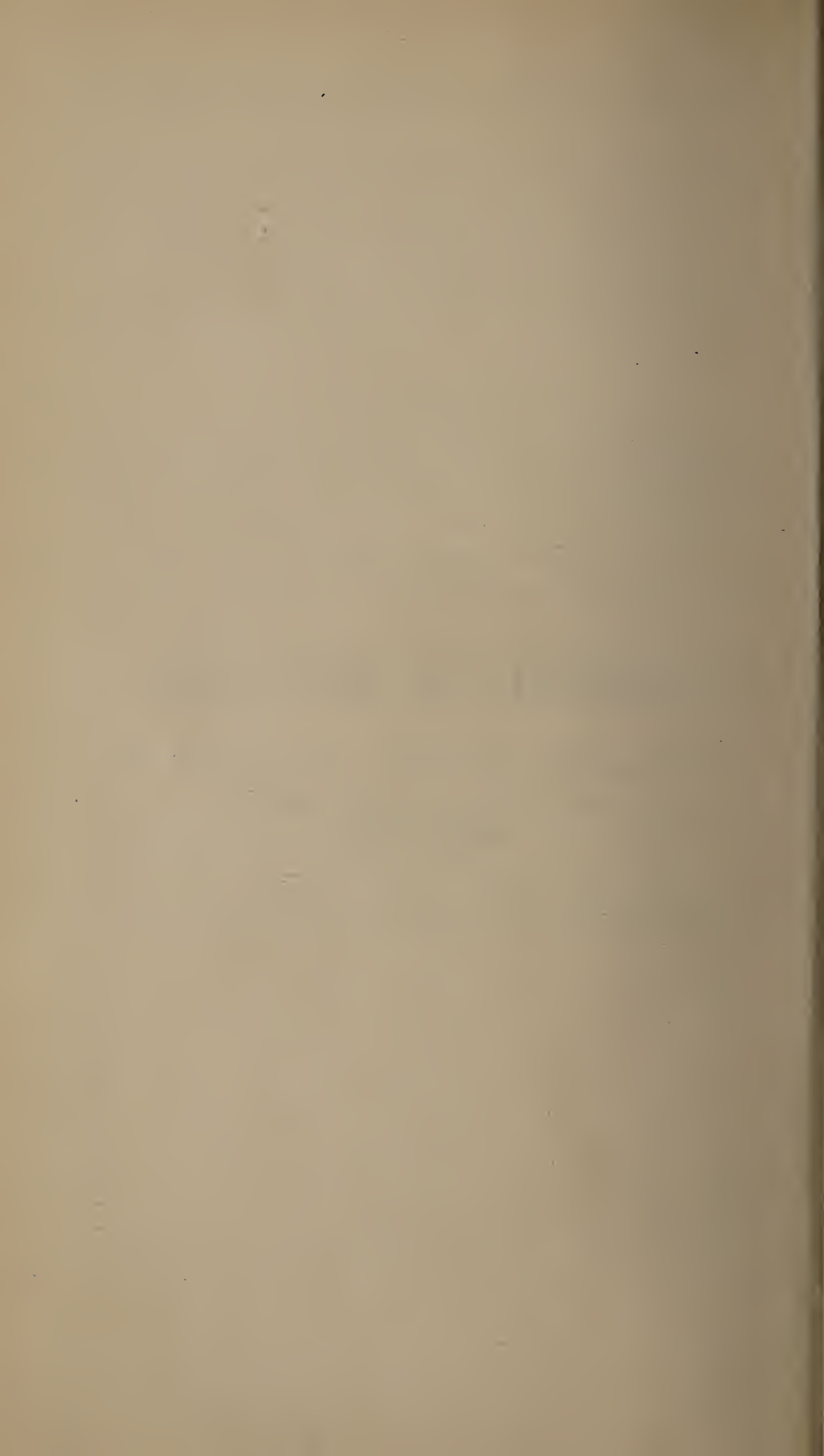
TABLE 2. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1909,	232	97	121	450
1910,	180	79	115	374
1911,	197	139	109	445
1912,	215	177	106	498
1913,	254	202	126	582
1914,	246	239	125	610
1915,	289	218	90	597
1916,	257	221	134	612
1917,	384	258	155	797
1918,	419	289	169	877
Totals,	2,673	1,919	1,250	5,842

PART II.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
DEPARTMENTS.



LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST- BOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

At the time of my last report (Nov. 30, 1917) there were 494 boys in our institution, and on Nov. 30, 1918, the number had increased to 533, the daily average for the year being 500.

Of the 419 new commitments, 180 were under thirteen years of age. Although the opening of the Bailey House (now called Davitt Cottage) for a boys' cottage will relieve the congestion somewhat, other cottages are needed, and I would recommend that farm cottages similar to Berlin and Riverview be constructed as homes for the younger boys, who should be segregated so that they will not mingle with the older boys, and whose stay should be made short.

Statistics for the year show that the length of stay of new commitments in the school has been reduced from fourteen to twelve months, — brought about, in part, by the lack of room. This has resulted in more frequent violations of parole and the return of more boys to the school.

Although masters, matrons and teachers have earnestly tried to overcome the handicap imposed by the congested conditions of cottages and schoolrooms, the results have not been wholly satisfactory. The assembly hall is entirely inadequate as a meeting place for all the boys at the present time, and a new building for assembly purposes should be asked for and the assembly hall could then be made into two good classrooms. Individual and special attention has been given the boys in the classrooms as much as the crowded conditions have permitted. A few have taken up high school work. Excellent work has been done in the drawing and sloyd

classes. The teaching staff, I am glad to say, remains nearly the same. Miss Lydia Hiller, a successful teacher for over seventeen years and acting principal for a part of this year, resigned in July. Mr. Harry J. Butler has succeeded her as principal. He has had much experience with boys, both in school and playground activities, and is successfully meeting his problems here.

The band, under the instruction of our new bandmaster, has won much praise in public performances, and has afforded much pleasure to both officers and boys in the institution.

Much attention has been given to the physical development and play of the boys. During the winter months constant use is made of the swimming pool and gymnasium. An indoor athletic meet in which every boy in the school took part was one of the enjoyable events. In the summer baseball is a feature, many competitive games being played, not only between cottage teams, but with teams from other schools, most of them being played on our grounds, for the benefit of all the boys.

The farm and gardens have made good returns for the year. All cultivated crops, except potatoes, have exceeded our expectations. The hay crop was not so abundant as last year. By clearing shrubs and rocks from the Riverview pasture we are able each year to add more land for cultivation.

The dairy herd has been much improved. Several of the cows found to be unprofitable milkers have been used for beef. We purchased one registered Holstein bull calf and six pure-bred heifer calves, hoping in time to have only pure-bred animals. Prof. J. C. McNutt of the Department of Animal Industry of the Massachusetts Agricultural College made a survey of the stock and farm buildings in June, and made a favorable report of his findings.

The changes in the buildings at Riverview Cottage, including the moving of shed and ice house and remodeling the interior of the barn, allow the work there to be performed more satisfactorily and improve the appearance of the cottage grounds. Two small buildings moved from the Bailey place will be used for housing poultry, as we plan to make poultry raising a feature at Riverview.

An example of the work that the instructors and boys of the industrial classes have done is the repairing of the roof of Wayside Cottage, which was damaged by fire, and the putting of windows in the north side of the general kitchen, thus giving much-needed light and ventilation. Ordinary repairs and the general up-keep of the institution have occupied much of the time of the boys of the industrial classes. When poles and wires were installed to connect the school with the electric current furnished by the Westborough Gas and Electric Company, the boys with their instructors did all the work. The purchase of electricity for the summer months resulted in a very material saving of coal, and some saving in labor.

Additional needs of the school are storage facilities for fruit and vegetables and for flour and grains, and a shed to house wagons, carts and tools. I recommend that the Legislature be asked for an appropriation to cover these needs.

I am glad to report that with the exception of an epidemic of influenza during the early fall the general health of the boys has been good. Details will be found in the physician's report.

Whatever success has been attained during the year has been due in a large measure to the co-operation of officers and teachers, and I am especially grateful to them for their loyalty and faithfulness shown during the influenza epidemic.

I thank the trustees for their support and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. KEELER,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Summary of Work done.

Number of visits by physician,	280
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	7,240
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	485
Number of different patients treated, out-patients,	2,313
Number of different patients treated, ward patients,	176
Average number patients in hospital daily,	5
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily,	24
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients,	65
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients,	11
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients,	10
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients,	0
Number new inmates examined by physician,	399
Number inmates leaving examined by physician,	209
Number inmates returned examined by physician,	34
Number inmates leaving school examined by nurse,	183
Number inmates returned examined by nurse,	65
Number inmates sent to other hospitals,	49
Massachusetts General Hospital,	25
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	24
Number of operations performed,	7
Number of inmates whose vision was tested,	31
Number of inmates given glasses,	20
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated,	59
Number of inmates whose ears were treated,	38
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated,	20
Special cases: —	
Pneumonia,	2
Mumps,	2
German measles,	6
Diphtheria,	5
Hemorrhage in brain,	1

The above statistical report does not include the months of September and October. During these months, because of the influenza epidemic, we found it impossible to keep up the usual hospital reports.

This epidemic was the most severe the school has ever experienced. Within a period of three weeks over 250 boys were ill with influenza. The first case came to the hospital September 4, — a new boy from Plymouth. Between September 4 and September 14, 8 boys were in the hospital with colds, all probably due to grip infection. The disease did not become epidemic until September 15, when 7 cases developed. From this time on the number of cases increased daily until September 20, when 45 boys came down in a single day. The hospital was quickly overrun, and we were obliged to occupy Wachusett Cottage, then Worcester, then Chauncey and finally Lyman. For a time we had over 200 boys in bed, besides a large number of the officers. The problem of obtaining nurses, or, in fact, help of any kind, was most serious, but on the whole we were very fortunate in this respect. The sickest boys were taken to the hospital as soon as we could make room for them, where they were under the constant supervision of Miss Pettigrew, assisted by a number of trained nurses from Worcester and Framingham. The boys who were dangerously ill were provided with special nurses day and night. We had 17 well-defined cases of pneumonia following the influenza, 4 of which cases were fatal. It was not until October 8 that we were again able to accommodate all the sick boys at the hospital. From that time to the present we have continued to have a few new cases, — 5 in October and about 12 in November. The total number of influenza cases to date is 364, exclusive of the officers and nurses.

Aside from the grip epidemic we have had but little sickness. I think we have never had as little during the winter months as we had this past year, — probably due to the steady cold weather. We had as usual a few contagious cases, — 5 of diphtheria, 6 of German measles, 2 of mumps, and also 2 cases of pneumonia, aside from those already referred to.

We had 1 fatal accident, due to a fall, which caused hemorrhage in the brain. We also had 2 appendix cases and 1 hernia case, which were operated on at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 3. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1917,	494
RECEIVED: — Committed,	419
Returned from places,	292
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	69
Runaways captured,	182
Returned from hospitals,	24
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	2
Returned from funerals,	6
Returned from visits to sick relatives,	5
Returned on account of illness,	2
	— 1,001
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,	¹ 11,495
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives,	390
Paroled to others than relatives,	141
Paroled to make their own way,	7
Boarded out,	169
Runaways,	183
Sent to hospitals,	28
Turned over to police,	2
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	14
Entered United States Navy,	5
Entered United States Army,	3
Recommitted to Industrial School for Boys,	1
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	2
Released to funerals,	5
Released to Elmira Reformatory,	1
Deceased,	5
Released to visit sick relatives,	6
	— 962
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1918,	533

¹ This represents 919 individuals.

TABLE 4. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1918, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1918.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	4	100	104
Berkshire,	5	379	384
Bristol,	49	1,121	1,170
Dukes,	1	22	23
Essex,	55	1,712	1,767
Franklin,	6	96	102
Hampden,	37	782	819
Hampshire,	5	161	166
Middlesex,	112	2,411	2,523
Nantucket,	1	22	23
Norfolk,	20	651	671
Plymouth,	15	265	280
Suffolk,	72	2,448	2,520
Worcester,	37	1,241	1,278
Totals,	419	11,411	11,830

TABLE 5. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Fathers born in United States, . . .	25	26	16	25	24	12	23	23	30	27
Mothers born in United States, . . .	14	14	23	21	25	29	20	20	26	48
Fathers foreign born,	13	14	20	14	31	34	21	19	29	41
Mothers foreign born,	24	26	25	16	26	17	24	26	42	24
Both parents born in United States, .	42	29	43	37	35	24	33	32	53	49
Both parents foreign born,	109	79	75	94	123	111	149	104	183	242
Nativity of both parents unknown, . .	31	23	15	23	26	51	32	50	37	33
Nativity of one parent unknown, . . .	24	18	31	31	37	26	31	38	48	52
Per cent of American parentage, . . .	27	27	22	17	14	10	11	12	14	12
Per cent of foreign parentage,	55	55	44	42	48	45	52	40	48	58
Per cent of unknown parentage, . . .	18	18	11	10	10	20	11	19	10	8

TABLE 6. — *Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Born in United States,	198	158	152	190	222	234	282	249	333	363
Foreign born,	30	20	40	24	31	10	7	7	49	53
Unknown nativity,	4	2	5	1	1	2	—	1	3	3

TABLE 7. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1918.	Committed from 1885 to 1917.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	—	—	5	5
Seven,	—	4	25	29
Eight,	4	28	115	147
Nine,	13	90	231	334
Ten,	41	224	440	705
Eleven,	51	441	615	1,107
Twelve,	72	893	748	1,713
Thirteen,	99	1,496	897	2,492
Fourteen,	127	2,262	778	3,167
Fifteen,	12	163	913	1,088
Sixteen,	—	20	523	543
Seventeen,	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	—	2	17	19
Unknown,	—	12	32	44
Totals,	419	5,639	5,518	11,576

TABLE 8. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Had parents,	297
Had no parents,	5
Had father,	36
Had mother,	47
Had stepfather,	11
Had stepmother,	8
Had intemperate father,	130

Had intemperate mother,	2
Had both parents intemperate,	27
Had parents separated,	23
Had attended church,	417
Had never attended church,	2
Had not attended school within one year,	10
Had not attended school within two years,	5
Had been arrested before,	330
Had been inmates of other institutions,	80
Had used intoxicating liquor,	23
Had used tobacco,	185
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested,	114
Were attending school,	195
Were idle,	81
Parents owning residence,	59
Members of the family had been arrested,	96

TABLE 9. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
15,	—	3 ¹	11,	1	5
6,	—	4	11,	1	6
13,	—	5	14,	1	7
20,	—	6	4,	1	8
29,	—	7	5,	1	9
40,	—	8	3,	1	10
45,	—	9	2,	1	11
33,	—	10	4,	2	—
27,	—	11	6,	2	1
23,	1	—	3,	2	2
17,	1	1	1,	2	5
19,	1	2	1,	2	6
20,	1	3	2,	2	8
9,	1	4	1,	2	10

Total number paroled for first time during year, 386; average length of stay in the school, 12.14 months.

¹ Or less.

TABLE 10. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Assault,	8
Breaking and entering,	101
Delinquent child,	65
Larceny,	173
Transferred from custody of State Board of Charity,	25
Stubbornness,	32
Running away,	3
Cruelty to horse,	1
Carrying firearms, malicious injury to real estate,	2
Setting fires,	2
Forgery,	2
Trespassing,	2
Violating regulations of Middlesex County Training School,	3
Total number committed,	419

TABLE 11. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1908-09,	408.23	232	374	96
1909-10,	358.56	180	403	78
1910-11,	324.30	197	354	112
1911-12,	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13,	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14,	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15,	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16,	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17,	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18,	500.07	419	715	247
Average for ten years,	416.33	267.3	473.1	159.8

TABLE 12. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1909,	15.59	1914,	15.23
1910,	15.16	1915,	15.83
1911,	15.44	1916,	15.61
1912,	15.63	1917,	14.33
1913,	15.09	1918,	14.06

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1909,	18.93	1914,	17.24
1910,	18.77	1915,	16.12
1911,	18.49	1916,	15.47
1912,	19.76	1917,	14.43
1913,	18.42	1918,	12.14

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1909,	13.36	1914,	13.27
1910,	13.34	1915,	13.18
1911,	13.57	1916,	13.02
1912,	13.28	1917,	12.98
1913,	13.22	1918,	12.91

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years.

1909,	217	1914,	377
1910,	233	1915,	405
1911,	274	1916,	386
1912,	374	1917,	279
1913,	410	1918,	361

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1909,	\$4.88	\$4.86	1914,	\$5.26	\$5.23
1910,	5.68	5.62	1915,	5.37	5.31
1911,	6.39	6.35	1916,	5.44	5.42
1912,	6.25	6.23	1917,	5.90	5.89
1913,	5.51	5.48	1918,	7.00	6.98

TABLE 13. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

In 1st grade,	3
In 2d grade,	21
In 3d grade,	29
In 4th grade,	73
In 5th grade,	83
In 6th grade,	87
In 7th grade,	65
In 8th grade,	33
In 9th grade,	7
In high school,	9
Special class,	6
Never went to school,	1
Industrial class,	2

TREASURER'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	\$4,142 99
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales: —

Food,	\$6 49
Clothing and materials,	32 00
Heat, light and power,	12 88

Farm and stable: —

Cows and calves,	\$40 00
Hides,	21 30
Vegetables,	138 00

199 30

Repairs, ordinary,	147 46
--------------------	--------

 \$398 13

Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances,	97 73
----------------------------	-------

 495 86
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance of 1917,	\$3,755 82
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	7,000 00
Approved schedules of 1918,	\$165,411 21
Less returned,	5 00

 165,406 21

 176,162 03

Special appropriations,	3,203 64
-------------------------	----------

Lyman trust fund income, approved schedules, 1918,	627 47
--	--------

Total,	\$184,631 99
--------	--------------

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$495 86
--	----------

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1917,	\$7,828 81
Eleven months' schedules, 1918,	165,406 21
November advances,	3,748 56

 176,983 58

Amount carried forward,	\$177,479 44
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$177,479 44
Special appropriations: —			
Approved schedules, 1918, and balance July			
schedule, 1917,	\$3,273 64		
November advances,	9 80		
			3,283 44
Lyman trust fund income, approved schedules, 1918,			627 47
Balance, Nov. 30, 1918: —			
In bank,	\$3,195 37		
In office,	46 27		
			3,241 64
Total,			\$184,631 99

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$182,240 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	182,225 53
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth,	\$14 47

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —			
Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent,	\$2,700 00		
General administration,	11,741 11		
Medical service,	1,400 00		
Ward service (male),	18,805 07		
Ward service (female),	16,841 83		
Repairs,	2,915 02		
Farm and stable,	2,796 88		
Grounds,	590 63		
			\$57,790 54
Religious instruction: —			
Catholic,	\$918 01		
Jewish,	245 00		
Protestant,	387 50		
			1,550 51
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —			
Advertising,	\$1 07		
Automobiles,	186 40		
Automobile repairs and supplies,	400 78		
Postage,	572 40		
Printing and binding,	179 60		
Stationery and office supplies,	500 81		
Telephone and telegraph,	450 75		
Travel,	841 29		
Sundries (reports),	18 08		
Freight,	36 89		
			3,188 07
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$62,529 12

Amount brought forward, \$62,529 12

Food: —

Butter,	\$341 11	
Butterine,	1,435 61	
Beans,	2,245 12	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	357 82	
Canned soups,	27 92	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	2,963 87	
Cheese,	181 30	
Eggs,	1,103 43	
Flour,	9,842 51	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,678 50	
Fruit (fresh),	47 58	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	496 03	
Lard and substitutes,	915 89	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	166 35	
Meats,	8,130 44	
Milk (fresh and substitutes),	11 80	
Molasses and syrups,	926 21	
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	658 10	
Potatoes,	20 00	
Seasonings and condiments,	606 52	
Sugar,	1,766 19	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	636 99	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	433 55	
Freight,	448 95	
		<hr/>
		35,441 79

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$843 76	
Clothing (outer),	4,693 70	
Clothing (under),	1,637 12	
Dry goods for clothing,	4,262 57	
Hats and caps,	148 66	
Leather and shoe findings,	4,099 43	
Machinery for manufacturing,	542 89	
Socks and smallwares,	1,691 35	
Freight,	126 09	
		<hr/>
		18,045 57

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$648 47	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	115 54	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	483 63	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	285 00	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	143 03	
Kitchen and household wares,	1,469 98	
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,781 21	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	294 14	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	488 12	
Freight,	85 26	
Electric lamps,	439 38	
		<hr/>
		6,233 76

Amount carried forward, \$122,250 24

Amount brought forward,		\$122,250	24
Medical and general care: —			
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$209	17	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	434	57	
Funeral expenses,	125	15	
Ice and refrigeration,	221	51	
Manual training supplies,	136	63	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	766	01	
Medical attendance (extra),	709	20	
Return of runaways,	1,369	08	
School books and supplies,	489	05	
Matches,	7	42	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	185	40	
Water,	1,108	34	
Freight,	25	44	
Sewer rental and repairs,	619	00	
			6,405 97
Heat, light and power: —			
Coal,	\$21,263	05	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	12,509	36	
Electricity,	1,381	90	
Oil,	417	55	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	208	84	
Freight,	14	04	
Wood,	35	00	
			35,829 74
Farm and stable: —			
Bedding materials,	\$172	60	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	111	99	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	97	15	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	75	05	
Fencing materials,	63	93	
Fertilizers,	790	00	
Grain, etc.,	8,689	20	
Hay,	56	00	
Harnesses and repairs,	152	65	
Horses,	265	00	
Cows,	1,239	70	
Other live stock,	38	00	
Rent,	353	27	
Spraying materials,	133	76	
Stable and barn supplies,	30	09	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	685	37	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	428	14	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	150	59	
Freight,	125	61	
			13,658 10
Repairs, ordinary: —			
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$98	40	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,060	09	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	217	21	
Labor (not on pay roll),	149	63	
Amounts carried forward,	\$1,525	33	\$178,144 05

Amounts brought forward,	\$1,525 33	\$178,144 05
Repairs, ordinary — <i>Con.</i>		
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	633 45	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	734 10	
Plumbing and supplies,	211 05	
Roofing and materials,	75 51	
Steam fittings and supplies,	429 42	
Tools, machines, etc.,	93 66	
Boilers, repairs,	97 53	
Engines, repairs,	155 60	
Freight,	99 62	
Machinery repairs,	26 21	
		4,081 48
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$182,225 53

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1917,		\$2,694 38
Appropriations for fiscal year,		10,870 50
Total,		\$13,564 38
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$8,703 64	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	72	
		8,704 36
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$4,860 02

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.		
<i>Resources.</i>		
Cash on hand,	\$3,241 64	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): —		
Account of maintenance,	\$3,748 56	
Account of special appropriations,	9 80	
		3,758 36
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1918, schedule,	9,819 32	
		\$16,819 32
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Schedule of November bills,		\$16,819 32

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 500.7.

Total cost for maintenance, \$182,225.53.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.9988.

Receipt from sales, \$398.13.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0152.

All other institution receipts, \$97.73.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0037.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Dairy equipment,	Res. 1916, chap. 105	\$700 00	\$74 55	\$699 46	\$0 54 ¹
Extension and repair of cow barn,	Res. 1917, chap. 91	3,000 00	2,619 11	2,999 82	18 ¹
Changes in administration building,	Res. 1918, chap. 57	1,300 00	—	—	1,300 00
Purchase of Bailey place,	Res. 1918, chap. 57	8,370 00	6,009 98 ²	6,009 98 ²	2,360 02
Repairing damaged cottage,	—	1,200 00 ³	—	—	1,200 00
		\$14,570 00	\$8,703 64	\$9,709 26	\$4,860 02

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

² \$5,500 paid from State House direct.

³ Transferred from extraordinary expenses, Nov. 21, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. KEELER,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1918.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

37 acres, 147 rods grounds (about buildings),	\$10,774 81	
103 acres, 140 rods mowing,	13,503 75	
87½ acres tillage,	10,002 06	
13½ acres orchard,	1,710 00	
11 acres, 45 rods woodland,	338 43	
115 acres pasture,	2,875 00	
19 acres, 49 rods waste and miscellaneous, .	729 04	
⅙ acre railroad siding,	200 00	
		\$40,133 09

Buildings.

Willow Park cottagé,	\$5,000 00
Maple cottage,	3,700 00
Elms cottage,	22,000 00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages,	38,000 00
Gables cottage,	9,000 00
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00
Oak cottage,	16,000 00
Boulder cottage,	17,000 00
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00
Bailey (now Davitt) cottage,	5,500 00
Administration building,	11,100 00
The Inn,	1,000 00
Storehouse,	12,300 00
School building,	43,400 00
Power station,	44,043 00
Greenhouse,	2,000 00
Scale building,	500 00
Hospital,	12,000 00
Piggery,	1,000 00
Cow barn,	14,500 00
Creamery building,	1,436 00
Hen houses,	1,200 00

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$328,579 00	\$40,133 09
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$328,579 00	\$40,133 09
Horse barn and fire station,	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house,	.	.	.	.	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn,	.	.	.	.	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,	.	.	.	.	50 00	
Ice house,	.	.	.	.	1,550 00	
Subways,	.	.	.	.	6,765 00	
Heating system,	.	.	.	.	10,049 00	
Hot-water system,	.	.	.	.	3,465 00	
Sewerage system,	.	.	.	.	10,650 00	
						373,188 00
Berlin house and grounds,	.	.	.	.	\$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	.	.	.	.	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres,	.	.	.	.	1,100 00	
						6,000 00
Total real estate,	.	.	.	.	.	\$419,321 09
PERSONAL PROPERTY.						
Personal property,	.	.	.	.	.	146,612 36
Total valuation of property,	.	.	.	.	.	\$565,933 45

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	494	—	494
Number received during the year,	1,001	—	1,001
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	962	—	962
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	533	—	533
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	500.70	—	500.70
Average number of officers and employees during year, .	48.50	42.69	91.19

Number in Care of Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department, Nov. 30, 1918,	1,487
Number coming of age during the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department,	171
Employees of Parole Department,	13

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —	
1. Salaries and wages,	\$57,790 54
2. Clothing,	18,045 57
3. Subsistence,	35,441 79
4. Ordinary repairs,	4,081 48
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, .	66,866 15
	<hr/> \$182,225 53
Extraordinary expenses: —	
1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, . . .	8,783 44
Total for institution,	<hr/> \$191,008 97

Expenditures for Parole Department.¹

Salaries for visitors,	\$15,841 34
Other expenses,	12,856 16
Board of boys under fourteen,	15,930 98
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,614 45
	<hr/> \$46,242 93

¹ The Parole Department handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Department of both institutions, except that “boarded boys under fourteen” and “instruction in public schools of boys boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Events at the school during the past year have been of the usual routine sort. In spite of the difficulty of securing adequate employees, the boys have responded well, and much work has been done on the farm and in bettering the general appearance of the institution.

CONSTRUCTION.

The foundation for a new cottage has been completed, \$2,000 being appropriated for this purpose.

The new water system has given more than a year of service and is apparently entirely satisfactory.

Once more I must call your attention to the need of a new hospital, and a new kitchen and laundry building. All of this equipment as originally installed was considered only temporary, and the school has long since outgrown its capacity. Before the new kitchen and laundry building is planned I would suggest that you seriously consider the question of a congregate dining room. Such a dining room would be of advantage as far as cost of feeding is concerned, and I believe would offer as good, if not better, opportunity for training the boys in table conduct; furthermore, it would relieve the cottage masters and matrons from being in contact with the boys as continuously as they are at present. Such relief would make for better work when in direct charge of their boys.

HEALTH.

The general health of the school has continued excellent. On March 17 one boy died suddenly of acute peritonitis. During the recent epidemic of influenza we had 110 cases among the boys and 10 among the staff members (of which number 5 boys and 1 staff member developed pneumonia), with no deaths.

Our boys gain rapidly in weight while at the school, and almost without exception their physical condition is exceptionally good when they are released upon parole.

RECREATION.

It has been possible to give this phase of the school life additional attention. There has developed much interest in the production of bits of drama and comedy by groups of boys in the different cottages. A new moving-picture machine has been a source of much enjoyment, and during the coming winter arrangements have been made for educational films to be sent each week from the Bureau of Economics at Washington. It is planned to have at least one evening a week devoted to some sort of lecture or talk, which should increase the general fund of information of the boys.

FARM.

A great effort was made to have the farm as productive as possible during the past year. The value of the total production of farm crops used for food was \$29,550, as against \$22,893 the previous year. This means that 61 per cent of the cost of our total food consumption came from the farm. Following is a comparative list of the more valuable products produced:—

	1918.	1917.
Poultry (pounds),	982	2,764½
Pork (pounds),	12,017	17,201
Beef (pounds),	4,049	8,864
Eggs (dozens),	2,338	3,037
Milk (quarts),	154,784	131,097
Vegetables (bushels),	9,818	4,457
Fruits (bushels),	552	609½

GENERAL.

The policy of considering individually each case to be paroled, and paroling the boy on the merits of his case alone, has been continued as during the past few years. The average length of stay of first commitments for the year past was ten and one-half months as against eleven and three-quarters months for the year previous. That this may not be a clear gain is evidenced by the fact that 86 boys were returned for violation of parole, whereas only 61 were returned during the previous year. The increased number returned is particularly disturbing in view of the good industrial conditions existing during the year, which should have tended to keep the weaklings afloat. There were also many potential parole failures who enlisted in the army and navy. Is the length of stay at the school too short as the institution is now organized, or has the Parole Department been unable to cope with the increased number turned over to them, — *i.e.*, 262 this year as against 208 the year previous, — or is there some other factor to be considered? In this connection I also call your attention to the fact that this year we have had committed to us 289 boys as against 258 the year previous, and have dealt with 585 different individuals as against 507 the previous year.

The increased number of boys returned from parole is developing a situation which needs attention. We have had constantly with us during the past year between 20 and 25 of these boys, and the outlook is that we will have more of them if industrial conditions do not continue exceptionally good. These boys are apt to be of the "wise guy" type, who do not take their training as kindly as the new boys, and are more prone to bring in stories of successful crookedness. I thoroughly believe they should not mingle, as they do at present, with boys who are in the institution for the first time, and those who are under discipline. I am endeavoring to segregate my new boys without increasing the present force of masters. Placing returned paroles in a separate cottage would entail the engaging of two more masters, but I believe the expense of this would be thoroughly warranted.

With the completion of the new central building, we are

fitted, so far as physical equipment is concerned, to do work of a very high grade. The matter of general care of the boys, housing and the like, is pretty well standardized; and although there are many ways in which we can improve in this direction, our real advance must be towards a more intensive character study and training for character development.

Although industry should be the backbone of our system, I believe no boy should be allowed to remain in the school for any great length of time without several hours a week of real mental effort. For those who may be classed as illiterates, and for those who have not reached the fifth grade, this is provided; but for the others I believe special courses should be developed in literary work, in debating, in some sort of general science, — possibly history and the like. It might be possible to hold night school, say three nights a week, if teachers could be secured for this work.

Furthermore, as character building is our chief aim, I believe we ought to have the services of a psychologist who can make such determinations as to mentality as are possible in a direct way, and who also will be a man capable of assisting us in character analysis. Our ideal should be to have an analysis of each boy who comes to us, and the boy's training based upon such an analysis.

I would call your attention to the fact that there are between 350 and 400 of our former boys who are in the service of the army and navy, — 4 at least having received the Distinguished Service medal, and we have learned of 5 who have made the supreme sacrifice.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,

Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys, at Shirley, for the year 1918, is hereby respectfully submitted.

The health of the inmates of the school during the greater part of the year has been excellent.

Until the advent of the influenza, in September, there was no epidemic of any kind, and the attention of the physician was occupied mostly by minor ailments and accidents of slight degree of severity.

Owing to the close proximity of Camp Devens, we were constantly on the alert to prevent the entrance into the school of any contagious disease, and I am pleased to report that while the town of Shirley suffered considerably in this respect, the school has been more free from infectious disease than it has been for a number of years.

Like all other institutions and communities, our school became infected with influenza during the great pandemic of that disease in September and October. Our first cases occurred about the middle of September, and we were not free from the malady until the latter part of October. In all we had 110 inmates and 10 officers afflicted with the disease. As the great majority of cases occurred at the same time we were obliged to use two cottages as emergency hospitals and one as a convalescent ward. Every boy who became infected with influenza was immediately put to bed and obliged to remain there for two weeks, after which time he was treated as a convalescent for one week before returning to work. In the opinion of the physician the fact that all of our inmates recovered was due to this enforced rest in bed coupled with the excellent care given them.

Although it was at that time almost an impossibility to obtain nurses, we were fortunate in securing the services of two nurses to assist our regular nurse during the height of the epidemic.

Following the influenza we had five cases of pneumonia and three cases of mastoiditis among the boys, and one case of pneumonia among the officers.

I take this opportunity of again bringing to the attention of the trustees the necessity of a larger and better-equipped hospital. Although the institution has grown to three times its original size, we are compelled to take care of the health of the inmates with the same equipment we had when the population of the school numbered only 100, and which was then not adequate for our needs.

We still continue the policy of immunizing all new commitments against diphtheria by means of the toxin-antitoxin treatment, and have had no recurrence of the epidemic of diphtheria which caused us so much concern three years ago.

The following is a summary of the work performed during the year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school,	531
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department, . .	3,956
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	304
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department,	1,432
Total number of patients admitted to hospital,	304
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, . . .	242
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	75
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	5
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day,	115
Smallest number of patients in hospital in one day,	2
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician, . . .	303
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, . .	346
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, .	86
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution: —	
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	3
Massachusetts General Hospital,	3
State Infirmary, Tewksbury,	1
Psychopathic Hospital,	1

Operations performed: —

Incision for septic condition,	36
Suture of incised wounds,	20
Fracture of clavicle,	1
Fracture of wrist, — radius at wrist,	1
Fracture of tibia,	1
Fracture of finger,	1
Dislocation of humerus,	1
Penetrating wound of eye with prolapse of iris,	1
Culturing of nose and throat,	41
Schick test administered,	303
Number of immunizations by toxin-antitoxin,	321
Etherizations,	15
Number of new inmates during the year whose vision was tested,	303
Number of new inmates during the year whose hearing was tested,	303
Number of glasses prescribed,	18

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. H. A. Draffin.

Number of amalgam fillings,	501
Number of cement fillings,	212
Number of cleanings,	190
Number of treatments,	90
Number of extractions,	290

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 14. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1917,	244
Committed during the year,	289
Received from the Lyman School for Boys on transfer,	14
Returned from parole,	86
Returned from leave of absence,	11
Returned from hospitals,	5
	<hr/> 1 649
Paroled,	262
Returned paroles placed out,	71
Granted leave of absence,	12
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	4
Taken to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4 ²
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital,	3 ³
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys,	2
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	2
Taken to Monson State Hospital,	1
Returned to court, over or under age,	2
Released on majority,	1
Absent without leave,	29
	<hr/> 393
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1918,	256

TABLE 15. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Both parents born in the United States,	75
Both parents foreign born,	169
Father native born and mother foreign,	26
Father foreign born and mother native,	18
Mother foreign born and father unknown,	4
Father foreign born and mother unknown,	3
Mother native born and father unknown,	2
Nativity of both parents unknown,	6
	<hr/>
Total,	303

¹ This represents 585 individuals.³ Died while in hospital, 1.² Released on parole from Infirmary, 1.

TABLE 16. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Born in the United States,	253
Born in foreign countries,	49
Italy,	12
Canada and the Provinces,	10
Russia,	8
Portugal and Western Islands,	6
Austria,	3
Greece,	3
England,	2
Scotland,	2
Sweden,	2
Ireland,	1
Unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	303

TABLE 17. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Larceny,	113
Breaking and entering and larceny,	57
Stubborn child,	41
Delinquent child,	17
Breaking and entering,	13
Running away,	9
Vagrancy,	8
Larceny of auto,	7
Unlawful appropriation,	5
Robbery,	5
Assault and battery,	5
Fornication and similar offences,	3
Assault with intent to rob,	3
Idle and disorderly,	3
Assault,	3
Disturbing the peace,	2
Carrying weapon,	2
Breaking glass, defacing building, malicious injury to personal property, train riding, forgery, endangering safety of persons riding upon trains, stealing,	7
<hr/>	
Total number admitted,	303

TABLE 18. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Had parents living, own or step,	228
Had father only,	23
Had mother only,	33
Parents unknown,	2
Both parents dead,	13
Had stepfather,	15
Had stepmother,	17
Had intemperate father,	84
Had intemperate mother,	5
Parents separated,	26
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned, .	78
Had parents owning residence,	42
Had not attended school within one year,	74
Had not attended school within two years,	94
Had not attended school within three years,	54
Had been in court before,	123
Had used intoxicating liquor,	11
Had used tobacco,	243
Had been inmate of another institution,	48

TABLE 19. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.¹*

15-16 years,	133
16-17 years,	121
17-18 years,	42
Apparently over 18, ²	6
Apparently under 15,	1
Total,	303

TABLE 20. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

In 2d grade,	2
In 3d grade,	6
In 4th grade,	15
In 5th grade,	31
In 6th grade,	48
In 7th grade,	73

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads, "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."² Including Lyman School transfers.

In 8th grade,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
In 9th grade,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
In high school,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Special classes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	303

TABLE 21. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
4,	—	1	15,	—	9
2,	—	2	27,	—	10
10,	—	3	62,	—	11
5,	—	4	55,	1	—
10,	—	5	26,	1	1
4,	—	6	21,	1	2
5,	—	7	7,	1	3
5,	—	8	4,	1	4

Total number paroled for the first time during year, 262; average length of stay in the school, 10.52 months.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918,	\$4,449 23
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales:—

Farm and stable:—

Cows and calves,	\$261 50
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Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances,	.	\$67 27
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Sundries,	.	45 81
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<u>113 08</u>

<u>374 58</u>

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1917,	.	\$5,529 59
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Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	3,000 00
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Approved schedules of 1918,	.	98,067 22
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<u>106,596 81</u>

Special appropriations,	.	29,433 55
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Total,	.	\$140,854 17
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	.	\$374 58
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Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule 1917,	.	\$9,978 82
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Eleven months' schedules, 1918,	.	98,067 22
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November advances,	.	1,653 76
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<u>109,699 80</u>

Special appropriations, approved schedules,	.	29,433 55
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Balance, Nov. 30, 1918:—

In bank,	.	\$1,041 33
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In office,	.	304 91
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<u>1,346 24</u>

Total,	.	\$140,854 17
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$109,434 23
Expenses (as analyzed below),	107,915 66
<hr/>	
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$1,518 57

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —

Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent,	\$2,700 00	
General administration,	9,260 85	
Medical service,	1,187 50	
Ward service (male),	10,864 17	
Ward service (female),	2,983 69	
Repairs,	6,361 98	
Farm and stable,	5,878 63	
	<hr/>	\$39,236 82

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$600 00	
Jewish,	300 00	
Protestant,	219 69	
	<hr/>	1,119 69

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Automobiles,	\$729 25	
Automobile repairs and supplies,	61 81	
Postage,	508 24	
Stationery and office supplies,	600 44	
Telephone and telegraph,	352 30	
Travel,	550 05	
Sundries,	19 58	
Freight,	29 11	
	<hr/>	2,850 78

Food: —

Butterine,	\$165 82	
Beans,	1,614 63	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	51 06	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,460 15	
Cheese,	94 07	
Eggs,	112 31	
Flour,	6,035 09	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,095 37	
Fruit (fresh),	63 61	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	44 90	
Lard and substitutes,	1,178 40	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	185 63	
Meats,	2,312 98	
Molasses and syrups,	900 26	
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	84 07	
Potatoes,	152 00	
Seasonings and condiments,	381 31	
Sugar,	1,011 80	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	525 86	
Vegetables (fresh),	39 36	
	<hr/>	

Amounts carried forward, \$17,508 68 \$43,207 29

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$17,508 68	\$43,207 29
Food — <i>Con.</i>						
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	.	.	.	.	392 62	
Sundries,	.	.	.	.	210 56	
Freight,	.	.	.	.	324 68	
						18,436 54
Clothing and materials: —						
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	.	.	.	.	\$2,528 70	
Clothing (outer),	.	.	.	.	423 00	
Clothing (under),	.	.	.	.	2,223 30	
Dry goods for clothing,	.	.	.	.	2,968 95	
Hats and caps,	.	.	.	.	158 13	
Leather and shoe findings,	.	.	.	.	420 88	
Socks and smallwares,	.	.	.	.	800 50	
Sundries,	.	.	.	.	15 18	
Freight,	.	.	.	.	55 47	
						9,594 11
Furnishings and household supplies: —						
Beds, bedding, etc.,	.	.	.	.	\$741 63	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	.	.	.	.	461 86	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	.	.	.	.	1,054 87	
Dry goods and smallwares,	.	.	.	.	548 00	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	.	.	.	.	148 17	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	.	.	.	.	75 85	
Kitchen and household wares,	.	.	.	.	691 55	
Laundry supplies and materials,	.	.	.	.	874 96	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	.	.	.	.	162 97	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	.	.	.	.	123 62	
Sundries,	.	.	.	.	30 76	
Freight,	.	.	.	.	89 46	
Electric lamps,	.	.	.	.	135 66	
						5,139 36
Medical and general care: —						
Books, periodicals, etc.,	.	.	.	.	\$315 68	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	.	.	.	.	290 15	
Funeral expenses,	.	.	.	.	63 84	
Manual training supplies,	.	.	.	.	268 41	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	.	.	.	.	490 42	
Medical attendance (extra),	.	.	.	.	152 73	
Return of runaways,	.	.	.	.	388 10	
School books and supplies,	.	.	.	.	30 75	
Tobacco, pipes, matches,	.	.	.	.	22 38	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	.	.	.	.	35 38	
Sundries,	.	.	.	.	207 61	
Freight,	.	.	.	.	50 66	
						2,316 01
Heat, light and power: —						
Coal,	.	.	.	.	\$7,071 00	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	.	.	.	.	3,096 71	
Electricity,	.	.	.	.	1,576 00	
Oil,	.	.	.	.	103 78	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	.	.	.	.	149 98	
Freight,	.	.	.	.	2 00	
						11,999 47
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$90,692 78

Amount brought forward, \$90,692 78

Farm and stable: —

Blacksmithing and supplies,	\$298 68	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	146 10	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	196 34	
Fencing materials,	38 85	
Fertilizers,	1,187 55	
Grain, etc.,	7,450 27	
Hay,	539 55	
Harnesses and repairs,	148 20	
Horses,	50 00	
Other live stock,	130 00	
Rent,	105 00	
Spraying materials,	216 77	
Stable and barn supplies,	181 70	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	1,036 47	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	699 51	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	154 61	
Sundries,	53 34	
Freight,	531 65	
		<hr/>
		13,164 59

Grounds: —

Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	\$4 50	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	98 08	
Sundries,	179 46	
Freight,	98	
		<hr/>
		283 02

Repairs, ordinary: —

Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$77 12	
Electrical work and supplies,	295 13	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	431 09	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	809 33	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	487 58	
Plumbing and supplies,	562 82	
Roofing and materials,	192 25	
Steam fittings and supplies,	129 74	
Tools, machines, etc.,	213 69	
Boilers, repairs,	247 89	
Sundries,	11 54	
Freight,	69 69	
		<hr/>
		3,527 87

Repairs and renewals: —

Veneer press,	\$100 00	
Smokestack,	141 00	
Freight (on stack),	6 40	
		<hr/>
		247 40

Total expenses for maintenance, \$107,915 66

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	\$36,983 86	
Appropriations for fiscal year,	2,000 00	
		<hr/>
Total,	\$38,983 86	
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	29,433 55	
		<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$9,550 31	

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$1,346 24	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	1,653 76	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1918, schedule,	6,848 44	
	<hr/>	\$9,848 44

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$9,848 44
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 252.32.

Total cost for maintenance, \$107,915.66.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.2248.

Receipt from sales, \$26 .50.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0199.

All other institution receipts, \$113.08.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0086.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Central building,	{ Res. 1916, chap. 137 }	\$97,700 00	\$26,590 33	\$92,576 40	\$5,123 60
Water system,	{ Acts 1917, chap. 324 }	16,000 00	1,120 82	15,195 79	804 21
Renovating Shaker Cottage,	Res. 1916, chap. 137	1,545 00	—	—	1,545 00
Remodeling electric distributing system,	Res. 1917, chap. 88	1,800 00	70 10	70 10	1,729 90
Foundation of new cottage,	Res. 1917, chap. 88	2,000 00	1,652 40	1,652 40	347 60
	Res. 1918, chap. 57				
		\$119,045 00	\$29,433 55	\$109,494 69	\$9,550 31

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1918.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

34 acres school grounds, at \$75,	. . . . .	\$2,550 00	
160 acres tillage, at \$30,	. . . . .	4,800 00	
119 acres mowing, at \$54,	. . . . .	6,426 00	
30 acres orchard, at \$40,	. . . . .	1,200 00	
129 acres pasture, at \$20,	. . . . .	2,580 00	
189 acres woodland, at \$20,	. . . . .	3,780 00	
229 acres waste and miscellaneous, at \$10,	. . . . .	2,290 00	
Sidewalks,	. . . . .	1,210 00	
			<hr/>
			\$24,836 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates),	. . . . .	\$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2 (inmates),	. . . . .	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3 (inmates),	. . . . .	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4 (inmates),	. . . . .	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 5 (inmates),	. . . . .	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 6 (inmates),	. . . . .	6,500 00	
Cottage No. 7 (inmates),	. . . . .	15,274 00	
Cottage No. 8 (inmates),	. . . . .	18,200 00	
Farmer's house (employees),	. . . . .	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (3-tenement),	. . . . .	1,700 00	
Stone house,	. . . . .	1,000 00	
Workman's house, south meadow,	. . . . .	1,200 00	
Administration building,	. . . . .	10,000 00	
Infirmery,	. . . . .	1,500 00	
Kitchen and laundry building,	. . . . .	4,500 00	
Chapel,	. . . . .	2,000 00	
Industrial building,	. . . . .	21,500 00	
Cow barn and shed,	. . . . .	6,000 00	
Addition to cow barn,	. . . . .	7,743 00	
Horse barn,	. . . . .	1,200 00	
			<hr/>
Amounts carried forward,	. . . . .	\$149,717 00	\$24,836 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$149,717 00	\$24,836 00
Piggery,	1,200 00		
Dairy house,	1,200 00		
Small tool house,	100 00		
Corn house,	100 00		
North wood shed,	300 00		
North tool shed,	700 00		
Three silos,	550 00		
Two hen houses,	800 00		
Brooder house,	1,000 00		
Ice house,	500 00		
Ice house and refrigerator,	1,489 00		
Fireproof storehouse, cost,	17,999 82		
Central building (in process of construction),	92,576 40		
Work shed, cost,	1,248 81		
Old evaporation building,	500 00		
House, tailor shop,	500 00		
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00		
Brick shop (storage),	200 00		
Transformer house (heat, light and power), .	200 00		
Water system (cost),	7,836 00		
Addition to water system (in process of construction),	15,195 79		
Sewerage system (cost),	5,918 32		
Telephone system,	650 00		
Electrical distributing system (in process of construction),	570 10		
Equipment for heat, light and power, . . .	252 45		
Foundation for new cottage No. 9,	1,652 40		
			<hr/>
			303,956 09
			<hr/>
Total real estate;			\$328,792 09

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	93,211 83	
		<hr/>
Total valuation of property,	\$422,003 92	

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	244	—	244
Number received during the year,	389	—	389
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	346	—	346 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	256	—	256
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	252.32	—	252.32
Number of individuals actually represented,	585	—	585
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).	42.50	15.60	58.10

¹ Also 29 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Department.*

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department Nov. 30, 1918, .	680
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department,	120
Number honorably discharged from the supervision of trustees, .	3

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages,	\$39,236 82
2. Clothing,	9,594 11
3. Subsistence,	18,436 54
4. Ordinary repairs,	3,527 87
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	37,120 32
Total for institution,	\$107,915 66

Expenditures for the Parole Department.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent. (See page 72.)

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

This report covers the work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

The total number of boys on parole from both schools for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, was 2,551, an increase of 135 boys over the year before.

During the year a total of 6,710 visits have been made to boys on parole. Of these visits 5,230 were made to boys paroled from the Lyman School, and 1,480 to boys paroled from the Industrial School for Boys. Investigations of boys' homes numbered 1,312, and there were 167 investigations of proposed foster homes.

Details concerning the work of the department are contained in the statistical tables which follow.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,

Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS
PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 22. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on visiting list of Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on the Parole Department's visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918,	1,715
Becoming of age during the year,	171
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	6
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	20
Deceased,	22
Transferred to Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	1
Honorably discharged from custody,	8
	228
On the visiting list Nov. 30, 1918,	1,487

TABLE 23. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	276	18.56
Out of the State, and occupation unknown,	59	4.03
At board, attending school,	85	5.78
Attending school, not boarded,	120	8.07
Employed on farms,	100	6.72
In textile mills,	105	7.06
In other mills and factories,	120	8.07
Recently released,	49	3.30
In 27 different occupations,	148	9.97
Idle,	17	1.14
Classed as laborers,	33	2.22
In machine shops,	32	2.15
In shoe shops,	42	2.82
Clerks and in stores,	26	1.74
In institutions,	17	1.14
Ill,	9	.50
Occupation unknown,	110	7.39
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	139	9.34
Total,	1,487	100.00

The records of the above 1,487 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,142, or 77 per cent, were doing well; 148, or 10 per cent, fairly well; 58, or 3 per cent, badly; and the whereabouts and conduct of 139, or 9 per cent, were unknown.

Aside from the parents of the boy, other relatives are sought who might assume the care and responsibility of the absent or unfit parent. During the year just closed 33 boys whose parents were dead or not able to care for them were sent to other relatives.

TABLE 24. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives,	390
Number of boys paroled to others,	141
Number of boys paroled on own responsibility,	7
Number of boys paroled to enter the army or navy,	8
Number of boys paroled and boarded out,	169
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	715
Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1918,	85

TABLE 25. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

For violation of parole,	331
For relocation and other purposes,	30
Total number returned,	361

TABLE 26. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	77	45.03
Employed on farms,	1	.59
In machine shops,	7	4.08
In textile mills,	9	5.28
In 15 different occupations,	32	18.71
Occupations unknown,	9	5.28
Out of the State,	7	4.08
In other institutions,	2	1.16
Whereabouts unknown,	26	15.20
Ill,	1	.59
Total,	171	100.00

TABLE 27. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	129	75.44
Doing fairly well,	5	2.93
Doing badly,	4	2.34
Out of the State and conduct unknown,	7	4.09
Whereabouts unknown,	26	15.20
Total,	171	100.00

TABLE 28. — *Status Nov. 30, 1918, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army,	173
In the United States Navy,	103
In Merchant Marine,	6
On parole to parents,	710
On parole to others,	101
On parole on own responsibility,	60
On parole at board and attending school,	85
On parole out of the State,	59
On parole to other relatives,	51
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:—	
(a) This year,	59
(b) Previously,	80
	— 139
Outside the school,	1,487
Runaways from Lyman School,	55
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	14
In the Lyman School,	533
	— 602
Grand total,	2,089

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 29. — *Changes in numbers of Industrial School boys on visiting list of Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list for the	
year ending Nov. 30, 1918,	835
Becoming of age during the year,	120
Committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory,	19
Honorably discharged from custody,	3
Discharged as an unfit subject,	1
Deceased,	12
	— 155
On the visiting list Nov. 30, 1918,	680

TABLE 30. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	161	23.68
Machinists,	20	2.94
Employed on farms,	11	1.60
Doing odd jobs,	27	3.97
In textile mills,	86	12.64
In shoe shops,	22	3.24
Classed as laborers,	35	5.15
Chauffeurs,	9	1.32
Clerks and working in stores,	12	1.79
Other factories,	34	5.00
Recently released,	6	.88
Teamsters,	30	4.40
In 42 different occupations,	60	8.82
In institutions,	8	1.18
Occupations unknown,	105	15.46
Out of the State,	29	4.26
Idle,	18	2.64
In college,	4	.59
Ill,	3	.44
Total,	680	100.00

The reports on the above mentioned 680 boys show that at the time of the last report 485, or 71 per cent, were doing well; 34, or 5 per cent, fairly well; 37, or 5 per cent, badly; 29, or 4 per cent, out of the State; and 96, or 14 per cent, whereabouts unknown.

TABLE 31. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	46	38.33
Teamsters,	7	5.83
Employed on farms,	2	1.67
In shoe shops,	4	3.33
In textile mills,	5	4.17
In other mills and factories,	7	5.83
Classed as laborers,	7	5.83
Longshoremen,	3	2.50
Out of the State,	1	.83
Chauffeurs,	4	3.33
In 9 other occupations,	11	9.17
Ill,	1	.84
Occupations unknown,	18	15.00
Odd jobs,	3	2.50
In other institutions,	1	.84
Total,	120	100.00

TABLE 32. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	99	82.50
Doing fairly well,	2	1.67
Doing badly,	2	1.67
Conduct unknown,	17	14.16
Total,	120	100 00

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 33. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Salaries: —		
Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,	\$2,000 00	
Visitors,	11,907 29	
Clerks,	1,934 05	
	<hr/>	\$15,841 34
Travel, visitors and boys: —		
Travel of visitors,	\$5,689 10	
Carriage hire for visitors,	1,731 08	
Telephone and telegraph,	963 48	
Travel of boys,	2,240 36	
Carriage hire for boys,	313 60	
Return of runaways and sundries,	236 63	
	<hr/>	11,174 25
Office expenses: —		
Postage,	\$768 97	
Printing,	65 38	
Stationery,	429 25	
Telephone and telegraph,	221 49	
Sundries,	196 82	
	<hr/>	1,681 91
Boys boarded out: —		
Board,	\$11,850 85	
Clothing,	3,745 21	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hos- pital care),	277 35	
Sundries,	57 57	
	<hr/>	15,930 98
Instruction in public schools for boys boarded out,	1,614 45	
	<hr/>	
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys,		\$46,242 93

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

We had 155 commitments in 1917 and 169 in 1918. Our daily average attendance in 1917 was 306.26, while in 1918 it was 341.23. This is an average of 35 more girls daily.

Owing to war conditions and shortage of labor, girls have done an increased amount of outdoor work. This has been beneficial physically, and the girls have enjoyed it. They have done the work in a spirit of patriotism, showing a readiness and willingness to help Uncle Sam. They have done their share too in contributing to the various "drives." A \$100 Liberty Bond was purchased for the school through the girls' generosity; an entertainment for the war work activities netted \$100; nearly 200 sweaters and 100 pairs of socks were knitted for the Red Cross. Many of the girls have become members of the Red Cross. They paraded through the village at the time the armistice was signed, and received loud praises from the townspeople for the interesting floats, costumes, etc. Though apart from the world in a sense, they are in such ways made to feel an interest in things worth while.

Our exhibition and pageant in June were given for the benefit of the Red Cross, and nearly \$300 was netted.

Our academic work last year was arranged on a three months' basis. By giving the opportunity for promotion every three months, we offer each girl an incentive to try harder. If they see the results of their work, they are willing to continue to make the necessary effort.

The study of community civics in our commercial class has proved interesting and profitable. The presentation of current

events by girls at our morning assemblies in chapel has kept them informed of affairs of the world.

Two epidemics — measles and influenza — kept us in quarantine for a long time. Consequently our number of visitors was only 2,407 last year.

A number of material improvements have added greatly to our efficiency. A room added to the hospital for the treatment of venereal disease has made it possible to centralize all medical treatment. The new porch added to the hospital gives more much-needed room, and provides a splendid place for convalescing girls. Screens in the summer and glass in the winter enclose it for the comfort of all.

The new wing added to the piggery provides for many more hogs; the new wagon shed and garage fill a much-felt need; the addition to the ice house is very satisfactory; the new heating system in our office and changes in the administration building and laundry are great improvements.

For the first time we had all our canning done under the supervision of one housekeeper in a central place. The results were very gratifying. More was produced than ever before, less waste occurred, and not so much burden was added to the housekeepers' duties.

A milking machine, a new ensilage cutter and gasoline engine, a tractor and auto truck have been added to our farm equipment, resulting in work being accomplished in less time; and with the shortage of labor we experienced this year that was an important factor in running the farm.

Forty-eight Catholic girls were confirmed by Bishop Thomas D. Beaven in May. Rev. Richard J. Shields, who had charge of the Catholic services, left on November 1 to enter the United States service as chaplain. He was succeeded by Rev. James P. Lynes of Worcester. Mrs. J. J. Dann has continued in charge of the Jewish services, and Mr. Charles H. Rickman has charge of the Protestant services.

I recommend to the trustees that earnest effort be made to secure more accommodations for feeble-minded girls elsewhere, so that we could be relieved of that class with which we, as a training school, should not be burdened.

We had last year a marked increase in girls of low mental-

ity. Though our girls average fifteen years in age, a large number of them are below the fourth grade. Bolton Cottage, where girls of low mentality live, has a capacity of 50 girls. Many of these should be in feeble-minded institutions. It is several years since such institutions have relieved us of any girls. Could we get relief from that quarter, many of our low-grade girls throughout the institution could be segregated in Bolton Cottage, and thus relieve the burden in our central school building.

I recommend also the extension of our storehouse basement to provide accommodation for vegetables.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, is respectfully submitted.

Thorough examination of new commitments and returned girls has been made, and routine treatment given to the various chronic infections and defects. A number of girls have been sent away to the larger hospitals for treatment and examination. War conditions and an awakened public sentiment in regard to the treatment and elimination of venereal diseases have resulted in bringing to the institution a steadily increasing number of girls needing intensive treatment for these infections during the past year. To meet this need there has been installed a complete equipment for the administration of arsphenamine.

Dr. W. E. Dolan has examined the eyes, ears, noses and throats of the inmates, and treated all diseased conditions.

Dr. E. T. Fox has attended to the dental work of the school.

I would recommend that a small up-to-date laboratory with a trained technician in charge be added to the equipment. A definite idea of the work accomplished by this department of the school may be obtained from the following statistics:—

Summary of Work done.

Number of cases treated at out-patient department,	6,894
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	508
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	245
Average number of patients in hospital,	12
Average number of patients treated at out-patient department,	24
Smallest number of patients treated in one day,	3
Largest number of patients treated in out-patient department,	
other ailments than gonorrhea,	51

Number of inmates examined by resident physician,	167
Number of inmates examined by resident physician on their return to the school,	38
Total number of syphilitic girls,	110
Average number of syphilitic girls,	103
Number of Wassermann tests,	439
Number of slides taken,	322
Number of girls from whom slides were taken,	242
Cases of measles during February and March,	16
Total number of treatments given for gonorrhea,	19,438
Number of cases of influenza in November,	120
Number of deaths (pneumonia),	1
Number of girls sent to Massachusetts General Hospital,	4
Number of girls sent to State Infirmary, Tewksbury,	7
Number of girls sent to Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1
Number of girls sent to Westborough State Hospital,	2
Number of girls sent to Reformatory for Women,	4
Number of girls sent to Boston Consumptives Hospital,	1
Number of girls sent to State sanatorium for consumptives,	1
Number of girls sent to Psychopathic Hospital,	3
Number of girls sent to Clinton Hospital,	2

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits,	21
Inmates committed during year whose vision was tested,	150
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	35
Number of ear examinations,	170
Number of throat examinations,	157
Number of nose examinations,	193
Number of glands positive,	113
Number of glands negative,	37
Number of prescriptions for glasses,	62
Operations for tonsils and adenoids,	28
Defective vision,	46
Defective hearing,	15
Deviated septum,	21

Report of Work of Dentist.

Number of girls examined,	319
Amalgam fillings,	1,024
Enamel fillings,	212
Cement fillings,	74
Copper cement fillings,	13
Extractions,	371
Gas administrations,	286

Cocaine administrations,	18
Ether administrations,	1
Pulps removed and canals filled,	33
Treatments for same,	77
Amalgam and cement combination fillings,	17
Cleansings,	226
Gutta percha fillings,	9
Gold fillings,	2
Gold crowns,	11
Porcelain crowns,	2
Bridge work (number of teeth),	4
Plates, full,	4
Plates, partial,	1

Respectfully submitted,

E. RUSSELL EMERSON, M.D.,

Resident Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

[PREPARED BY THE GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.]

TABLE 34. — *Total number of girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1917,	328	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1917,	326	
		—
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1917,	654	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1918,	169	
Paroled from Westborough State Hospital,	1	
		— 824
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1918,	84	
Honorably discharged during year,	15	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment,	10	
Discharged (over age when committed),	1	
Deaths during year,	2	
		— 112
		—
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1918,	712	

TABLE 35. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1917,	328	
Since committed,	169	
		— 497
Recalled to the school: —		
For a visit to the school,	13	
On account of illness,	5	
From hospital,	9	
From observation in hospital for the insane,	1	
From witnessing at court,	1	
Because unsatisfactory in place,	2	
For further training,	2	
For larceny,	3	

Recalled to the school — *Con.*

For running away,	3	
For running away from the school,	2	
For running from place,	1	
For being immoral while a runaway,	16	
While a runaway from place,	13	
While a runaway from home,	3	
For immoral conduct,	2	
Because in danger of immoral conduct,	1	
	—	¹ 58

Released from the school: —

On parole to parents or relatives,	28	
On parole to other families for wages,	118	
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages,	2	
On parole to other families to attend school, earning board,	2	
On parole to parents to attend school,	2	
From a visit to the school,	13	
Ran away from Industrial School,	2	
Transferred to hospitals,	22	
To hospital for insane for observation,	2	
Transferred to Reformatory for Women,	4	
To witness at court,	1	
To private institution (Welcome House),	1	
On becoming of age,	1	
Discharged as unfit subject,	1	
Died,	1	
	—	² 200

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1918, 355

¹ Fifty-six individual girls were returned during the year.

² One hundred and ninety-three individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 36. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	—	1	5,	2	4
1,	—	2	2,	2	5
2,	—	3	2,	2	6
1,	—	4	1,	2	7
1,	—	5	3,	2	8
1,	—	6	2,	2	9
1,	—	7	2,	2	10
4,	—	8	3,	2	11
1,	—	9	5,	3	—
1,	—	10	2,	3	1
2,	—	11	1,	3	2
1,	1	—	1,	3	3
2,	1	2	1,	3	4
2,	1	3	2,	3	6
1,	1	4	2,	3	7
6,	1	5	2,	3	8
3,	1	6	5,	3	9
9,	1	7	1,	4	—
12,	1	8	1,	4	1
5,	1	9	1,	4	2
5,	1	10	2,	4	3
5,	1	11	1,	4	4
9,	2	—	1,	4	5
7,	2	1	1,	4	9
2,	2	2	1,	5	1
2,	2	3	1,	5	9

Total number paroled for first time during year, 138; average length of stay in the school, 2 years, 2 months, 4 $\frac{2}{5}$ days.

TABLE 37. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Accosting,	1	Lewd and lascivious cohabi-	
Adultery,	1	tation,	3
Committing an unnatural act,	1	Lewd and lascivious person	
Common nightwalker,	4	in speech and behavior,	1
Delinquent,	6	Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	7
Delinquency,	2	Lewd, wanton and lascivious	
Forgery,	2	in speech and behavior,	2
Fornication,	12	Lewd and wanton in speech	
Habitual association with		and behavior,	1
lewd and lascivious persons,	1	Nightwalking,	2
Idle and disorderly,	7	Receiving stolen property,	2
Idle, vagrant and vicious		Runaway,	7
person,	2	Street walking,	1
Larceny,	18	Stubborn child,	40
Leading idle and vicious life,	1	Stubbornness,	30
Leading idle, vagrant and		Stubborn and disobedient	
vicious life,	4	child,	2
Lewdness,	2	Vagrant,	2
Lewd and lascivious,	3		
Lewd person,	2	Total number committed,	169

TABLE 38. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Between 11 and 12 years,	4
Between 12 and 13 years,	3
Between 13 and 14 years,	17
Between 14 and 15 years,	30
Between 15 and 16 years,	50
Between 16 and 17 years,	62
Between 17 and 18 years,	3
Total number committed,	169
Average age, 15 years, 6 months and 11 days.	

TABLE 39. — *Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Born in the United States,	144
Born in foreign countries,	25
Canada,	14
Italy,	3
Russia,	3
Portugal,	2
France,	1
Greece,	1
Scotland,	1
Total,	169

TABLE 40. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Both parents born in the United States,	54
Both parents foreign born,	81
Father native born and mother foreign,	16
Father foreign born and mother native,	10
Mother native, father unknown,	4
Mother foreign, father unknown,	3
Nativity of both parents unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	169

TABLE 41. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

In school,	28	Miscellaneous,	1
Housework at home,	10	Loafing,	112
Housework for wages,	8	<hr/>	
Factory,	8	Total number committed,	169
Department store,	2		

TABLE 42. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

In high school (first year),	9	In school when committed,	28
In high school (second year),	3	Out of school less than one	
In high school (third year),	1	year,	60
In commercial course (first		Out of school between one	
year),	1	and two years,	42
Through grade IX.,	1	Out of school between two	
In grade IX.,	5	and three years,	33
In grade VIII.,	32	Out of school between three	
In grade VII.,	40	and four years,	5
In grade VI.,	31	Out of school between four	
In grade V.,	21	and five years,	1
In grade IV.,	15	<hr/>	
In grade III.,	2	Total number committed,	169
In grade II.,	2		
In ungraded, and special			
classes,	5		
Illiterate,	1		
<hr/>			
Total number committed,	169		

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	\$2,505 72
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales:—

Farm and stable:—

Cows and calves,	\$109 00
Hides,	5 00

\$114 00

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Commission from board of retirement,	23 73
--------------------------------------	-------

137 73

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1917,	\$2,159 22
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	3,000 00
Approved schedules of 1918,	\$112,998 14
Less returned,	6 31

112,991 83

118,151 05

Special appropriations,	1,380 92
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Industries fund:—

Mary Lamb,	\$53 34
Rogers book,	3 23
Fay,	100 00

156 57

Total,	\$122,331 99
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$137 73
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Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1917,	\$4,664 94
Eleven months' schedules, 1918,	112,991 83
November advances,	2,798 02

120,454 79

Amount carried forward,	\$120,592 52
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Amount brought forward, \$45,628 24

Food: —

Butter,	\$20 44
Butterine,	602 88
Beans,	824 41
Bread, crackers, etc.,	186 58
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	2,258 28
Cheese,	180 26
Eggs,	41 90
Flour,	4,514 67
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,640 89
Fruit (fresh),	151 88
Fruit (dried and preserved),	154 56
Lard and substitutes,	789 42
Macaroni and spaghetti,	313 98
Meats,	4,561 82
Molasses and syrups,	769 85
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	829 66
Potatoes,	90 00
Seasonings and condiments,	595 93
Sugar,	635 08
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	589 77
Vegetables (canned and dried),	201 33
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	293 87
Freight,	388 22

20,635 68

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,274 97
Clothing (outer),	1,436 74
Clothing (under),	553 24
Dry goods for clothing,	4,506 59
Hats and caps,	125 70
Leather and shoe findings,	474 69
Machinery for manufacturing,	59 16
Socks and smallwares,	611 65
Freight,	35 12

9,077 86

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$2,100 38
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	120 53
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	391 79
Dry goods and smallwares,	94 75
Electric lamps,	48 90
Fire hose and extinguishers,	67 00
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	750 90
Kitchen and household wares,	1,351 45
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,217 92
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	313 02
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	553 48
Stove parts,	317 92
Freight,	95 57

7,423 61

Amount carried forward, \$82,765 39

Amount brought forward, \$82,765 39

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$96 23	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	150 45	
Funeral expenses,	20 00	
Manual training supplies,	120 66	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,202 76	
Medical attendance (extra),	2 00	
Patients boarded out,	122 14	
Return of runaways,	20 00	
School books and supplies,	264 83	
Girl's pictures,	29 69	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	261 11	
Rent of room for employee,	33 00	
Sundries,	7 50	
Freight,	41 64	
Combs, toothbrushes, etc.,	157 44	
		<hr/>
		2,529 45

Heat, light and power: —

Coal,	\$13,817 21	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	3,758 14	
Electricity,	896 18	
Oil and gasoline,	137 37	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	64 35	
Wood,	460 95	
Freight,	2 38	
Sundries (measuring pipes for heating, for Fuel Commissioner),	100 80	
		<hr/>
		19,237 38

Farm and stable: —

Bedding materials,	\$92 50	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	295 41	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	326 26	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	53 14	
Fertilizers,	1,030 62	
Grain, etc.,	8,236 49	
Hay,	338 15	
Harnesses and repairs,	137 15	
Horses,	510 00	
Cows,	160 00	
Other live stock,	71 50	
Labor (not on pay roll),	141 00	
Rent of pasture,	50 00	
Spraying materials,	119 76	
Stable and barn supplies,	49 23	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	1,061 29	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	503 55	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	179 70	
Freight,	246 15	
		<hr/>
		13,601 90

Amount carried forward, \$118,134 12

Amount brought forward, \$118,134 12

Grounds: —

Fertilizers,	\$22 50
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	251 20
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	46 01
Freight,	22 11
Spraying materials,	46 74

388 56

Repairs, ordinary: —

Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$45 69
Electrical work and supplies,	533 46
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	361 14
Labor (not on pay roll),	621 65
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	629 21
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	654 74
Plumbing and supplies,	511 29
Roofing and materials,	221 20
Steam fittings and supplies,	52 82
Tents, awnings, etc.,	36 00
Tools, machines, etc.,	49 60
Engines, repairs,	8 92
Freight,	14 18

3,739 90

Repairs and renewals: —

Hospital porch,	\$0 52
Plumbing and renewals,	198 08
Set tubs, Honor and Pines cottages,	51 44
Furnace and heater sections,	442 59
Wagon shed,	936 83
Ice house,	699 47
Milking machine,	505 46
Rebuilding heating plant,	2,354 72

5,189 11

Total expenses for maintenance, \$127,451 69

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	\$1,772 36
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	1,380 92
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$391 44

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$145 48
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): —	
Account of maintenance,	\$2,798 02
Account of special appropriations,	56 50
	2,854 52

Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November 1918, schedule: —

Special appropriation,	\$378 21
Maintenance,	11,460 85

11,839 06

\$14,839 06

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills: —			
Maintenance,	.	.	\$14,460 85
Special appropriation,	.	.	378 21
			<hr/>
			\$14,839 06

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 341.38.
Total cost for maintenance, \$127,451.69.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.1796.
Receipt from sales, \$114.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0064.
All other institution receipts, \$23.73.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0013.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Piggery,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	\$700 00	\$61 06	\$508 25	\$191 75
Improving water supply,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	1,500 00	42 00	1,338 28	161 72
Sidewalks,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	500 00	69 13	462 03	37 97
Improving heating system,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	3,600 00	1,208 73	3,600 00	—
		\$6,300 00	\$1,380 92	\$5,908 56	\$391 44

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1918.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	\$9,200 00	
7 acres woodland,	400 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Sewer systems,	10,000 00	
		\$31,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse,	\$5,000 00	
Hospital,	10,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam cottage,	18,000 00	
Fisher cottage,	18,000 00	
Richardson cottage,	18,000 00	
Rogers cottage,	16,000 00	
Fay cottage,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb cottage,	16,000 00	
Elm cottage,	7,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,000 00	
Bolton cottage,	21,000 00	
Honor cottage,	31,000 00	
Pines cottage,	29,000 00	
Dairy,	1,200 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Bolton farm buildings,	3,000 00	
Holden shops,	900 00	
Hose house,	200 00	
Amounts carried forward,	\$239,950 00	\$31,935 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$239,950 00	\$31,935 00
Piggery, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1,700 00	
Silo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	500 00	
Ice houses, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	
Spring houses, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	100 00	
Reservoir gate house, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	200 00	
Pump building and machinery, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1,500 00	
Administration building, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	300 00	
					<hr/>	327,490 00
Total real estate, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$359,425 00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.						
Personal property, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>74,256 85
Total valuation of property, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$433,681 85

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	—	328	328
Number received during year (committed, 169; returned from parole, 56).	—	225	225
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	—	198	198
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution, . . .	—	355	355
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	—	341.38	341.38
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	16.59	50.75	67.34

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number in care of Parole Department for part or all of the year, .	451
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	112
Employees of Parole Department,	14

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —	
Salaries and wages,	\$42,009 90
Religious instruction,	1,300 00
Travel, transportation and office supplies, .	2,318 34
Food,	20,635 68
Clothing and materials,	9,077 86
Furnishings and household supplies, . . .	7,423 61
Medical and general care,	2,529 45
Heat, light and power,	19,237 38
Farm and stable,	13,601 90
Grounds,	388 56
Repairs, ordinary,	3,739 90
Repairs and renewals,	5,189 11
Total current expenses,	\$127,451 69
Extraordinary expenses: —	
Extension of piggery,	\$61 06
Improving water supply,	42 00
Sidewalks,	69 13
Improving heating system,	1,208 73
Total extraordinary expenses,	1,380 92
Total for institution,	\$128,832 61

Expenditures for Parole Department.

Salaries,	\$15,286 68
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	3,515 82
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	2,686 90
	<hr/>
Total,	\$21,489 40
	<hr/>
Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls, and the Girls Parole Department,	\$150,322 01

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.
 Superintendent of Parole Department: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Four hundred and fifty-one different girls have been on parole during the whole or a part of the year ending Nov. 30, 1918. The daily average number of those actually in our care has been 280, — 11 more than last year. The weekly per capita cost, in spite of the great advance in prices, has been \$1.46, only 3 cents more than last year.

This increase in the daily average number is due (1) to an increase in the number of girls paroled from the school for the first time during the year, — 139, as against 113 last year; and (2) to the fact that, owing to the crowded condition of the school, fewer girls have been sent back for serious cause, — 25, as against 58 last year.

The work of the department has been greatly increased by this strenuous endeavor to care for these difficult girls in the community. One of the most effective ways of convincing a willful, reckless girl that the State has the power to protect itself against those who fail to consider the common good is to return her to the institution. It may take more than one return to prove this to her. While there she has a chance to think it all over away from the temptations she has been unable to resist, and if of average mentality she is likely at least to awaken to the fact that she is on the losing side in the conflict. The number of new commitments to the school advances steadily, 14 more this year than last year, a heavy addition to the work of the assistant superintendent of the Girls Parole Department, who makes the investigations of each girl's history.

The work has been further handicapped by the temporary loss of two visitors who have been on leave of absence since

July 1 and Aug. 1, 1918, respectively, — Miss Kate B. Lee, in Red Cross work in France, and Miss Mary E. Driscoll, appointed by the Federal government to take charge of its work with delinquent girls in Boston. The *esprit de corps* of the department has been such as to make this added service cheerfully rendered, though all have realized the disadvantages of less intensive work with individual girls.

The usual statistical tables accompany this report. Certain problems, however, need more careful consideration.

PLACING.

The bulwark of our work is the selection of suitable private homes in which to place girls on parole. Two hundred and ninety-two girls have been engaged in housework in such homes this year. Each year a number of new homes are added to our list as especially adapted to our problems. Each year, by faithful visiting, new employers are trained to give the girl the kind of protection she needs; to make her happy in her work, as well as to give her proper recreation; and, little by little, to establish her in normal ways of living. This is not all done in one place. There is a limit to an employer's endurance and to a girl's control of her restlessness. Frequent change of place is often necessary.

This year 309 new employers have made application for girls to do housework. One hundred and twenty-five of the places thus offered have been used, besides 121 that had been used before.

Too much stress cannot be put upon good placing as a means of affording continued training for this special group of girls, all of whom are delinquents, and many of whom are handicapped mentally and physically, and for whom places especially adapted to their handicaps must be found.

MEDICAL CARE.

Sixty-eight girls have required hospital care. Twelve were in the hospital twice, 6 three times, and 1 girl was eight times in 4 different hospitals. Twenty-five hospitals and 3 convalescent homes have been used. This unusually large number of hospi-

tals had been made necessary by the nature of the cases, immediate care being called for in many instances. There were 3 tubercular patients, and 18 have had operations varying from an infected finger to appendicitis and the removal of a tumor. There have been also some severe cases of influenza and pneumonia requiring hospital care. Eighteen different girls went to convalescent homes.

One hundred and one girls have made a total of 355 visits to out-patient departments of 5 hospitals. It would not have been possible to give the girls such constant medical attention but for the continued devotion of Miss Caroline I. Field, whose work as a volunteer has been of inestimable value.

MENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

It becomes more and more manifest that mental examination is essential to a real understanding of the girl, unless we are to continue treating symptoms instead of causes. It would be of great advantage to have a mental examination of every girl, not only to determine her intellectual status, but her special abilities or disabilities. Owing, however, to the increased pressure of work, it has been possible this year to send only 51 girls to the Psychopathic Hospital for examination. Four of these girls were found to be insane, and 31 others were of defective mentality.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

The problem of the mother and baby is an especially important one because it involves so many lines. In the course of the year we have had on parole 39 girls with children.

As time goes on, it becomes more and more evident that the babies should not be kept too long with those who are found to be mentally incompetent mothers, if they are to have the best opportunity to become good citizens. This needed separation has been brought about this year in five instances.

A study of what became of the illegitimate children of girls who passed out of the care of the department four or five years ago was begun in the winter of 1917 by a group of students from the School for Social Work, under the joint

direction of that school and the Girls Parole Department, but could not be finished before the school closed. We hope to get further enlightenment from this study when it is possible to finish it.

PAROLE AT HOME.

One of the most important and difficult questions to settle is when the girl should be paroled in her own home. Of course the answer seems obvious: when it is for her best good to go home; but that decision involves several considerations.

In most instances it seems wisest to try the girl away from home first, for several reasons:—

(a) The home is frequently bad, and is rarely strong enough to offer her the prop she needs when she first comes back into the community. Many times I believe this difficulty could be overcome if the family could be built up while the girl is still in the school. The visitor in charge of the girl should have few enough girls to allow her time to know and help the girl's family. In certain cases this has been tried successfully. The members of the family of a girl have frequently such influence upon her that no treatment which did not include them could be effective.

(b) The second reason is that if the family are not co-operative the girl needs to be tried elsewhere in order that the visitor may become thoroughly acquainted with her. The girl herself under these circumstances tells the visitor a great deal about the members of her family which is helpful when she does go home.

(c) Third, with the girls of foreign parentage, it is the girl's best chance to learn something of the standards and ideals of a real American home.

Earning her way home is often the strongest incentive to a girl to persistent effort. We have found it quite effective to have a girl understand that the action of the trustees in paroling her at home is dependent upon her good behavior.

Winning the confidence and assistance of the family is so vital to the interests of the girl that more and more time is being devoted by the superintendent, as well as by the visitors, to establishing cordial relations.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

The 30 girls in public schools during the past year have done excellent work. Four were graduated from grammar school and one from high school. The latter secured work in an insurance office at \$10 a week. At the end of two months she was increased to \$12.

Only one girl has misbehaved in school or had anything but a good record in deportment.

The cost for the school girls has been minimum. Every girl earned wages during the summer, and in almost every case sufficient money was saved to buy her winter clothes. Parents have also assisted with clothing.

Eight girls have received wages while attending school, 11 have earned free homes with an allowance, 8 have been in their own homes, and 3 have been boarded by relatives.

LIBERTY BONDS.

No report of the year could be complete which left out the account of the practical response to their feelings of patriotism made by 34 of the girls who subscribed \$3,600 of their savings for Liberty Bonds, — \$550 for the first issue, \$250 for the second, \$1,950 for the third and \$850 for the fourth. Probably nothing could have made these girls feel more a real part of the community.

GIRLS PASSING OUT OF THE CARE OF THE TRUSTEES.

One hundred and twelve girls have passed out of the care of the trustees during the year (see Table 34). Fifteen received honorable discharges. These were all normal, sensible girls, able to understand their own difficulties and having the will to succeed. Fifty-one other girls were doing well, under supervision, when they became of age. Their continued good behavior was dependent, however, upon surrounding influences rather than upon strength of character. This made their future conduct doubtful, so they were not given honorable discharges. To make an honorable discharge worth striving for, the standard of achievement is made as high as possible.

Therefore it implies not only an unblemished record on parole, but the mental capacity as well as the will to make good.

Only 39 of the 112 girls who passed out of the custody of the trustees last year had been given mental examinations. Of these 39 girls only 5 had no mental disease, 23 of them being diagnosed as feeble-minded, 10 as psychopaths, and one as having hysteria. In carefully considering the outcome of "freedom" to these girls, it appears that 22 of them undoubtedly need custodial care. There is at present no institutional provision for girls of this type, the schools for the feeble-minded being overcrowded, and the institution for defective delinquents not yet being available. It is the most discouraging feature of this work that these girls have to drift back to their old life, or worse, — a menace to the State which has already spent much money upon them.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Either the department must expand to its consciousness of the needs of the work, or the work will fall behind its standards, than which nothing is more disheartening. Keeping up the spirit of interest and the enthusiasm of the worker is vital to good work. By increasing the responsibilities of the worker, and not giving her the tools with which to perform her task, she becomes discouraged. The success of work with individual human beings depends not only on the good sense and good judgment of the worker, but also upon the enthusiasm she can bring to her job.

The time has come to consider the expansion of the department to meet the new demands which have already come and which will undoubtedly be added to in the near future because of the crowded condition of the school and the resulting increase in the number of girls who must be paroled. The ideal form of relief for this crowded condition at the institution would be the removal of the feeble-minded and the defective delinquents, leaving the Industrial School for Girls for the educable girls, who could then remain in the institution sufficiently long to be thoroughly trained. Thirty-two of the girls paroled this year had not finished their course of training at the school.

Another reason for the expansion of the department lies in the need for closer relations with the families of the girls, a time-consuming but a most worth-while piece of work.

In the six years during which the department has been making the investigations of the previous histories of the new commitments, the number of commitments per year has increased 36 per cent. The value of these reports, both to the school and to this department, has been fully established. If the department is to continue this good work, an additional investigator should be secured, as it is no longer possible for one person to compass the work.

I would recommend the appointment immediately of an additional investigator, and that another visitor be added to the general staff as soon as is practicable.

I would further recommend that the trustees urge forward the plans for the equipment of the Reformatory for Women at Sherborn to take the defective delinquents.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH N. BURLEIGH,

Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 43. — *Status Nov. 30, 1918, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts,	54
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts,	9
On parole in families, earning wages,	182
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	7
Attending school, earning board or wages,	11
Attending school, living at home,	4
Out of State, in place,	1
In hospitals,	12
Married (subject to recall for cause),	46
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd,	1
Temporarily in House of Correction,	1
Temporarily in jail,	2
Boarding temporarily (mother and baby),	1
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —	
(a) This year,	18
(b) Previously,	8
	<hr/>
	357
In the school Nov. 30, 1918,	355
	<hr/>
	712

TABLE 44. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1917,	\$9,271 18
Cash received from savings to credit of 289 girls from Dec. 1, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918,	\$9,461 92
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 16 girls,	1,198 31
Cash received from other sources,	23 32
Interest on deposits,	200 48
	<hr/>
By 1,257 deposits with the department,	10,884 03
	<hr/>
	\$20,155 21
Cash withdrawn by 333 girls,	11,530 31
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1918,	\$8,624 90

TABLE 45. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 333 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing,	218	\$4,253 43
Dentist,	53	455 87
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	77	653 88
To help at home,	14	173 56
Board,	95	591 56
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone,	84	193 84
Expenses for baby,	10	117 15
Household expenses,	7	80 90
Overpaid wages, returned to employer,	28	121 66
Christmas and spending money,	26	157 91
To pay for money or articles stolen or destroyed,	5	67 91
Schooling and lessons,	3	43 38
Transferred to other institutions,	6	30 01
Liberty Bonds and interest on bonds,	45	2,620 90
Girls becoming of age,	72	1,851 90
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.,		\$11,413 86
	1	116 45
		\$11,530 31

TABLE 46. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Salaries: —		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent,	\$1,966 67	
Visitors,	10,185 18	
Clerks,	2,666 95	
Extra clerks,	467 88	
	<hr/>	\$15,286 68
Visitors: —		
Travel,	\$2,155 56	
Carriage hire,	194 85	
	<hr/>	2,350 41
Office expenses: —		
Advertising,	\$38 49	
Postage,	492 91	
Printing,	107 06	
Stationery and office supplies,	179 40	
Telephone and telegrams,	310 92	
Sundries,	36 63	
	<hr/>	1,165 41
Total expended for administration and visiting,		\$18,802 50
Assistance to girls: —		
Board,	\$614 87	
Clothing,	570 40	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work),	990 39	
Travel,	480 22	
Miscellaneous,	31 02	
Total expended for girls,	<hr/>	2,686 90
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls,		\$21,489 40

PART III.

TRUST FUNDS.

TRUST FUNDS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$2,642 90	\$24,200 00	\$26,842 90
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments,	987 84		987 84
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$3,630 74	\$24,200 00	\$27,830 74
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bonds,		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificates,		300 00	
Everett bonds,		3,000 00	
New York bond,		1,000 00	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad Company bonds,		5,000 00	
West Brookfield bonds,		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company,		400 00	
Easthampton note,		6,000 00	
Norwood note,		6,000 00	
		\$24,200 00	
Cash on hand,		3,630 74	
			\$27,830 74

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1917-18.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany Railroad certificate,		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Company bonds,		5,000 00	
New London & Northern Railroad Company certificate,		1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$3,747 94		\$3,747 94
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments,	1,656 17		1,656 17
	\$5,404 11		\$5,404 11
<i>Payments in 1917-18.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys,	627 47		627 47
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$4,776 64		\$4,776 64
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$4,776 64

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1917-18.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$214 18	\$100 00	\$314 18
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments,	55 72		55 72
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$269 90	\$100 00	\$369 90
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany Railroad stock,		\$100 00	
Cash on hand,		269 90	
			\$369 90

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1917-18.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Com- pany bonds,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$36 79		\$36 79
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments,	40 65		40 65
	\$77 44		\$77 44
<i>Payments in 1917-18.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	53 34		53 34
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$24 10		\$24 10
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$24 10

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Securities matured or transferred,	\$1,000 00		
Securities purchased or transferred,		1,000 00	
	\$1,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Payments in 1917-18.</i>			
Securities purchased or transferred,	1,000 00		
Securities matured or transferred,		1,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1918, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$304 28		\$304 28
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments, . . . \$32 95			
Discount on securities purchased, . . . 50 00			
	82 95		82 95
	\$387 23		\$387 23
<i>Payments in 1917-18.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$287 23		\$287 23
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$287 23

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1917-18.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Quincy bond,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$13 06		\$13 06
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments,	35 62		35 62
	\$48 68		\$48 68
<i>Payments in 1917-18.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	3 23		3 23
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$45 45		\$45 45
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$45 45

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY THE TRUSTEES OF THE LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND
THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1919

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32 DERNE STREET

1920



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1920

PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT
APPROVED BY THE
SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CARL DREYFUS, BOSTON, *Chairman.*

JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Vice Chairman.*

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON.

MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.

MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.

JAMES J. SHEEHAN, PEABODY.

AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.

JAMES D. HENDERSON, NEWTON.

DAVID R. COLLIER, GARDNER.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 179, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*

WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Department.*

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Department.*

THE SCHOOLS.

1. **Lyman School for Boys**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 430. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at the State House, Boston.

2. **Industrial School for Boys**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 8 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 240. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at the State House, Boston.

3. **Industrial School for Girls**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Department, whose office is at the State House, Boston.

PART I

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

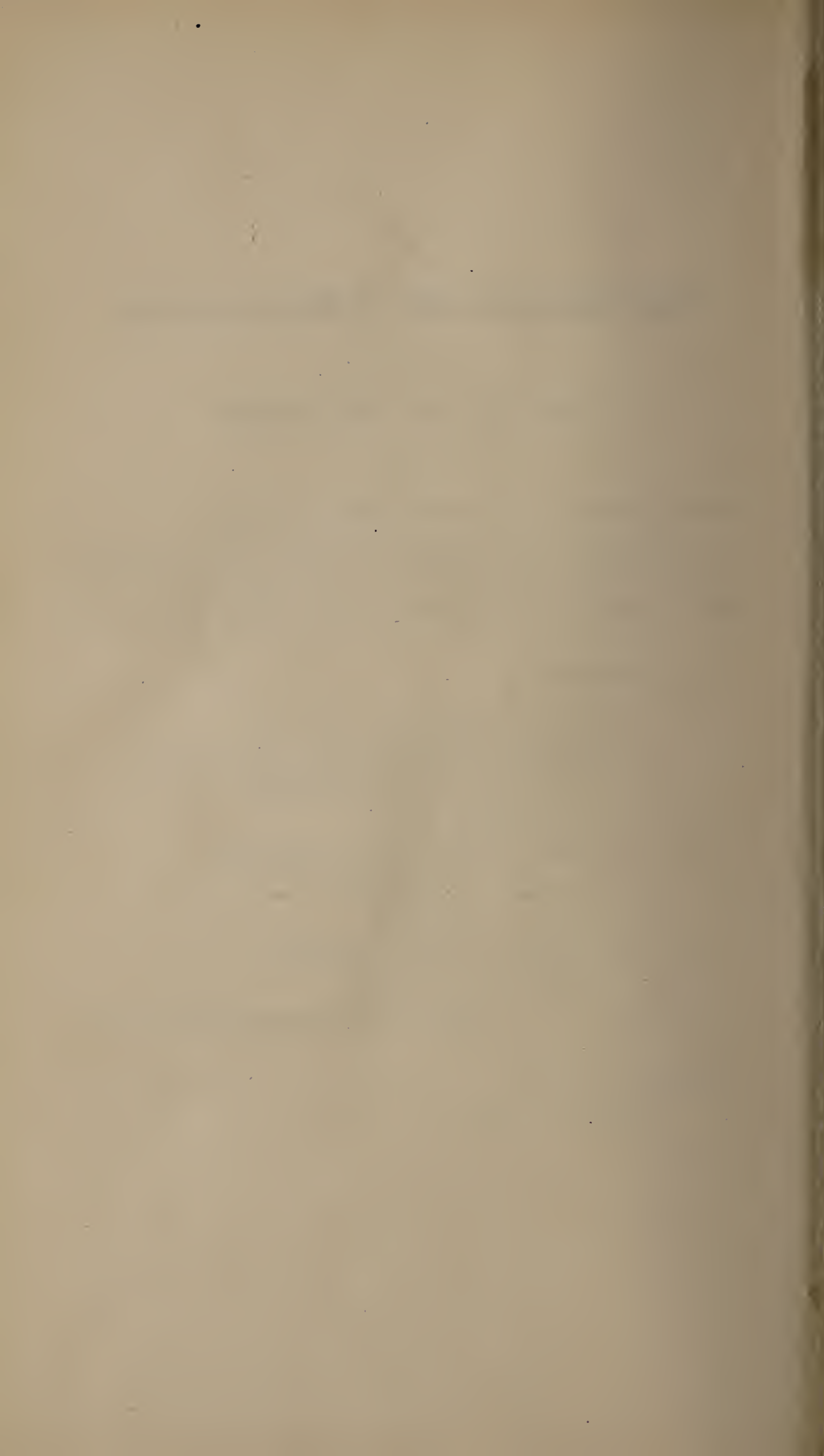
The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1919, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CARL DREYFUS, *Chairman*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Vice Chairman*,
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
AMY E. TAYLOR,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
DAVID R. COLLIER,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.



REPORT.

NEW COMMITMENTS.

Two of the most interesting facts concerning the number of additional wards committed to the trustees during the last year are the great increase of older boys, 85, and the sudden decrease of younger boys, 87. It is a great satisfaction to report that the population of both schools for boys was nearly down to their normal capacities at the end of November, 1919. This situation is encouraging because it will give the schools a much better opportunity to study their inmates more thoroughly and to keep them longer and better fit them to make good when they are released on parole.

Number of commitments to each school during the last three years.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Lyman School for Boys,	384	419	332
Industrial School for Girls,	155	169	180
Industrial School for Boys,	258	289	374

The following table shows the daily average number of inmates in each school during the last three years, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1919: —

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1919.
	1917.	1918.	1919.		
Lyman School for Boys,	468	501	463	430	430
Industrial School for Boys,	246	252	270	240	250
Industrial School for Girls,	306	341	306	268	357

LENGTH OF STAY IN THE SCHOOLS.

The question as to the time when a boy or girl is ready to be given a trial on parole should never be determined in any way by the necessity of pushing some inmates out in order to make room for the new ones coming in, but that is just what must happen when the schools become crowded. During 1919 the length of stay of boys paroled from the Lyman School was only ten and three-fourths months as compared with twelve and one-sixth months in 1918. At the Industrial School for Boys the average length of stay was eight and one-third months as compared with ten and one-half months in 1918.

At the Industrial School for Girls the average length of stay of girls paroled in 1919 was about two years. This was a decrease of about two months from that of 1918.

As this length of stay in the schools decreases, the number of wards who do not make good on parole is very likely to increase. They should be kept longer in order to train them adequately if they are to succeed when given a trial outside the institution.

PROBLEM OF YOUNG BOYS.

During the year 1919, 72 boys were committed to Lyman School who were eleven years of age or younger. These young boys need a different course of training and discipline from that given the older boys in the main school. The policy of having two farm cottages for these young boys has been followed during the year with gratifying results. These cottages are some distance from the main school, so that the small boys do not mingle with the older ones, whose influence might not be very helpful.

These young boys are given the work, play and schooling which is best suited for their particular needs, and they get the motherly influences of a home which it is hard to give to the large number of boys in the main school. Each boy is studied as an individual problem, and when he shows the right attitude toward the school and its purposes he is given a chance to stand on his own feet outside the institution.

PAROLE.

The trustees are anxious to do more individual work with the boys, both in the institution and when they are on parole. The trustees believe that boys have been paroled too soon during the last few years, but on account of the crowded condition of the schools this became necessary. That will probably mean that many of the boys will not make good on parole, and must be returned to the school for further training and discipline. The visitors in our parole department are carrying more boys than they can do very good work with. The ideal which the trustees try to have them attain is to treat each boy as if he were the visitor's own child, and to counsel with him, to guide him and struggle with him with a fatherly interest. It is not surprising that this ideal is not attained, when one considers the large number of boys each visitor has in his care.

The problem of the paroled girls is a much different one. The girls remain in the institution more than twice as long as do the boys, and the visitors for the girls have a much smaller number in their care.

A total of 935 children have been placed on parole for the first time during the past year as compared with 746 the previous year.

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1919, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 3,886, distributed as follows: —

TABLE 1. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1919.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School,	430	1,644	2,074
Industrial School for Boys,	250	809	1,059
Industrial School for Girls,	357	396	753
Total,	1,037	2,849	3,886

INSTITUTION PROBLEMS.

In the girls' school a rather definite course of training is marked out, which will take the average girl about two years to complete. On account of the length of stay in the school, the superintendent is enabled to know personally most of the girls.

One of the great problems in the boys' schools is to have the superintendent know the boys. Unless he can know each boy — his background, his environment, his home influences, his delinquency and the causes thereof — he cannot effectively prescribe the particular course of training for that boy. One cannot handle boys during this molding period of their lives by prescribing one particular course for every boy to pursue. The trustees feel that the big job of the superintendent and the important thing is to have him *know* the boys. The time when a boy should be paroled, the kind of work he should do, whether he should go home or be placed out, are all matters which the head of the institution should be qualified to speak about from his study and personal knowledge of the boy, and until he can do this the real problem of the boys will not be solved. The business of the institution should be so organized that the superintendent's time should be available for the boys.

HEALTH AT THE SCHOOLS.

With the exception of a continuation of the influenza epidemic for a short time in the early part of the year the general health at the three schools has been excellent. The reports of the school physicians, published herewith, give details of the medical work at the three institutions.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

At the Industrial School for Girls the new wing to the storehouse is almost completed, and will be used as a vegetable cellar. The remodeling of the old farmhouse is progressing rapidly. It will be a great improvement because it will afford much better quarters for the farmhands and men employees at the school, whom it is very difficult to retain for any length of

time, even with the best of living conditions. The covering of the steam pipes has been finished in accordance with the recommendations of the State Fuel Commission. It is hoped thereby to conserve to a great extent the consumption of coal.

At the Industrial School for Boys the new cottage, with accommodations for 30 boys, is about completed. Much of this work has been done by the boys.

One of the cottages was considerably damaged by a fire caused by lightning, and has not been used for several months. This damage has now been repaired and the cottage is ready for use again.

The lightning which damaged the cottage also destroyed the intercommunicating telephone system. It has taken some time to replace this system, but it was almost completed at the end of the fiscal year.

Work on the farm is to be made more efficient by the use of a tractor, which was purchased from the State Department of Agriculture on December 1st.

Work on the swimming pool, which is in the basement of the administration building, is still going on.

At the Lyman School the old office building has now been remodeled so that there are ample quarters for the business administration, for the accommodation of guests and for housing some of the teachers.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

At the Lyman School there is a great need for a building which will provide facilities for storage, a laundry and a kitchen. At present the kitchen equipment is far from up to date, and the space very inadequate. It is next to impossible to properly take care of the large amount of laundry work with the present quarters and machinery. Material and supplies are now stored in almost every building in the school, some in one place, some in another. If these three needs could be taken care of in one large building it would result in a greater efficiency in the management of the school.

At the Industrial School for Boys there is great need of an infirmary building. The present hospital quarters are little

better than none at all. There is no place for taking care of contagious cases. The capacity of the one small room is only 6 beds. The dentist must do his work in a tiny closet which hardly gives him room in which to turn around.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

A total of 194 visits have been made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. Sixty-three of these visits were made to the Industrial School for Boys, 63 to the Industrial School for Girls, and 68 to the Lyman School.

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows: —

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report,	\$5,356 79
Expenses of Boys Parole Department, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole, .	59,598 53
Expenses of Girls Parole Department,	24,673 55
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys,	195,173 25
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys,	126,692 57
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls,	136,209 99
Total,	\$547,704 68

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools has continued to rise with the higher trend of commodity prices, having been for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919, as follows: —

	1918.	1919.
Lyman School,	\$7 00	\$8 09
Industrial School for Girls,	7 18	6 98
Industrial School for Boys,	8 22	9 00

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 22 meetings during the year in addition to the meetings of the various committees. The trustees try to consider each ward in its care as an individual problem in regard to the time for trial outside the institution, and whether he should go home or be placed out. During the year the Board considered 2,585 cases.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

The trustees have the power to grant to any boy or girl in their care an honorable discharge, which is a complete release from all penalties or disabilities incurred in consequence of commitment to the schools. Such discharge is granted only when a boy or girl has proved to the trustees by his conduct while on parole that he is ready to take his place in the community as a respectable and law-abiding citizen. During the past year 15 girls and 65 boys earned honorable discharges. Many of the boys had been in the war and proved their real worth in the service of the country.

When any of the boys or girls make exceptional progress while on parole, but do not qualify for an honorable discharge, the trustees recognize this improvement and try to offer the children an incentive to greater effort by writing them a letter of commendation, complimenting them on their excellent showing, and urging them to put forth their best efforts to do better. During the last year 5 such letters were written to girls on parole.

RESIGNATION.

F. Leslie Hayford.

The trustees regret to announce that Mr. Hayford tendered his resignation as executive secretary, to take effect on August 1. He had held this position since 1911, when the three boards of trustees were consolidated and became one board. He was a hard worker and thorough in every respect. His keen sense of humor and genial personality made him many friends. He attended to the business of the trustees very efficiently, and he

was also a great help to the superintendents of the departments. He goes to a position where the financial return is much better. The trustees wish him great success and happiness in his new work.

New Secretary — Robert J. Watson.

The trustees feel very fortunate to have secured Mr. Robert J. Watson to fill the vacancy in the position of executive secretary caused by the resignation of Mr. Hayford. Mr. Watson is a graduate of the Ohio State University and the Harvard Law School. During the last ten years he has been actively interested in various forms of social service which has well fitted him to assume the duties as secretary of the Board.

William A. Claflin.

Mr. Claflin, the assistant superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys, responded to the call of business on Oct. 1, 1919, which offers much better financial returns than does institutional work for the State. The trustees were sorry to have him leave because he was a hard and enthusiastic worker in the school.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

James D. Henderson of Newton was appointed on June 25, 1919, to take the place of Dr. Palmer whose death occurred on June 4, 1919.

David R. Collier of Gardner was appointed to succeed John F. Scully whose term expired on July 1, 1919.

The trustees are appointed by the Governor for a term of five years.

DEATH OF DR. PALMER.

The trustees and superintendents of the schools feel deeply the loss of Dr. Palmer in June, 1919, after he had served the State as a trustee for 7 years. While he was a great help to all of the departments, his expert opinion and sympathetic interest will be greatly missed by the Industrial School for Girls and by the Girls Parole Department. He was very faithful in his attendance at the meetings of the trustees, and was always ready to do all that he could to help solve the many problems coming before the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The recess committee on public institutions of the Legislature visited all of the schools under the jurisdiction of the trustees, and made some very helpful suggestions, particularly with reference to recreation, academic training, and protection of machinery in the boys' schools.

From May until the end of the year Miss Campbell, assistant superintendent at the Industrial School for Girls, was compelled by illness to be absent from the school. It is hoped that she may recover her health and strength so as to be able to resume her work on January 1. During her illness Miss Velma Rollins, teacher at the school for 12 years, has very efficiently filled her place.

In July Mr. Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys, was obliged to give up his duties on account of ill health, and was not able to return to his work until October 1.

TABLE 2. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1910,	180	79	115	374
1911,	197	139	109	445
1912,	215	177	106	498
1913,	254	202	126	582
1914,	246	239	125	610
1915,	289	218	90	597
1916,	257	221	134	612
1917,	384	258	155	797
1918,	419	289	169	877
1919,	332	374	180	886
Totals,	3,005	2,293	1,430	6,728

PART II

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
DEPARTMENTS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST-BOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I herewith submit the usual tables of statistics showing the conditions during 1918 and 1919. You will note that we have had fewer commitments than in the year previous, but we have had 112 more boys returned from places. This large increase is a serious problem, as the returned boys' influence on the other boys is not good. They cause an unrest which in a large measure is responsible for the increase in the number of escapes.

The school work has continued with but slight variation from the program outlined in previous reports. The progress made during the year has been encouraging, but we have had many problems to contend with, one serious one having been the securing of competent officers. During the war, and even more since the war, there has been a dearth of people willing to take up the work who are efficient and experienced with boys. The large salaries that are being paid to competent men and women in all commercial occupations have caused many of our officers to seek other employment. However, we have been fortunate in having many strong men and women remain loyally with us.

EDUCATIONAL.

I have been especially pleased with the work of the academic department. The interest taken by the boys as well as the progress made by them has been encouraging, and shows earnest and united effort on the part of the teachers.

The course of study is much the same as in the public school. The common branches are given special attention, and high school work is given to those who are qualified to take it. In view of the fact that many of our boys will not attend school

after leaving the institution, every effort is put forth to make the work as practical as possible. The exercises on closing day well illustrated the practical side of the boys' training.

The school attendance law, requiring each parole boy under sixteen years of age either to have completed the sixth grade or to re-enter school, has caused hardship for some of our paroled boys. I believe exception should be made in the case of a homeless boy and one of a low or retarded mentality.

The use of the moving picture in various lines of study was continued, films being secured from the Educational Bureau at Washington. Physical training and gymnastics have been given as usual, and physical measurements have also been taken. Three changes have been made in the personnel of the teaching force within the year.

The sloyd work continues to give gratifying results. The brass band of 32 pieces has had another successful year. They have given many concerts for the pleasure of the school, and furnished the music on Memorial Day for the Grand Army at Southborough and Berlin, and other engagements were filled with neighboring towns for their "homecoming" celebrations, in welcome of the returned soldiers.

During the past year our printing office has had varied success. For many weeks we found it impossible to secure a competent printer to take charge of the work, and during this time several boys who had worked in the shop carried on the work with what help Assistant Superintendent Meigs could give them with his limited time, and the boys deserve great praise for their loyalty and the quality of the work produced.

With our increased number of boys and the increasing demands for shoes and slippers from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley it has been necessary to put our shoe shop on an all-day working basis.

HOLIDAYS.

All holidays have been appropriately observed. July 4 is our gala day of the year. Thirty-four boys who had completed the grammar grade received diplomas. After the exercises the field sports were held, and prizes were awarded to the winners in the various contests. The band furnished music at intervals during

the afternoon, and the day was thoroughly enjoyed by the boys, officers and their friends.

Once a week during the fall and winter months entertainments have been given by the various cottage groups in conjunction with the moving pictures.

HEALTH.

The general health of the boys in the school has been good. In January and February we had another epidemic of the influenza. There were fifty-five cases, all of which recovered, showing that regular habits, wholesome food, and the watchful oversight of the physician keep the boys in vigorous health. Aside from the influenza epidemic we have been comparatively free from contagious diseases.

FARM.

The past season has been a successful one on the farm. There was an especially large yield of vegetables, and although the potatoes rotted badly at the time of digging, we were able to harvest an abundant supply for the institution. The apple crop was good and the peach crop was the largest for several years. With the exception of grapes the small fruits were not as plentiful as usual. The dairy has made good returns for the year. A few new cows have been purchased to replace the unprofitable milkers. The herd of pure-bred Berkshire swine has been a source of profit. We need a new wing added to the piggery to house the pigs that are now cared for in various outbuildings.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Needed repairs in and about the buildings have been made by the boys in the industrial classes, under the direction of instructors. In addition many permanent improvements have been made, giving excellent opportunity for vocational training.

A new wagon shed and tool room with blacksmith shop in the basement has been built which allows for housing of all carts, wagons and small tools. Alterations have been made in the administration building, giving us a well-lighted and ventilated office with ample room for efficient administration.

A poultry house has been built at Riverview Cottage, and a new sectional boiler with additional radiation installed at Wayside Cottage. At the power house two sets of hand stokers, a vacuum pump and recording gauges have been installed. These, with the hot-water and steam pipes covered as recommended by the State Fuel Commission, will add to the efficiency of the plant.

I sincerely hope the special appropriation asked for a new storehouse will be granted. It will bring into one place supplies, vegetables, etc., from many scattered places, thereby conserving materials, preventing loss and making for general economy.

In closing I wish to thank the trustees for their cordial support and assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. KEELER,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

At the time of our last report we were still having a few cases of influenza. During the month of December, 1918, we had 7 cases. Near the last of January, just as we had begun to feel that the epidemic was over, we had a slight recurrence of the disease. By the end of February we had had 55 more cases, making in all about 425 cases during the fall and winter. Five developed pneumonia following the influenza, but all recovered. We had one death from pneumonia on January 6, apparently independent of influenza infection. We have had this year a number of commitments with serious heart lesions. A boy treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital for suppurating glands in the neck developed general tubercular infection, involving the glands, the pleura and the peritoneum, and was later transferred to the hospital at Tewksbury. There have been two serious accidents during the year, both fractures of the elbow, and both occurring on the playgrounds. Two cases of appendicitis were operated on at the Massachusetts General Hospital. A severe case of chorea was treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and later was transferred to the State Infirmary at Tewksbury.

The work done at the school hospital is shown in a general way by the following statistical report: —

Number of visits by physician,	346
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	9,194
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	549
Number of different patients treated, out-patients,	2,861
Number of different patients treated, ward patients,	317
Average number of patients in hospital daily,	7
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily,	25
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients,	62
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients,	24
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients,	6
Number of new inmates examined by physician,	355
Number of inmates leaving examined by physician,	274

Number of inmates returned examined by physician, . . .	148
Number of inmates leaving school examined by nurse, . . .	168
Number of inmates returned examined by nurse, . . .	62
Number of inmates sent to other hospitals, . . .	29
Massachusetts General Hospital, . . .	25
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . .	2
State Infirmary at Tewksbury, . . .	2
Number of operations performed, . . .	12
For tonsils and adenoids, . . .	4
For circumcision, . . .	5
For deep abscesses, . . .	3
Number of inmates whose vision was tested, . . .	56
Number of inmates given glasses, . . .	38
Number of inmates whose eyes were tested, . . .	23
Number of inmates whose ears were tested, . . .	39
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were tested, . . .	26
Special cases: —	
Chorea, . . .	1
Pneumonia, . . .	3
Tuberculosis, . . .	1
Appendicitis, . . .	2
Fracture, . . .	2
Dislocations, . . .	2
German measles, . . .	1
Mumps, . . .	2
Scarlet fever, . . .	3
Diphtheria, . . .	2

Dr. E. P. Brigham has attended to the dental work of the school. He has each week seen all new boys and attended at once to extracting all teeth found to be beyond repair. Outgoing boys also have received much attention. It is our aim to send the boys out with teeth in a presentable condition, even though it involves considerable special work.

Work during the year was completed as follows: —

Cleanings, . . .	285
Amalgam fillings, . . .	213
Teeth extracted, . . .	507
Cement fillings, . . .	107
Teeth treated, . . .	27

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 3. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1918,	533
RECEIVED: — Committed,	332
Returned from places,	404
Returned boarded boys,	57
Runaways captured,	229
Returned from hospitals,	12
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	8
Returned from funerals,	8
Returned from visits to sick relatives,	3
Returned on account of illness,	10
Returned from home after graduation,	1
Recommitment,	1
Released by police,	1
	— 1,066
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,	¹ 1,599
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives,	475
Paroled to others than relatives,	215
Paroled to make their own way,	3
Boarded out,	169
Runaways,	255
Sent to hospitals,	12
Turned over to police,	2
Transferred to Waverley,	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	5
Entered United States Navy,	8
Entered United States Army,	2
Recommitted to Industrial School for Boys,	2
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	7
Released to funerals,	8
Released to Suffolk School for Boys,	4
Deceased,	1
Released to visit sick relatives,	3
Released to Sockanessett School, R. I.,	1
Released to home for graduation,	1
Released to court,	1
	— 1,169
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1919,	430

¹ This represents 854 individuals.

TABLE 4. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1919, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	5	104	109
Berkshire,	4	384	388
Bristol,	35	1,170	1,205
Dukes,	—	23	23
Essex,	32	1,767	1,799
Franklin,	2	102	104
Hampden,	22	819	841
Hampshire,	5	166	171
Middlesex,	96	2,523	2,619
Nantucket,	1	23	24
Norfolk,	8	671	679
Plymouth,	18	280	298
Suffolk,	71	2,520	2,591
Worcester,	33	1,278	1,311
Totals,	332	11,830	12,162

TABLE 5. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Fathers born in United States, . . .	26	16	25	24	12	23	23	30	27	18
Mothers born in United States, . . .	14	23	21	25	29	20	20	26	48	33
Fathers foreign born,	14	20	14	31	34	21	19	29	41	27
Mothers foreign born,	26	25	16	26	17	24	26	42	24	24
Both parents born in United States, .	29	43	37	35	24	33	32	53	49	37
Both parents foreign born,	79	75	94	123	111	149	104	183	242	196
Nativity of both parents unknown, .	23	15	23	26	51	32	50	37	33	27
Nativity of one parent unknown, . .	18	31	31	37	26	31	38	48	52	47
Per cent of American parentage, . .	27	22	17	14	10	11	12	14	12	11
Per cent of foreign parentage, . . .	55	44	42	48	45	52	40	48	58	59
Per cent of unknown parentage, . . .	18	11	10	10	20	11	19	10	8	8

TABLE 6. — *Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Born in United States,	158	152	190	222	234	282	249	333	363	292
Foreign born,	20	40	24	31	10	7	7	49	53	36
Unknown nativity,	2	5	1	1	2	—	1	3	3	4

TABLE 7. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.	Committed from 1885 to 1918.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	—	—	5	5
Seven,	—	4	25	29
Eight,	2	32	115	149
Nine,	12	103	231	346
Ten,	18	265	440	723
Eleven,	40	492	615	1,147
Twelve,	64	965	748	1,777
Thirteen,	84	1,595	897	2,576
Fourteen,	109	2,389	778	3,276
Fifteen,	3	175	913	1,091
Sixteen,	—	20	523	543
Seventeen,	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	—	2	17	19
Unknown,	—	12	32	44
Totals,	332	6,058	5,518	11,908

TABLE 8. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Had parents,	200
Had no parents,	12
Had father,	43
Had mother,	51
Had stepfather,	12
Had stepmother,	16
Had intemperate father,	97
Had intemperate mother,	2

Had both parents intemperate,	19
Had parents separated,	19
Had attended church,	329
Had never attended church,	3
Had not attended school within one year,	14
Had not attended school within two years,	8
Had been arrested before,	287
Had been inmates of other institutions,	66
Had used intoxicating liquor,	19
Had used tobacco,	165
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested,	90
Were attending school,	153
Were idle,	76
Parents owning residence,	35
Members of the family had been arrested,	89

TABLE 9. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
15,	-	3 ¹	3,	1	5
12,	-	4	11,	1	6
14,	-	5	2,	1	7
20,	-	6	4,	1	8
57,	-	7	3,	1	9
71,	-	8	4,	1	10
45,	-	9	1,	1	11
48,	-	10	2,	2	-
34,	-	11	3,	2	1
16,	1	-	3,	2	6
14,	1	1	2,	2	7
18,	1	2	1,	3	-
10,	1	3	1,	3	3
9,	1	4	1,	3	4

Total number paroled for first time during year, 424; average length of stay in the school, 10.75 months.

¹ Or less.

TABLE 10. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Assault,	4
Breaking and entering,	90
Delinquent child,	40
Larceny,	115
Transferred from custody of State Board of Charity,	25
Stubbornness,	44
Running away,	8
False alarm of fire,	1
Vagrancy,	1
Setting fires,	1
Drunkenness,	2
Receiving stolen property,	1
Total number committed,	332

TABLE 11. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1909-10,	358.56	180	403	78
1910-11,	324.30	197	354	112
1911-12,	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13,	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14,	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15,	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16,	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17,	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18,	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19,	463.79	332	866	303
Average for ten years,	421.82	277.3	522.3	180.5

TABLE 12. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1910,	15.16	1915,	15.83
1911,	15.44	1916,	15.61
1912,	15.63	1917,	14.33
1913,	15.09	1918,	14.06
1914,	15.23	1919,	13.82

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1910,	18.77	1915,	16.12
1911,	18.49	1916,	15.47
1912,	19.76	1917,	14.43
1913,	18.42	1918,	12.14
1914,	17.24	1919,	10.75

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1910,	13.34	1915,	13.18
1911,	13.57	1916,	13.02
1912,	13.28	1917,	12.98
1913,	13.22	1918,	12.91
1914,	13.27	1919,	13.04

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years.

1910,	233	1915,	405
1911,	274	1916,	386
1912,	374	1917,	279
1913,	410	1918,	361
1914,	377	1919,	461

In 2d grade,	2
In 3d grade,	31
In 4th grade,	56
In 5th grade,	75
In 6th grade,	72
In 7th grade,	52
In 8th grade,	25
In 9th grade,	6
In high school,	6
Special class,	6
Industrial class,	1

TREASURER'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918,	\$3,241 64
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Receipts.

Sales: —

Food,	\$15 50
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Clothing and materials,	38 75
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Heat, light and power,	216 42
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Farm and stable: —

Hides,	\$2 50
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Vegetables,	.	.	.	75 00
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77 50

Repairs, ordinary,	264 21
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Total sales,	\$612 38
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Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances,	70 40
----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-------

682 78

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance of 1918,	\$9,819 32
------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	.	7,000 00
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Approved schedules of 1919,	168,263 81
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185,083 13

Special appropriations,	4,857 87
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Lyman trust fund income, approved schedules, 1919,	.	.	.	148 66
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Total,	\$194,014 08
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$682 78
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Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1918,	\$13,070 76
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Eleven months' schedules, 1919,	168,263 81
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November advances,	6,222 74
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187,557 31

Amount carried forward,	\$188,240 09
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Amount brought forward, \$188,240 09

Special appropriations: —

Approved schedules,	\$4,857 87	
Less advances, last year's report,	9 80	
		4,848 07

Lyman trust fund income, approved schedules, 1919,		148 66
--	--	--------

Balance Nov. 30, 1919: —

In bank,	\$556 29	
In office,	220 97	
		777 26

Total,		\$194,014 08
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$204,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	195,173 25

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$8,826 75
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Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —

Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent,	\$3,000 00	
Engineering department,	6,752 62	
General administration,	5,997 39	
Medical service,	1,660 00	
Ward service (male),	15,052 12	
Ward service (female),	8,564 21	
Repairs,	4,199 77	
Farm,	3,125 69	
Grounds, stable and garage,	526 87	
Kitchen and dining room service,	1,733 36	
Industrial and educational department,	16,648 66	
		\$67,260 69

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$1,031 86	
Jewish,	250 00	
Protestant,	446 50	
		1,728 36

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$497 37	
Postage,	639 02	
Printing and binding,	343 89	
Stationery and office supplies,	538 09	
Telephone and telegraph,	516 21	
Travel,	1,286 91	
Freight,	41 30	
		3,862 79

Food: —

Flour,	\$11,515 82
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,406 79
Bread, crackers, etc.,	174 70
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	1,873 26
Macaroni and spaghetti,	170 94
Potatoes,	31 50

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$15,173 01	\$72,851 84
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Amounts brought forward, \$15,173 01 \$72,851 84

Food — *Con.*

Meat,	9,442 14	
Fish (fresh-cured and canned),	1,303 30	
Butter,	101 68	
Butterine, etc.,	982 87	
Peanut butter,	488 94	
Cheese,	311 22	
Coffee,	349 47	
Coffee substitute,	105 38	
Tea,	167 71	
Cocoa,	342 60	
Milk,	1 25	
Eggs (fresh),	1,184 21	
Egg powders,	29 00	
Cane sugar,	3,256 84	
Fruit (fresh),	33 22	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	796 91	
Lard and substitutes,	1,034 39	
Molasses and syrup,	704 66	
Seasonings and condiments,	644 48	
Yeast, baking powders, etc.,	358 21	
Freight,	478 68	
Canned soup,	36 96	
Pie filling,	88 44	
		37,415 57

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$225 70	
Clothing (outer),	5,410 75	
Clothing (under),	1,567 75	
Dry goods for clothing,	4,429 61	
Hats and caps,	580 87	
Leather and shoe findings,	5,000 77	
Machinery for manufacturing,	676 04	
Socks and smallwares,	2,306 13	
Freight,	188 06	
		20,385 68

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$1,146 54	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	239 96	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	537 56	
Electric lamps,	363 53	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	349 25	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	186 71	
Kitchen and household wares,	2,578 77	
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,548 34	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	272 78	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	561 04	
Freight,	98 29	
		7,882 77

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$270 80	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	615 65	
Funeral expenses,	36 00	

Amounts carried forward, \$922 45 \$138,535 86

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$922 45	\$138,535 86
Medical and general care — <i>Con.</i>		
Gratuities,	8 33	
Ice and refrigeration,	253 39	
Manual training supplies,	37 53	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	491 14	
Medical attendance (extra),	292 35	
Return of runaways,	1,832 85	
School books and supplies,	534 64	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	277 14	
Water,	1,069 20	
Freight,	65 61	
Sewer rental and repairs,	636 60	
		6,421 23
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal (bituminous),	\$9,343 41	
Freight and cartage,	9,723 53	
Coal (anthracite),	1,404 75	
Freight and cartage,	837 14	
Oil,	247 76	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	312 64	
Electricity,	514 60	
Freight,	12 19	
Wood,	18 00	
		22,414 02
Farm and stable: —		
Bedding materials,	\$430 90	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	154 59	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	347 66	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	115 95	
Fencing materials,	345 19	
Fertilizers,	1,235 78	
Grain, etc.,	9,319 54	
Hay,	454 93	
Harnesses and repairs,	69 35	
Horses,	500 00	
Cows,	707 50	
Other live stock,	67 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	5 00	
Rent,	135 00	
Spraying materials,	171 82	
Stable and barn supplies,	27 42	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	720 78	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	831 88	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	236 17	
Freight,	222 50	
		16,098 96
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$180 49	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,231 96	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	199 15	
Labor (not on pay roll),	3 78	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	1,039 39	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	516 77	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$3,171 54	\$183,470 07

Amounts brought forward,	\$3,171 54	\$183,470 07
Repairs, ordinary — <i>Con.</i>		
Plumbing and supplies,	707 35	
Roofing and materials,	3 92	
Steam fittings and supplies,	791 38	
Tents, awnings, etc.,	28 65	
Tools, machines, etc.,	137 37	
Boilers, repairs,	152 74	
Dynamos, repairs,	80 00	
Engines, repairs,	193 45	
Freight,	176 59	
Machinery repairs,	138 15	
		5,581 14
Repairs and renewals: —		
Boilers (Wayside Cottage),	\$281 29	
Engine room, apparatus and pipe covering,	1,171 41	
Steam jacket kettle,	151 00	
Wagon shed,	1,766 77	
Power plant equipment,	2,728 04	
Freight,	23 53	
		6,122 04
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$195,173 25

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1918,		\$4,860 02
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$4,857 87	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	2 15	
		4,860 02
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		-

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.		
<i>Resources.</i>		
Cash on hand,	\$777 26	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	6,222 74	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1919, schedule,	19,909 44	
		\$26,909 44
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Schedule of November bills,		\$26,909 44

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 463.79.

Total cost for maintenance, \$195,173.25.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.0927.

Receipt from sales, \$612.38.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0254.

All other institution receipts, \$70.40.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0029.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Changes in administration building, . . .	Res. 1918, chap. 57,	\$1,300 00	\$1,299 74	\$1,299 74	\$0 26 ¹
Purchase of Bailey place,	Res. 1918, chap. 57,	8,370 00	2,358 79	8,368 77	1 23 ¹
Repairing damaged cottage,	Res. 1918, chap. 57,	1,200 00	1,199 34	1,199 34	66 ¹
		\$10,870 00	\$4,857 87	\$10,867 85	\$2 15

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. KEELER,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1919.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

37 acres, 147 rods grounds (about buildings),	\$10,774 81	
103 acres, 140 rods mowing,	13,503 75	
87½ acres tillage,	10,002 06	
13½ acres orchard,	1,710 00	
11 acres, 45 rods woodland,	338 43	
115 acres pasture,	2,875 00	
19 acres, 49 rods waste and miscellaneous, .	729 04	
9/10 acre railroad siding,	200 00	
		<hr/>
		\$40,133 09

Buildings.

Willow Park cottage,	\$5,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Elms cottage,	22,000 00	
Chauncey and Lyman cottages,	38,000 00	
Gables cottage,	9,000 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Boulder cottage,	17,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Bailey (now Davitt) cottage,	5,500 00	
Administration building,	11,100 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
Storehouse,	12,300 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Power station,	44,043 00	
Greenhouse,	2,000 00	
Scale building,	500 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Piggery,	1,000 00	
		<hr/>
Amounts carried forward,	\$311,443 00	\$40,133 09

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	. . . . .	\$311,443 00	\$40,133 09
Cow barn,	. . . . .	14,500 00	
Creamery building,	. . . . .	1,436 00	
Hen houses,	. . . . .	1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station,	. . . . .	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house,	. . . . .	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn,	. . . . .	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,	. . . . .	50 00	
Ice house,	. . . . .	1,550 00	
Subways,	. . . . .	6,765 00	
Heating system,	. . . . .	10,049 00	
Hot-water system,	. . . . .	3,465 00	
Sewerage system,	. . . . .	10,650 00	
		<hr/>	373,188 00
Berlin house and grounds,	. . . . .	\$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	. . . . .	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres,	. . . . .	1,100 00	
		<hr/>	6,000 00
			<hr/>
Total real estate,	. . . . .		\$419,321 09

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	. . . . .	153,952 79
		<hr/>
Total valuation of property,	. . . . .	\$573,273 88

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	533	—	533
Number received during the year,	1,066	—	1,066
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	1,169	—	1,169
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	430	—	430
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	463.79	—	463.79
Average number of officers and employees during the year, .	51.79	41.95	93.74

Number in Care of Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of Parole Department, Nov. 30, 1918, .	1,487
Released on parole during year 1919,	867
Total,	2,354
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.,	710
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1919,	1,644
Net gain,	157

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages,	\$68,989 05
2. Subsistence,	37,415 57
3. Clothing,	20,385 68
4. Ordinary repairs,	5,581 14
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, .	56,679 77
	<hr/> \$189,051 21

Extraordinary expenses: —

1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, . .	6,122 04
Total for institution,	<hr/> \$195,173 25

*Expenditures for Parole Department.*¹

Salaries,	\$20,060 59
Office and other expenses,	16,617 56
Boarded boys under fourteen,	21,458 16
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,462 22
<hr/>	
Total,	\$59,598 53

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

¹ The Parole Department handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Department of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The number of commitments to the Industrial School for Boys during this past year was the largest for several years. It may be said that we have met these overcrowded conditions exceedingly well as to the physical care given to the boys, but the past weaknesses of our whole system were more clearly brought forth, and I desire to call them again to your attention, as I have in other reports.

During January the normal average commitments of about 25 a month continued, but showed a steady increase until March, when we had 44 boys sent to us. In the month of May we had a total of 292 boys in the school, with a normal capacity of 240. This tremendous overcrowding was further increased by a fire on July 5 in one of the cottages, caused by an electrical storm, which rendered it unfit for use until extensive repairs had been made. This overcrowded condition continued until October, when the commitments once more became normal.

There was only one way to meet this situation, and that was to shorten the length of a boy's stay in the school. Last year, when this overcrowded condition began, we shortened his stay so that the average length of stay was reduced to ten and one-half months, which was none too long, when we consider that five years ago the average time spent in the school was fifteen months and the results obtained were considered more satisfactory.

This does not mean necessarily that each individual boy must be kept fifteen months in the school, or that many boys who were paroled this year after staying only eight and one-

third months will not do well. But it has been impossible this year to make this kind of distinction regarding the length of his stay, because our one aim was to take care of new commitments and boys returned from parole each day, and release on parole each month those boys who had conformed at all to the regulations of the school. Under these forced conditions the boys came to feel that it was only a matter of time when they would be forced out through the coming in of new commitments, and no real effort was made to improve their conduct. Character-making fell to a low level, and there was a distinct drop in the morale of the school.

HEALTH.

The health of the school has been exceedingly good. A few cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever have been the only diseases that have caused us temporary alarm, and because of these I would again call your attention to the serious need of a proper hospital building. This would greatly diminish the possibility of a serious epidemic, particularly in respect to disease brought in by new commitments.

The problem of recreation during the winter months has been greatly helped by the erection of a first-class toboggan slide. This slide is about 1,000 feet long and furnishes much outdoor fun and exercise.

EDUCATION.

Character training, for which the institution exists, may be defined as the development of character through activity, and for this purpose we have developed, in addition to our industrial education, athletics and various activities of the school to a satisfactory degree. There is a field for the development of moral instruction through our academic department to which we have not as yet given enough attention. Referring to Table 20 you will note that the greater part of our boys have completed at least the fifth grade, while far the larger part — about 60 per cent — have done some work in the higher grades. Fifty boys have completed the seventh grade, and are attending classes three and a half hours five days a week. Another teacher should be hired to give at least 25 more boys an oppor-

tunity to continue an education that they much need. If a boy accomplishes only the sixth grade, since the laws of Massachusetts make this imperative before he can be allowed a working certificate and become an industrial asset to the Commonwealth, we are only getting him by the law, if this is all the education that we can give to him. Your attention is called to the above difficulties only that we may attain a larger degree of success in our school work, for there is much that is encouraging in the results already being obtained.

FARM.

Again during the past year a special effort was made to have the farm as productive as possible. The value of the total production of farm crops used for food was approximately \$30,000, as against \$29,550 the previous year. The products of the farm were a welcome addition to our food supply. Following is a comparative list of the more valuable products of the farm:—

	1919.	1918.
Poultry (pounds),	2,609	982
Pork (pounds),	11,377	12,017
Beef (pounds),	67 ¹	4,049
Eggs (dozens),	2,541	2,338
Milk (quarts),	161,405	154,784
Vegetables (bushels),	7,857	9,818
Fruits (bushels),	1,307	552

¹ Veal.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The construction of the new cottage, provision for which was made by the last Legislature, is well along except for the basement. The rough plastering is done, the skim coat is going on, and the windows are being fitted. Water and sewer connections have been made; electric service lines connected; much grading has been done and will continue during the winter; and road connections are well started. This cottage should be ready for occupancy in the spring. One of the old Shaker

buildings has been moved to a new foundation ready for remodeling. Cottage No. 6, which was struck by lightning and partially destroyed by fire on July 5, has been rebuilt, and after being painted will be ready for occupancy. By this same storm the intercommunicating telephone system was ruined and much damage done to the electrical equipment. The main lines of the local telephone system have been installed, and the system should soon be again in working order.

BOYS PAROLED.

The large number of boys returned to the school for failure on parole is still a serious consideration. Of the total number of boys in the school in 1918, 30 per cent were returned boys, while this year the percentage is only 21.6. Reports coming to us indicate that many are failing on parole, and are being committed by the courts to other institutions. Nineteen of the 262 boys paroled last year have been sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord. One is confronted with the query, Was it necessary? If not, then the fault lies with the various factors that entered into the boys' life and training. As the school had to be conducted the last two years, did it not prove that the average length of training in the school was too short? It does not take long to get from a boy an outward conformity to the rules of the school. The various incentives and penalties soon bring about a sort of artificial goodness. After boys have reached the age of fifteen, time is needed in which to develop character, and in eight and one-third months there can be little impression made on him that is lasting. Granting that short commitments are right, then parole departments must be organized to meet its increased numbers. No matter how good the work of the school may be, when the boy reaches the larger responsibilities of the open community, and the many props and immediate incentives of the school life are removed, he is in particular need of close attention and careful guidance. This year we paroled 351 boys, and last year 262, an increase of 89 this year, more than enough for one new visitor in the Parole Department to look after.

Even with the discouragements of the returned boys and the increased new commitments the year has been productive of

many good results, and we welcomed back for a visit 150 of the old boys, indicating that lessons learned at the Industrial School for Boys are remembered, and the welcome which awaits these boys at the school is appreciated.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys, at Shirley, for the year 1919, is hereby respectfully submitted.

Considering the large number of boys taken care of at the Industrial School for Boys, the medical record for the past year is exceptionally good. In the early part of the year a case of scarlet fever was detected in a boy who had been recently committed. He was isolated and given a special nurse. His home surroundings were investigated, and it was found that several of his Sunday school classmates became ill with scarlet fever coincident with his illness, demonstrating beyond any doubt that he was infected before his commitment to the school. We had no other cases from this focus of infection. We did, however, later in the year, find two other cases of scarlet fever in Cottage No. 8. These were also isolated, a special nurse employed to care for them, and both made good recovery.

We have detected a few mild cases of diphtheria among our new commitments. These cases were very mild, presented practically no clinical symptoms, and would scarcely be worthy of notice save for the fact that they were discovered by our rigid policy of taking cultures from all sore throats, and that none of the inmates who had been with us long enough to be immunized with toxin-antitoxin became infected with the disease. Our method of immunizing our boys with toxin-antitoxin has proven so effective that our State Department of Health has recommended its use in all of our State institutions as a means of educating the medical profession and the public in its use to combat diphtheria throughout the State, both in institutional and private life.

As the school grows larger we feel more acutely the need of a better hospital building and equipment, particularly as the increased cost of hospital treatment in the large hospitals obliges us to incur an almost prohibitive expense when we have to send our boys to them for treatment.

We have had no other diseases of a serious nature. Our boys invariably gain in weight and stature during their stay at the school, and are always in better physical condition when they leave the school than when they enter it.

I regret to report that Dr. H. A. Draffin, who has taken care of the dental work for a number of years, has severed his connection with the school, as he felt he could not give sufficient time for the work required.

The following summary indicates the work performed during the past year:—

Number of physician's visits to the school,	420
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department,	5,213
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	269
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department,	1,737
Total number of patients admitted to hospital,	269
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	117
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	56
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	7
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day,	14
Average number of patients in hospital,	4
Average number of patients in out-patient department,	20
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician,	374
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school,	442
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school,	185
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution:—	
Massachusetts General Hospital,	3
Massachusetts State Hospital, Monson,	1
Massachusetts State Infirmary, Tewksbury,	4
Worcester State Hospital, Worcester,	1
Operations performed:—	
Incision for septic condition,	42
Suture of incised wounds,	31
Amputation of two fingers,	1
Culturing of nose and throat,	52
Schick test administered,	56

Operations performed — *Con.*

Number of immunizations by toxin-antitoxin,	374
Etherizations,	21
Number of new inmates during the year whose vision was tested, .	374
Number of new inmates during the year whose hearing was tested, .	374
Number of glasses prescribed,	21
Special cases for treatment: —	
Scarlet fever,	3
Diphtheria (new commitments),	7
Acute nephritis,	1
Erysipelas,	1
Syphilis (active),	3
Pneumonia,	3
Epiphyseal fracture of femur,	1
Dislocation of elbow,	1
Epilepsy,	1

Report of Dental Work performed by H. A. Draffin.

Number of amalgam fillings,	496
Number of cement fillings,	220
Number of cleanings,	160
Number of treatments,	91
Number of extractions,	354

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY,

Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 14. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1918,	256
Committed during the year,	370
Received from the Lyman School for Boys on transfer,	4
Returned from parole,	102
Returned from leave of absence,	10
Returned from hospitals,	5
	<hr/> 747
Paroled,	352
Returned paroles placed out,	87
Granted leave of absence,	10
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys,	8
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	6
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	4
Returned to court, over or under age,	4
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital,	3
Taken to Massachusetts State Hospital at Monson,	1
Taken to Worcester State Hospital,	1
Absent without leave,	21
	<hr/> 497
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1919,	250

TABLE 15. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Both parents born in the United States,	103
Both parents foreign born,	194
Father native born and mother foreign,	35
Father foreign born and mother native,	23
Father foreign born and mother unknown,	3
Father native born and mother unknown,	3
Mother native born and father unknown,	2
Nativity of parents unknown,	11
	<hr/>
Total,	374

TABLE 16. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Born in the United States,	326
Born in foreign countries,	47
Russia,	9
Italy,	8
Austria,	7
Portugal and the Western Islands,	6
England,	5
Canada and the Provinces,	5
Poland,	2
Syria,	2
Hungary,	1
Scotland,	1
Ireland,	1
Unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	374

TABLE 17. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Larceny,	97
Breaking and entering and larceny,	89
Breaking and entering,	31
Attempting to break and enter,	6
Taking automobile,	20
Taking team,	5
Attempted larceny, larceny from person, receiving stolen property, robbery,	5
Forgery,	3
Assault and battery,	6
Assault,	6
Vagrancy,	8
Idle and disorderly,	4
Drunkenness,	4
Assault and robbery,	1
Arson, setting fire to railroad car, building fires,	4
Stubbornness,	58
Delinquent child,	9
Unnatural act,	3
Miscellaneous,	15
<hr/>	
Total number admitted,	374

TABLE 18. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Had parents living, own or step,	252
Had father only,	26
Had mother only,	60
Parents unknown,	8
Both parents dead,	28
Had stepfather,	16
Had stepmother,	18
Had intemperate father,	77
Had intemperate mother,	9
Parents separated,	29
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned, .	91
Had parents owning residence,	83
Had not attended school within one year,	109
Had not attended school within two years,	124
Had not attended school within three years,	86
Had been in court before,	286
Had used intoxicating liquor,	25
Had used tobacco,	311
Had been inmate of another institution,	56

TABLE 19. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.¹*

15-16 years,	130
16-17 years,	153
17-18 years,	84
Apparently over 18, ²	6
Apparently under 15,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	374

TABLE 20. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

In 2d grade,	2
In 3d grade,	9
In 4th grade,	23
In 5th grade,	38
In 6th grade,	66
In 7th grade,	67

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads, "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

² Including Lyman School transfers.

In 8th grade,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92
In 9th grade,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
In high school,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Special classes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	374

TABLE 21. — *Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
3,	—	2	66,	—	9
5,	—	3	41,	—	10
6,	—	4	40,	—	11
7,	—	5	15,	1	—
35,	—	6	5,	1	1
53,	—	7	3,	1	2
73,	—	8			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 352; average length of stay in the school, eight and one-third months.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918, \$1,346 24

*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales: —

Farm and stable: —

Cows and calves, \$616 50

Hides, 117 75

\$734 25

Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances, \$59 60

Sundries (Board of Retirement), 23 58

83 18

817 43

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance of 1918, \$6,848 44

Advance money (amount on hand November 30), 5,000 00

Approved schedules of 1919, \$114,176 01

Less returned, 10 00

114,166 01

126,014 45

Special appropriations, 27,926 52

Total, \$156,104 64

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, \$817 43

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1918, \$8,194 68

Eleven months' schedules, 1919, 114,166 01

November advances, 2,932 29

125,292 98

Special appropriations, approved schedules, 27,926 52

Balance, Nov. 30, 1919: —

In bank, \$1,803 43

In office, 264 28

2,067 71

Total, \$156,104 64

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$130,400 00
Balance from previous year, brought forward,	716 02
Total,	<hr/> \$131,116 02
Expenses (as analyzed below),	126,692 57
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	<hr/> \$4,423 45

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services: —

Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent,	\$3,000 00
Medical,	1,299 98
Administration,	4,915 10
Kitchen and dining-room service,	620 00
Domestic,	1,247 50
Ward service (male),	11,173 61
Ward service (female),	3,936 14
Industrial and educational department,	10,747 65
Engineering department,	1,840 54
Farm,	5,316 70
Stable, garage and grounds,	478 52
	<hr/> \$44,575 74

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$600 00
Hebrew,	300 00
Protestant,	265 00
	<hr/> 1,165 00

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Advertising,	\$71 43
Automobile repairs and supplies,	567 39
Postage,	553 67
Stationery and office supplies,	697 08
Telephone and telegraph,	398 22
Travel,	689 23
Sundries,	4 72
Freight,	35 93
	<hr/> 3,017 67

Food: —

Flour,	\$4,718 75
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	673 94
Bread, crackers, etc.,	11 02
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	271 64
Macaroni and spaghetti,	11 00
Meat,	4,161 09
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	783 30
Butterine, etc.,	31 20
Cheese,	165 17
Coffee,	471 75
Tea,	233 41
Cocoa,	115 56

Amounts carried forward,	\$11,647 83	<hr/> \$48,758 41
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Amounts brought forward, \$11,647 83 \$48,758 41

Food — Con.

Egg powders, etc.,	106 86	
Sugar (cane),	1,962 25	
Fruit (fresh),	65 75	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	28 00	
Lard and substitutes,	1,528 82	
Molasses and syrups,	1,129 76	
Vegetables (fresh),	28 83	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	4 80	
Seasonings and condiments,	460 82	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	408 92	
Sundries,	116 17	
Freight,	485 97	
		17,974 78

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$4,058 62	
Clothing (outer),	50 00	
Clothing (under),	2,657 71	
Dry goods for clothing,	4,496 11	
Hats and caps,	160 77	
Leather and shoe findings,	461 24	
Socks and smallwares,	1,457 73	
Sundries,	46 45	
Freight,	97 47	
		13,486 10

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$1,139 93	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	243 12	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	132 40	
Dry goods and smallwares,	280 44	
Electric lamps,	436 28	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	314 40	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	316 80	
Kitchen and household wares,	980 73	
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,254 38	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	276 21	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	126 88	
Sundries,	28 12	
Freight,	110 31	
		5,640 00

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$118 83	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	118 19	
Manual training supplies,	315 49	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	538 84	
Medical attendance (extra),	377 69	
Return of runaways,	554 07	
School books and supplies,	239 82	
Sundries,	197 65	
Freight,	47 00	
		2,507 58

Amount carried forward, \$88,366 87

Amount brought forward, \$88,366 87

Heat, light and power: —

Coal (bituminous),	\$1,640 38	
Freight and cartage,	2,008 27	
Coal (anthracite),	2,005 78	
Freight and cartage,	1,018 61	
Electricity,	1,834 20	
Oil,	145 39	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	119 83	
Freight,	2 52	
	<hr/>	8,774 98

Farm and stable: —

Bedding materials,	\$50 50	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	222 17	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	187 39	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	270 54	
Fencing materials,	167 04	
Fertilizers,	1,638 24	
Grain, etc.,	8,127 03	
Hay,	1,209 50	
Harnesses and repairs,	340 00	
Horses,	424 00	
Other live stock,	45 00	
Rent,	40 00	
Spraying materials,	229 96	
Stable and barn supplies,	39 75	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	945 70	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	909 04	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	203 54	
Sundries,	565 29	
Freight,	732 09	
	<hr/>	16,346 78

Grounds: —

Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	\$80 60	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	81 52	
Sundries,	129 67	
	<hr/>	291 79

Repairs, ordinary: —

Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$87 03	
Electrical work and supplies,	561 34	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	413 93	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	595 15	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	787 78	
Plumbing and supplies,	237 08	
Roofing and materials,	43 85	
Steam fittings and supplies,	141 85	
Tools, machines, etc.,	244 49	
Boilers, repairs,	261 57	
Sundries,	34 21	
Freight,	107 84	
	<hr/>	3,516 12

Amount carried forward, \$117,296 54

Amount brought forward,										\$117,296 54
Repairs and renewals: —										
Pipe covering, storm windows,										\$1,183 72
Water pipe and hydrants,										817 24
Replacing damage done by fire,										7,395 07
										<hr/> 9,396 03
										<hr/>
Total expenses for maintenance,										\$126,692 57

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.										
Balance Dec. 1, 1918,										\$9,550 31
Appropriations for fiscal year,										33,000 00
										<hr/>
Total,										\$42,550 31
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),										\$27,926 52
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,										39
										<hr/> 27,926 91
										<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,										\$14,623 40

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.										
Resources.										
Cash on hand,										\$2,067 71
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),										
account of maintenance,										2,932 29
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available										
appropriation account November, 1919, schedule,										7,526 56
										<hr/> \$12,526 56
Liabilities.										
Schedule of November bills,										\$12,526 56

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 270.69.

Total cost for maintenance, \$126,692.57.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.0006.

Receipt from sales, \$734.25.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0521.

All other institution receipts, \$83.18.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0059.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Central building,	{ Res. 1915, chap. 146, Res. 1916, chap. 137, Spec. Acts 1917, chap. 324, }	\$97,700 00	\$4,815 14	\$97,391 54	\$308 46
Water system,	{ Res. 1916, chap. 137, Spec. Acts 1917, chap. 324, }	16,000 00	-	15,195 79	804 21
Renovating Shaker Cottage,	Res. 1917, chap. 88,	1,545 00	334 91	334 91	1,210 09
Remodeling electric distributing system,	Res. 1917, chap. 88,	1,800 00	1,200 00	1,270 10	529 90
Foundation of new cottage,	Res. 1918, chap. 57,	2,000 00	347 21	1,999 61	39 ¹
Cottage for 30 boys,	Spec. Acts 1919, chaps. 153, 211, 242,	33,000 00	21,229 26	21,229 26	11,770 74
		\$152,045 00	\$27,926 52	\$137,421 21	\$14,623 40

¹ .Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1919.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

37 acres school grounds, at \$75,	\$2,775 00	
157 acres tillage, at \$30,	4,710 00	
119 acres mowing, at \$54,	6,426 00	
30 acres of orchard, at \$40,	1,200 00	
129 acres pasture, at \$20,	2,580 00	
189 acres woodland, at \$20,	3,780 00	
229 acres waste and miscellaneous, at \$10,	2,290 00	
Sidewalks,	1,250 00	
		<hr/>
		\$25,011 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates),	\$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2 (inmates),	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3 (inmates),	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4 (inmates),	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 5 (inmates),	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 6 (inmates),	6,500 00	
Cottage No. 7 (inmates),	15,274 00	
Cottage No. 8 (inmates),	18,200 00	
Cottage No. 9 (inmates), under construction,	13,770 74	
Old administration building,	10,000 00	
Central building,	97,700 00	
Infirmery,	1,500 00	
Old chapel building,	2,000 00	
Kitchen and laundry building,	4,500 00	
Industrial building,	21,500 00	
Warehouse,	18,000 00	
Old evaporation building,	500 00	
Shaker cottage (being remodeled),	1,000 00	
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00	
Brick shop (storage),	200 00	
Cow barn and shed,	13,743 00	
		<hr/>
Amounts carried forward,	\$275,787 74	\$25,011 00

Amounts brought forward, \$275,787 74 \$25,011 00

Horse barn,	1,200 00	
Farmer's house (employees),	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (three-tenement),	1,700 00	
Stone house,	1,000 00	
Workman's house, south meadow,	1,200 00	
Piggery,	1,200 00	
Dairy house,	1,200 00	
Small tool house,	100 00	
Corn house,	100 00	
North woodshed,	300 00	
North tool shed,	700 00	
Three silos,	550 00	
Two hen houses,	800 00	
Brooder house,	1,000 00	
Ice house,	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator,	1,489 00	
Work shed,	1,250 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power), .	200 00	
Water system (cost),	23,031 79	
Sewerage system (cost),	5,918 32	
Telephone system,	650 00	
Electrical distributing system (not completed),	1,270 10	
Equipment for heat, light and power, . . .	252 45	
		<hr/>
		322,399 40

Total real estate, \$347,410 40

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	99,048 93	
		<hr/>
Total valuation of property,	\$446,459 33	

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	256	—	256
Number received during the year,	492	—	492
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	498	—	498 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	250	—	250
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	270.69	—	270.69
Number of individuals actually represented,	726	—	726
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).	43.13	16.45	59.58

¹ Also 19 absent without leave.

Number in Care of Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of Parole Department Nov. 30, 1918,	680
Paroled during year 1919,	439
	1,119
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.,	310
	809
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1919,	809
Net gain,	129

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —	
1. Salaries and wages,	\$44,575 74
2. Clothing,	13,486 10
3. Subsistence,	17,974 78
4. Ordinary repairs,	16,208 69
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	34,447 26
Total for institution,	\$126,692 57

Expenditures for the Parole Department.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent. (See page 78.)

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

This report covers the work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

The total number of boys on parole from both schools for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919, was 2,453, an increase of 286 boys over the year before.

During the year a total of 9,245 visits have been made to boys on parole. Of these visits 6,900 were made to boys on parole from the Lyman School, and 2,345 to boys paroled from the Industrial School for Boys. Investigations of boys' homes numbered 1,337, and there were 211 investigations of proposed foster homes.

Details concerning the work of the department are contained in the statistical tables which follow.

In presenting to your Board my twenty-fifth, and as superintendent of the Boys' Parole Department, my last,¹ annual report, I wish to call your attention to some facts as adduced from the statistics herewith presented.

First, on Dec. 1, 1919, the number of boys on parole from the Lyman School was 1,644, and from the Industrial School, 809, a total of 2,453 boys. This is a gain to the Parole Department of 286 boys over the number on parole one year ago.

It must be patent to every one who gives only a casual thought to these figures that by as much as the population of the schools is reduced by the parole therefrom of their inmates, by exactly the same proportion is the work of the Parole Department increased.

There are at present employed in the department a superin-

¹ I shall have reached the age of retirement before the end of the fiscal year 1920.

tendent and an assistant superintendent, each having, aside from his regular duties, a considerable number of boys to visit and supervise.

There are ten regular visitors having districts varying greatly in the number of boys in each, but so arranged as to territory as to render, as far as possible, a fair equalization of work.

There have been during the past year 329 boys in the army and navy service, and though they are out of the jurisdiction of the Parole Department so long as they remain in the service, very many of these boys have written to their visitors and the visitor has called at the homes of such boys to learn their home condition and reported to the boys. Eliminating these boys there still remain as active cases 2,124 boys, or an average of more than 210 boys to a visitor.

Many social workers have expressed opinions as to the maximum number of boys who could be properly cared for by one visitor. So many factors enter into the consideration of this problem — locality, age and previous experience of the boy — that I am very reluctant to express my opinion in figures. However, I desire, as briefly as I may, to set before you the ideals, the ends, that should be attained by parole.

First, a visitor should be able, within two weeks of a boy's commitment to the schools, to investigate thoroughly the home conditions and previous record of the boy, making a comprehensive report of the same. He should give his opinion on the causes of the boy's delinquency, consulting such probation officers and others who know about the case in hand. He should carefully note the relatives of the boy, if the boy's parents are dead, or if the home seems unfit for an immediate return to it from the school. He should also, within one month (two weeks is better), visit the boy in the school and get the boy's own version of his delinquency. Much information concerning the character of the home can be obtained by such an interview with the boy at the school. A call at the home subsequent to such a visit will at once establish the cordial relations which should exist between the boy's family and the visitor.

If, for any reason, the boy cannot be paroled to his own home or to relatives, a foster home must be found for him. The visitor who finds such a home should first be thoroughly ac-

quainted with the proposed home, and should know the boy's tendencies, his peculiarities, etc., to the end that square pegs be not fitted to round holes. The visitor should visit each boy not later than two weeks after a boy goes to his own home, and he should visit a boy placed in a foster home within ten days after such placing. In the case of boarded children, this is especially important.

Boys who are misfits in their foster homes should be re-located. Boys who are lawbreakers or persistent violators of their parole must be returned to the school for further training, and a comprehensive report written thereon.

Special attention of the visitor must be given to all boys at board and attending school, keeping in touch with teachers and school officials.

The visitors must attend courts where boys on parole are held for trial, consulting with probation officers, using their own judgment when the case is left to them, but always obeying the orders of the court.

When boys not at their own homes are placed working for wages, agreements must be made by the visitor with the employer, the visitor seeing that contracts are kept, and that money is collected and promptly turned over to be put in the bank for the boy. In many cases employment must be found for boys who are living with their own parents, to avoid idleness and the delinquency which always follows.

The visitor, in nearly all cases using his own discretion, must write to his charges sometimes once a month, in other cases only a few times a year.

The large number of returns during the recent years has rendered impossible a good part of the constructive work of the visitor. This large number of returns has been, I believe, due to two causes, — first, the overcrowding of the schools and the consequent shortening of the period of training, boys being candidates for parole before being fully fitted therefor; and second, the small number of visitors to supervise the large number of boys.

Our visitors do not desire an eight-hour day. Unlike many other employees of the State, they have no set limit for their hours of work. Many evenings are occupied in writing reports

and letters, and Sundays are frequently spent in caring for emergency cases or correspondence. Of this the visitors do not complain. The burden of their desire is that their work be not so attenuated that in the end results are unsatisfactory. An addition to our force of four more visitors would be a long step toward satisfactory results. Undoubtedly there will still be runaways, there will still be failures, but in my judgment 50 or 60 per cent of these returns and runaways might be eliminated by such additions to our force.

IN RETROSPECT.

I cannot close this report without recalling the long and harmonious years of service it has been my privilege to render under your honorable Board, — years filled with planning and working with you for the welfare of the many thousands of boys committed to the Lyman and Industrial Schools for training and care during the past twenty-eight years, hundreds of whom must be regarded rather as unfortunate than deliberate lawbreakers. I count it my greatest reward to have been associated for so many years with so unselfish and philanthropic a body of men and women as have constituted your Board, and to have enjoyed your confidence unbroken for so long a period.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS
PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 22. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1918,	1,487
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1919,	867
Boys on visiting list during the year 1919,	2,354
Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov. 30, 1919,	471
Became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1919,	169
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year,	7
Boys committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during the year,	18
Boys died during the year,	7
Honorably discharged from custody during the year,	38
	710
Number of boys on parole Nov. 30, 1919,	1,644
Net gain,	157

TABLE 23. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	212	12.89
Out of State and occupation unknown,	103	6.26
At board attending school,	101	6.14
Attending school not boarded,	189	11.48
Employed on farms,	95	5.78
In mills (textile),	95	5.78
In other mills and factories,	171	10.39
Recently released,	32	1.94
Idle,	26	1.58

TABLE 23. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1919*
— Concluded.

	Number.	Per Cent.
Classed as laborers,	19	1.16
In machine shops,	31	1.88
In shoe shops,	67	4.07
Clerks and in stores,	26	1.58
In institutions,	19	1.16
Ill,	3	.18
Occupation unknown,	103	6.26
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	129	7.90
In printing plants,	15	.91
College,	1	.07
Canadian Army,	8	.49
Messengers and doing errands,	21	1.28
In 40 different occupations,	178	10.82
	1,644	100.00

The records of the above 1,644 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,283, or 78 per cent, were doing well; 160, or 9.8 per cent, were doing fairly well; 72, or 4.4 per cent, were doing badly; and the whereabouts and conduct of 129, or 7.8 per cent, were unknown. During the year just closed 21 boys whose parents were dead or not able to care for them were sent to other relatives.

TABLE 24. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

To court and Sockanosset School, R. I.,	2
Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives,	475
Number of boys paroled to others,	215
Number of boys paroled on own responsibility,	3
Number of boys paroled to enter army or navy,	10
Number of boys paroled and boarded out,	163

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects
of visitation, 868

Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1919, 101

TABLE 25. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

For violation of parole,	435
For relocation and other purposes,	36
Total of returns,	471

TABLE 26. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent. .
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	68	40.24
Employed on farms,	2	1.18
In machine shops,	3	1.79
In textile mills,	6	3.55
In 12 different occupations,	24	14.20
Occupations unknown,	12	7.10
Out of State,	17	10.05
Whereabouts unknown,	26	15.39
Ill,	1	.59
In factories,	6	3.55
Canadian Army,	2	1.18
Laborers,	2	1.18
	169	100.00

TABLE 27. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	122	72.19
Doing fairly well,	10	5.92
Doing badly,	7	4.14
Out of State and conduct unknown,	11	6.51
Whereabouts unknown,	19	11.24
	169	100.00

TABLE 28. — *Status Nov. 30, 1919, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army,	82
In the United States Navy,	127
In the United States Marines,	3
On parole to parents,	898
On parole to others,	96
On parole on own responsibility,	44
On parole at board,	101
On parole out of the State,	103
On parole to other relatives,	46
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —	
(a) This year,	84
(b) Previously,	45
	— 129
State Guard,	2
Canadian Army,	8
English Army,	5
	—
Outside the school,	1,644

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 29. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year	
1918,	680
Number of boys paroled,	439
	—
Number of boys on visiting list,	1,119
Number of boys returned to Industrial School,	102
Became of age,	146
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory,	30
Honorably discharged from custody,	27
Number of boys died,	5
	—
	310
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1919,	809
Net gain to department,	129

TABLE 30. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys
Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	117	14.46
Machinists,	24	2.97
Employed on farms,	28	3.46
Doing odd jobs,	36	4.45
In textile mills,	81	10.01
In shoe shops,	29	3.58
Classed as laborers,	30	3.71
Clerks and working in stores,	13	1.61
Other factories,	62	7.66
Recently released,	21	2.60
Teamsters,	22	2.72
In 40 different occupations,	79	9.77
In institutions,	14	1.73
Occupations unknown,	118	14.59
Out of State,	15	1.85
Idle,	8	.99
In college and school,	4	.49
Ill,	2	.25
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	94	11.62
English Army,	1	.12
Canadian Army,	2	.25
State Guard,	2	.25
Carpenters,	4	.49
Printing,	3	.37
Total,	809	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 809 boys show that at the time of the last report 645, or 80 per cent, were doing well; 32, or 4 per cent, were doing fairly well; 38, or 5 per cent, were doing badly; 94, or 11 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 31. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown,	20	13.70
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	55	37.67
Teamsters,	3	2.06
Employed on farms,	3	2.06
In shoe shops,	5	3.42
In textile mills and other mills and factories,	6	4.10
Classed as laborers,	1	.69
Machine shops,	1	.69
Out of State,	8	5.48
In twelve other occupations,	28	19.18
Occupations unknown,	7	4.79
Odd jobs,	1	.69
In other institutions,	2	1.37
Canadian Army,	2	1.37
Idle,	4	2.73
	146	100.00

TABLE 32. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	121	82.88
Doing fairly well,	3	2.06
Doing badly,	4	2.73
Conduct unknown,	2	1.37
Whereabouts unknown,	16	10.96
	146	100.00

There were 95 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 33. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Salaries: —		
Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,	\$2,095 00	
Visitors,	15,396 51	
Clerks,	2,569 08	
	<hr/>	\$20,060 59
Travel, visitors and boys: —		
Travel of visitors,	\$7,731 34	
Carriage hire for visitors,	2,178 47	
Telephone and telegraph,	1,229 86	
Travel for boys,	3,017 86	
Carriage hire for boys,	715 88	
Return of runaways and sundries,	243 50	
	<hr/>	15,116 91
Office expenses: —		
Postage,	\$363 42	
Printing,	93 35	
Stationery,	440 11	
Telephone and telegraph,	219 12	
Sundries,	384 65	
	<hr/>	1,500 65
Boys boarded out: —		
Board,	\$12,220 69	
Clothing,	8,503 78	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hos- pital care),	733 69	
	<hr/>	21,458 16
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,462 22	
	<hr/>	
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for boys,		\$59,598 53

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Some comparative figures between the year just finished and the preceding year are interesting: —

Number of commitments, 1918,	169
Number of commitments, 1919,	180
Average daily attendance, 1918,	341.23
Average daily attendance, 1919,	367.33

With a normal capacity for the accommodation of 269 girls in single rooms, and with a daily average number of 368 girls in the school, it is easy to see what some of our difficulties have been. Matrons have had too large units to care for properly, with a consequence that the work has been much harder and less satisfactorily done. Not only are we dealing with a larger number of girls, but with a considerable number of girls of low mentality, and in many cases of depleted vitality, due to diseases with which they were afflicted upon commitment. A listlessness and lack of energy is characteristic of many of the girls; consequently it is hard to stimulate interest in the doing of household tasks which they will be called upon to do in later life.

We were relieved of ten of our girls of low mentality by their commitment to the Wrentham State School, but not until November. There are also a large number of girls left who are of substantially the same character.

There have been no marked changes in the schedule of academic training the past year. The school work has been continued on the two-unit plan that has proved so practical, with

considerable double time for girls ranking below the sub-fifth grade. In the case of the low-grade girls every effort has been made to determine whether the individual child is backward for apparent good reason, as, for example, handicapped by foreign birth, or, on the other hand, lacks ability to make further mental progress. The object is to give our girls as practical a training as possible, and at the same time to inspire ideals for the better and finer things in life. The girls are kept in touch with events of current interest by the use of "Current Events" and daily topics at morning assembly given by high school and upper grade girls. Pictures are also shown with the reflectoscope. We have developed two sections in our domestic science class, one being for the training of advanced girls who show special aptitude along these lines, and the other devoted to ordinary training. At Bolton Cottage, where the more backward girls live, the school hours have been divided into half-time school work and half-time hand work, under the direction of two special teachers, thereby holding the interest of those girls who find three hours' continued mental effort very tiresome, and who become uneasy if not given a change of work.

Fourteen Episcopal girls and 41 Catholic girls have been confirmed during the year by Bishop Davies and Bishop Beven, respectively. Weekly services and special religious instruction have been given as usual for Catholic, Protestant and Jewish girls. Among the special religious events of the year was a splendid dramatization of the story of "Joseph and His Brethren," presented by our girls in the chapel.

As entertainments we had the usual pageant and closing exhibition in June. The beautiful "Pageant of Festal Days" was written and arranged by two of our teachers. In addition, we have had appropriate celebrations of Thanksgiving, Christmas, Hallowe'en and the various patriotic days, and we have had monthly moving-picture entertainments and dances throughout the year. Twice our school glee club has sung by request at town affairs in the Lancaster Town Hall.

Our farm was wonderfully productive this year, and the work of weeding and harvesting vegetables and fruit was done by the girls as usual. During the fall, groups of twenty girls

went each day to a large peach orchard near the school to pick peaches for the market. They enjoyed the trust placed in them, and a large quantity of peaches was given us for our use. Several groups of girls helped in husking corn for near neighbors, thereby earning money with which they purchased victrolas and records for their respective cottages.

It was gratifying, indeed, to use two girls as housekeepers in charge of two cottage kitchens for a few months when it was difficult to get officers. The experience was not only good for *them*, in giving them confidence in their ability, but it also was stimulating in its effect upon the other girls.

Work has been commenced on the addition of a wing at our farmhouse, which will make the house more suitable and convenient. Rooms were finished on the top floor of the hospital for the resident physician's living quarters. A vegetable cellar is being built by the addition of a wing at the storehouse. A new brooder house, new cement walks and an enclosed porch on Clara Barton Cottage are also improvements of the year.

The general health of the girls and officers was better than last year.

As compared with a total of 2,407 visitors the previous year there were 2,052 visitors to see the girls during the course of the year, and 1,140 to visit the institution, making a total of 3,192 visitors in all.

Number of visitors to the institution, 1918,	.	.	.	.	.	2,407
Number of visitors to the institution, 1919,	.	.	.	.	.	3,192

Sixty-three visits were made by trustees in the course of the year. Their ever-ready advice, interest and sympathy are encouraging and helpful to us all.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919, is respectfully submitted.

We are indebted to Dr. George L. Tobey, who served as visiting physician until my discharge from the army about the middle of March. During this time a more intensive treatment for syphilitic cases was instituted. It is hoped thereby that the time required to eliminate the symptoms will be shortened.

Dr. Louise L. MacLean has been resident physician since February, 1919, and has served conscientiously.

Dr. William E. Dolan, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, has made twenty-four visits to the school, in addition to treating the regular cases. He has examined all new commitments. He has operated upon girls having enlarged and diseased tonsils and adenoids.

Dr. Edward T. Fox has attended to the dental work as in past years.

A detailed report of work done by Dr. Dolan and Dr. Fox is appended.

Attention to hospital administration, nursing, the carrying out of prescribed treatment, keeping records and assisting the physicians in their work has at times taxed the strength of the two nurses to the utmost. It is a pleasure to record our appreciation of the spirit in which they have met the demands upon their time, and of the conscientious service they have rendered.

During the early part of the year there was a considerable number of cases of influenza. Three were complicated by pneumonia and one by meningitis. There have been three cases of appendicitis and four other surgical cases which have been transferred to other hospitals for surgical treatment. Many

girls with minor injuries and complaints have been admitted to the school hospital for observation and treatment.

One of our greatest problems has been the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease. Much time and study have been spent on these cases, and our results have been better than in previous years. The State Health Department has given the fullest co-operation in examining smears and performing blood tests.

During November an attempt was made to classify all backward girls in the school. Ten have been committed to an institution for the feeble-minded. We are handicapped in this work by not having trained assistants to make a thorough study of the individual case, to perform psychological tests and to compile detailed records.

Summary of Work done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department,	8,849
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	375
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	225
Average number of patients in hospital,	12
Number of new commitments examined by physician,	180
Number of returned girls examined by physician,	34
Number examined by physician on leaving school,	209
Total number of syphilitic girls,	90
Number of syphilitic girls on treatment at end of year,	33
Number of syphilitic girls from whom two negative Wassermann reactions have been received,	57
Blood taken for Wassermann reactions,	1,150
Number of smears taken,	990
Number of girls from whom smears were taken,	527
Total number of treatments for gonorrhea and leucorrhea,	39,510
Aspiration pneumonia, following tonsillotomy,	4
Number of cases of influenza,	60
Number of cases of influenza complicated by lobar pneumonia,	1
Number of cases of influenza complicated by broncho-pneumonia,	2
Number of cases of influenza complicated by meningitis,	1
Number pregnant when committed,	11
Transferred to other hospitals for treatment,	8

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits,	24
Inmates committed during year whose vision was tested, . . .	180
Number of inmates committed before Dec. 1, 1918, who were not examined previously on account of influenza, whose vision was tested,	16
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	26
Number of ear examinations,	214
Number of nose examinations,	219
Number of throat examinations,	213
Operations for adenoids and tonsils,	39
Operations for adenoids only,	14
Number of prescriptions for glasses,	92
Deviated septum,	27
Defective vision,	96
Defective hearing,	21
Glands positive,	83
Glands negative,	109
Mastoid operation performed at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmiry,	1

Report of Work of Dentist.

Number of girls treated,	360
Cleansings,	218
Amalgam fillings,	694
Enamel fillings,	291
Cement fillings,	43
Treatments,	66
Gas administrations,	68
Extractions,	412
Cocaine administrations,	35
Gold fillings,	4
Gold crowns,	8
Porcelain crowns,	11
Full upper plate,	1
Partial plates,	5
Pulps removed,	8

Respectfully submitted,

CHESTER C. BECKLEY,

Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

[PREPARED BY THE GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.]

TABLE 34. — *Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1918,	355	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1918,	357	
		—
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1918,	712	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1919,	180	
Paroled from Westborough State Hospital,	1	
		— 893
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1919,	99	
Honorably discharged during year,	15	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment,	21	
Discharged as unfit subject,	1	
Discharged (over age when committed),	1	
Deaths during year,	3	
		— 140
		—
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1919,	753	

TABLE 35. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1918,	355	
Since committed,	180	
		— 535
Recalled to the school: —		
For a visit to the school,	7	
On account of illness,	5	
From hospital,	9	
From witnessing at court,	5	
From temporary place,	1	
For further training,	2	
For larceny,	2	
For running away from the school,	1	

Recalled to the school — *Con.*

For being immoral while a runaway,	13
While a runaway from place,	10
While a runaway from home,	3
For immoral conduct,	8
Because in danger of immoral conduct,	4
	— ¹ 57
	592

Released from the school: —

On parole to parents and relatives,	29
On parole to other families for wages,	137
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages, .	3
On parole to other families to attend school, earning board, .	6
On parole to parents to attend school,	4
Placed at board,	1
From a visit to the school,	7
For a visit,	1
Ran away from Industrial School,	3
Transferred to hospitals,	22
To witness at court,	5
Transferred to schools for the feeble-minded,	11
To temporary place,	1
On becoming of age,	3
Discharged as unfit subject,	1
Discharged (over age when committed),	1
	— ² 235

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1919, 357

¹ Fifty individual girls were returned during the year.

² Two hundred and twenty-seven individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 36. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	—	2 ¹	6,	1	11
1,	—	23 ¹	6,	2	—
2,	—	1	5,	2	1
2,	—	2	7,	2	2
3,	—	3	10,	2	3
1,	—	4	3,	2	4
1,	—	5	3,	2	5
1,	—	7	7,	2	6
3,	—	8	4,	2	7
1,	—	9	7,	2	8
2,	—	10	6,	2	9
1,	—	11	1,	2	11
3,	1	—	2,	3	—
1,	1	1	3,	3	1
4,	1	2	2,	3	2
1,	1	3	2,	3	3
2,	1	4	1,	3	4
6,	1	5	1,	3	7
7,	1	6	3,	3	8
7,	1	7	3,	3	11
8,	1	8	1,	4	3
6,	1	9	1,	5	2
11,	1	10			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 159; average length of stay in the school, 2 years and 5 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 37. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Being a lewd person,	2	Lewd and lascivious,	2
Cohabitation,	1	Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	1
Delinquent,	10	Lewd, wanton and lascivious person,	1
Delinquent child,	14	Nightwalking,	2
Delinquency,	1	Obstinate child,	1
Fornication,	10	Runaway,	12
Idle and disorderly,	2	Stubbornness,	19
Idle and disorderly person,	3	Stubborn and disobedient,	1
Idle, vagrant and vicious,	4	Stubborn and disobedient child,	2
Leading an idle, vagrant and vicious life,	2	Stubborn child,	47
Larceny,	18	Unnatural act,	1
Lewdness,	14	Wayward child,	4
Lewd and lascivious in speech and behavior,	2	Wanton and lascivious,	1
Lewd and lascivious conduct,	1		
Lewd and lascivious behavior,	1	Total number committed,	180
Lewd and lascivious person,	1		

TABLE 38. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Between 10 and 11 years,	1
Between 11 and 12 years,	5
Between 12 and 13 years,	5
Between 13 and 14 years,	19
Between 14 and 15 years,	35
Between 15 and 16 years,	62
Between 16 and 17 years,	49
Between 17 and 18 years,	4
Total number committed,	180
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 2 months and 15 days.	

TABLE 39. — *Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Born in the United States,	161
Born in foreign countries,	19
Cape Verde Islands,	1
Canada,	4
England,	1
Germany,	2
Ireland,	1
Nova Scotia,	3
Poland,	2
Prince Edward Island,	1
Russia,	3
Scotland,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	180

TABLE 40. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Both parents born in the United States,	49
Both parents foreign born,	82
Father native born and mother foreign,	22
Father foreign born and mother native,	10
Mother native, father unknown,	2
Mother foreign, father unknown,	6
Father native, mother unknown,	1
Father foreign, mother unknown,	2
Nativity of both parents unknown,	6
<hr/>	
Total,	180

TABLE 41. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

In school,	38	Laundry,	1
Housework at home,	5	Idle when committed,	98
Housework for wages,	17		<hr/>
Factory,	19	Total number committed,	180
Waitress,	2		

TABLE 42. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

In high school (first year),	12	In school when committed,	38
Graduated from grammar school,	3	Out of school less than one year,	46
In grade IX,	5	Out of school between one and two years,	58
In grade VIII,	34	Out of school between two and three years,	31
In grade VII,	44	Out of school between three and four years,	5
In grade VI,	28	Out of school between four and five years,	1
In grade V,	26	Out of school between five and six years,	1
In grade IV,	22		
In grade III,	3		
In special class,	3		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total number committed,	180	Total number committed,	180

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918, \$145 48

*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales: —

Food, \$7 50

Farm and stable: —

Cows and calves, . . . \$369 23

Pigs and hogs, . . . 29 00

Hides, 6 00

404 23

\$411 73

Miscellaneous receipts: —

Commission from Board of Retirement, . . . 13 08

424 81

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance of 1918, \$11,460 85

Advance money (amount on hand November 30), . . 3,000 00

Approved schedules of 1919, . . . \$124,498 84

Less returned, 56 23

124,442 61

138,903 46

Special appropriations, 2,860 50

Industries fund: —

Mary Lamb, \$24 00

Rogers book, 28 15

Fay, 100 00

152 15

Total, \$142,486 40

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, \$424 81

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1918, \$11,662 83

Eleven months' schedules, 1919, 124,442 61

November advances, 1,174 84

137,280 28

Amount carried forward, \$137,705 09

Amount brought forward, \$137,705 09

Special appropriations: —

Approved schedules,	\$2,860 50	
Less advances, last year's report,	56 50	
	<hr/>	\$2,804 00
November advances,		188 25
		<hr/>
		2,992 25

Industries fund: —

Mary Lamb,	\$24 00	
Rogers book,	28 15	
Fay,	100 00	
	<hr/>	152 15

Balance, Nov. 30, 1919: —

In bank,	\$1,317 76	
In office,	319 15	
	<hr/>	1,636 91

Total,	\$142,486 40
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$135,350 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	133,349 49

Balance held on account of work not completed on pipe covering for fuel conservation,	\$2,000 51
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Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services: —

Amy F. Everall, superintendent,	\$2,349 96	
Medical,	3,328 53	
Administration,	4,689 92	
Ward service (female),	15,770 86	
Industrial and educational department,	8,824 17	
Repairs,	2,772 83	
Farm,	9,177 95	
Stable, garage and grounds,	612 90	
	<hr/>	\$47,527 12

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$600 00	
Hebrew,	149 00	
Protestant,	577 16	
	<hr/>	1,326 16

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Advertising,	\$13 77	
Automobile repairs and supplies,	527 22	
Postage,	452 00	
Stationery and office supplies,	471 32	
Telephone and telegraph,	313 95	
Travel,	437 48	
Freight,	17 92	
	<hr/>	2,233 66

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$51,086 94
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Amount brought forward, \$51,086 94

Food: —

Flour,	\$5,283 05
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,591 39
Bread, crackers, etc.,	161 17
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	309 78
Macaroni and spaghetti,	213 76
Potatoes,	240 76
Meat,	5,121 17
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,542 77
Butter,	32 45
Butterine, etc.,	741 15
Peanut butter,	430 15
Cheese,	163 02
Coffee,	369 05
Coffee substitutes,	116 47
Tea,	56 78
Cocoa,	133 23
Eggs (fresh),	170 40
Sugar (cane),	1,935 77
Fruit (fresh),	128 62
Fruit (dried and preserved),	139 38
Lard and substitutes,	838 29
Molasses and syrups,	459 39
Vegetables (fresh),	66 35
Vegetables (canned and dried),	10 62
Seasonings and condiments,	646 82
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	309 47
Freight,	561 73

21,772 99

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,738 61
Clothing (outer),	952 11
Clothing (under),	1,001 14
Dry goods for clothing,	4,837 82
Hats and caps,	146 64
Leather and shoe findings and repairing,	378 85
Machinery for manufacturing,	63 31
Socks and smallwares,	797 56
Freight,	41 09

9,957 13

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$3,036 55
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	244 49
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	374 30
Dry goods and smallwares,	25 51
Electric lamps,	160 00
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	1,021 97
Kitchen and household wares,	1,792 32
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,493 52
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	313 70
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	936 71
Stove parts,	195 83
Freight,	150 90

9,745 80

Amount carried forward, \$92,562 86

Amount brought forward, \$92,562 86

Medical and general care:—

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$176 54
Entertainments, games, etc.,	191 98
Funeral expenses,	51 00
Ice and refrigeration,	1,284 65
Laboratory supplies and apparatus,	102 38
Manual training supplies,	122 35
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,447 80
Medical attendance (extra),	56 29
Patients boarded out,	237 67
Return of runaways,	20 00
School books and supplies,	266 28
Flags, etc.,	55 16
Freight,	60 69
Combs, toothbrushes, etc.,	136 36
Girls' pictures,	36 43
Trunks and handbags,	494 37

4,739 95

Heat, light and power:—

Coal (bituminous),	\$1,137 41
Freight and cartage,	1,537 83
Coal (anthracite),	4,591 02
Freight and cartage,	3,749 79
Wood,	64 43
Electricity,	1,089 37
Oil and gasoline,	161 45
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	188 33

12,519 63

Farm and stable:—

Bedding materials,	\$263 22
Blacksmithing and supplies,	301 97
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	306 28
Dairy equipment and supplies,	87 04
Fencing materials,	21 16
Fertilizers,	1,483 21
Grain, etc.,	10,008 37
Hay,	434 07
Harnesses and repairs,	164 45
Other live stock,	20 00
Labor (not on pay roll),	60 00
Rent of pasture,	127 50
Spraying materials,	72 12
Stable and barn supplies,	120 32
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	484 87
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	694 99
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	79 44
Freight,	278 14
Tractor repairs and parts,	122 36
Poultry supplies,	16 27

15,145 78

Grounds:—

Labor (not on pay roll),	\$62 25
Road work and materials,	22 18
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	98 47

Amounts carried forward, \$182 90 \$124,968 22

Amounts brought forward, \$182 90 \$124,968 22

Grounds — *Con.*

Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	123 72	
Freight,	27	
Spraying materials,	31 13	
	<hr/>	338 02

Repairs, ordinary: —

Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$147 71	
Electrical work and supplies,	562 47	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	553 67	
Labor (not on pay roll),	334 38	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	1,291 13	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	1,317 80	
Plumbing and supplies,	484 35	
Roofing and materials,	29 53	
Steam fittings and supplies,	96 14	
Tents, awnings, etc.,	69 46	
Tools, machines, etc.,	127 44	
Boilers, repairs,	181 50	
Engines, repairs,	16 49	
Freight,	21 83	
	<hr/>	5,233 90

Repairs and renewals: —

Furnace and heater sections,	\$284 57	
Fire hose,	240 00	
Farmhouse repairs,	1,815 28	
Plumbing and renewals,	300 00	
Pipe covering for fuel conservation,	169 50	
	<hr/>	2,809 35

Total expenses for maintenance,	\$133,349 49
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SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918,	\$391 44
Appropriations for fiscal year,	5,000 00

Total,	\$5,391 44
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$2,860 50
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	13 23
	<hr/>
	2,873 73

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$2,517 71
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RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$1,636 91	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):—		
Account of maintenance,	\$1,174 84	
Account of special appropriations,	188 25	
	<hr/>	1,363 09
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1919, schedule,	5,906 88	
	<hr/>	\$8,906 88

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$8,906 88
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 367.33.

Total cost for maintenance, \$133,349.49.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.9811.

Receipt from sales, \$411.73.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0216.

All other institution receipts, \$13.08.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0003.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Piggery,	Res. 1917, chap. 116,	\$700 00	\$191 72	\$699 97	\$0 03 ¹
Improving water supply,	Res. 1917, chap. 116,	1,500 00	149 38	1,487 66	12 34 ¹
Sidewalks,	Res. 1917, chap. 116,	500 00	37 11	499 14	86 ¹
Vegetable cellar,	Spec. Acts 1919, chap. 153,	5,000 00	2,482 29	2,482 29	2,517 71
		\$7,700 00	\$2,860 50	\$5,169 06	\$2,517 71

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1919.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	\$9,200 00	
7 acres woodland,	400 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Sewer systems,	10,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$31,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse,	\$5,000 00
Hospital,	10,000 00
Chapel,	14,000 00
Putnam cottage,	18,000 00
Fisher cottage,	18,000 00
Richardson cottage,	18,000 00
Rogers cottage,	16,000 00
Fay cottage,	16,300 00
Mary Lamb cottage,	16,000 00
Elm cottage,	7,000 00
Farmhouse,	2,000 00
Bolton cottage,	21,000 00
Honor cottage,	31,000 00
Pines cottage,	29,000 00
Dairy,	1,200 00
Large barn,	13,350 00
Bolton farm buildings,	3,000 00
Holden shops,	900 00
Hose house,	200 00
Piggery,	1,700 00

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$241,650 00	\$31,935 00
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$241,650 00	\$31,935 00
Silo,	500 00	
Ice houses,	1,000 00	
Spring houses,	100 00	
Reservoir gate house,	.	.	.	.	200 00	
Pump building and machinery,	.	.	.	.	1,500 00	
Administration building,	.	.	.	.	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system,	.	.	.	.	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse,	.	.	.	.	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits,	.	.	.	.	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system,	.	.	.	.	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional,	.	.	.	.	300 00	
					<hr/>	327,490 00
Total real estate,	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$359,425 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	.	.	.	.	.	75,894 64
						<hr/>
Total valuation of property,	.	.	.	.	.	\$435,319 64

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	-	355	355
Number received during year (committed, 169; returned from parole, 56).	-	214	214
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	-	212	212
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution, . .	-	357	357
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	-	367.33	367.33
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	15	53.09	68.09

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number in care of Parole Department for part or all of the year, .	494
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	123
Employees of Parole Department,	15

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —	
Salaries and wages,	\$47,527 12
Travel, transportation, etc.,	2,233 66
Food,	21,772 99
Religious instruction,	1,326 16
Clothing and material,	9,957 13
Furnishings and household supplies,	9,745 80
Medical and general care,	4,739 95
Heat, light and power,	12,519 63
Farm and stable,	15,145 78
Grounds,	338 02
Repairs, ordinary,	5,233 90
Repairs and renewals,	2,809 35
Total,	\$133,349 49
Extraordinary expenses: —	
Sidewalks,	\$37 11
Piggery,	191 72
Improving water supply,	149 38
Vegetable cellar,	2,482 29
Total,	2,860 50
Total for institution,	\$136,209 99

Expenditures for Parole Department.

Salaries,	\$17,072 29
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	4,907 81
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	2,693 45
Total,	<hr/> \$24,673 55 <hr/>

Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls,
and the Girls Parole Department, \$160,883 54

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.

Superintendent of Parole Department: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

In reviewing the year's work the first and most natural question is what has the Girls' Parole Department accomplished during the year? Certain other questions spring up which must be answered before this one.

- (a) What does parole aim to accomplish?
- (b) What is the material it has to work with and what is its source?
- (c) What can be called a success?

(a) Parole aims to continue under supervision in the community the training of the girl begun in the institution, so that when she becomes twenty-one years of age and passes out of the care of the trustees she shall become a self-respecting, independent citizen, able to maintain herself respectably. The time when this "next step" in training is to be taken is determined by one of two things, — either the girl has responded so well to training in the school that she is considered ready for trial outside, or she has shown that she cannot profit further by remaining in the institution.

This past year the numbers in the school have been so great, because of the continued increase in commitments (180 as against 169 in 1918, and 155 in 1917), that it has resulted in paroling the largest number in any one year, — 159 girls for the first time, and 34 girls who had been returned to the school for cause, a total of 193 girls. (In 1918, 139 girls were taken out for the first time and 30 who had been returned; in 1917, 113 for the first time and 42 who had been returned.) The total daily average number of girls has been 307 (280 in 1918 and 289 in 1917). There have been 494 individual girls in the care

of the department during the year. (In 1918 there were 451, and in 1917, 416.) It is a real tribute to the devotion and skill of the visitors that they have been able to meet successfully the demands of the situation.

(b) First, it is essential to study our material, — its sources, composition, progress in the institution and possibilities.

The very careful investigations made of the homes and the facts which bring about commitment to the school show that practically all of these girls come from unwholesome surroundings.

When they are first paroled, the greater number of these girls are placed in foster homes to earn wages, since the step from the institution to the comparative freedom of their own homes is usually too great to be taken safely. Those girls whose homes offer sufficient protection are paroled at home directly from the school.

Three hundred and fifteen different girls have used 526 places during the year. Over 300 people have applied for girls. One hundred and forty-five applications for girls have been investigated, of which 103 have been used.

Defects in personality, which must be considered in each case, are of varying degrees and causes. Sixty-six of the girls committed last year were given a mental examination before commitment, and 27 were diagnosed as feeble-minded. Seventy-seven girls on parole have been examined in the Psychopathic Hospital; of these, 33 were feeble-minded; 5 were sub-normal; 27 were psychopaths. Some of these feeble-minded girls can be successfully handled on parole through constant training in good habits and through constant encouragement by the visitor. The feeble-minded girl with immoral tendencies is always a menace to the community. Still more dangerous is the psychopathic girl. The most troublesome girls present, practically always, mental problems, making a study of them from that angle imperative.

Miss Field, a volunteer visitor in the department, has rendered most efficient services in taking girls to out-patient departments of hospitals for treatment. One hundred and sixteen different girls went to out-patient clinics 352 times, and the services of private doctors were called for in 88 instances

for 56 different girls. Active care of the girls who have had venereal disease has been secured and carefully followed up.

Fifty-six different girls and 2 babies have been treated in 28 different hospitals, some of them having had serious operations. Of these girls 13 were in hospitals for confinement. Eleven girls were pregnant when committed to the school. These girls can remain in the school but a short time for training, therefore the parole department is compelled to do practically probation work in such cases. One hundred and twenty-three girls have passed out of the care of the Parole Department this year.

During the year 15 girls were granted honorable discharge by the trustees before they became of age. Honorable discharge means not only constantly satisfactory behavior on parole, but the development of sufficient strength of character to warrant belief in continued good conduct after the girl passes out of the care of the trustees. Five letters of commendation have been sent by the trustees to girls whose improvement on parole has been marked, but who, because of mentality or of some weakness of character, did not seem able to continue to do well without supervision.

Ninety-nine girls became of age. At that time the conduct of 63 was good; of 13 was doubtful; 2 were doing badly; and the conduct of 21 was unknown. Five became of age in the school or in another institution; 8 were runaways; 4 were unvisited because they were out of the State; and 4 were married girls who had moved shortly before they became of age and neglected to send their new addresses.

(c) Success is always relative. When the handicaps of inheritance, home conditions, early training and mentality of these girls are considered, it is wonderful to see how many of them develop into attractive, well-behaved and responsible members of society. It is always hard to measure the success of the department, for there have been numerous instances of girls whose future was despaired of at twenty-one, who, when thrown on their own responsibility, showed unsuspected powers, and seemed to make full use of the training they had received.

The weekly per capita cost to the Commonwealth has been but \$1.54. This is only an 8-cent increase over last year, in spite of the tremendous rise in the cost of travel and living

expenses. The girls in public schools, for instance, have this year been practically self-supporting.

Experience has made it more and more clear that the study of the needs of the individual and treatment based on those needs are essentials in dealing with delinquents. Each girl is an individual problem, and all her difficulties and trials must be met as such. It is only by bringing out each girl's possibilities that she will be enabled to repay the Commonwealth in good citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH N. BURLEIGH,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 43. — *Status Nov. 30, 1919, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts,	69
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts,	12
On parole in families, earning wages,	171
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	18
Attending school, earning board or wages,	16
Attending school, living at home,	7
Out of State, in place,	1
In hospitals,	15
Married (subject to recall for cause),	46
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd,	2
Boarding temporarily,	5
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —	
(a) This year,	24
(b) Previously,	10
	<u>396</u>
In the school Nov. 30, 1919,	357
	<u>753</u>

TABLE 44. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Balance on deposit, Dec. 1, 1918,	\$8,624 90
Cash received from savings to credit of 283 girls from Dec. 1, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1919,	\$11,355 94
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 22 girls,	1,127 70
Cash received from other sources (including in- surance of deceased relatives of girls),	574 61
Interest on deposits,	557 71
By 1,223 deposits with the department,	13,615 96
	<u>\$22,240 86</u>
Cash withdrawn by 276 girls,	10,423 74
	<u>\$11,817 12</u>

TABLE 45. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 276 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing,	172	\$4,868 36
Dentist,	40	367 10
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	78	370 62
To help at home,	16	171 21
Board,	79	397 99
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and ex- penses in returning runaway wards.	71	362 91
Expenses for baby,	9	74 25
Hospital,	31	457 03
Overpaid wages, returned to employer,	6	15 48
Christmas and spending money,	33	192 50
To pay for money or articles stolen or destroyed,	3	35 40
Schooling and lessons,	4	92 68
Transferred to other institutions,	2	117 21
Liberty Bonds and interest on bonds,	9	122 78
Girls becoming of age,	65	2,028 82
Funeral expenses for relatives of girls,	5	336 00
		\$10,010 34
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.	2	413 40
		\$10,423 74

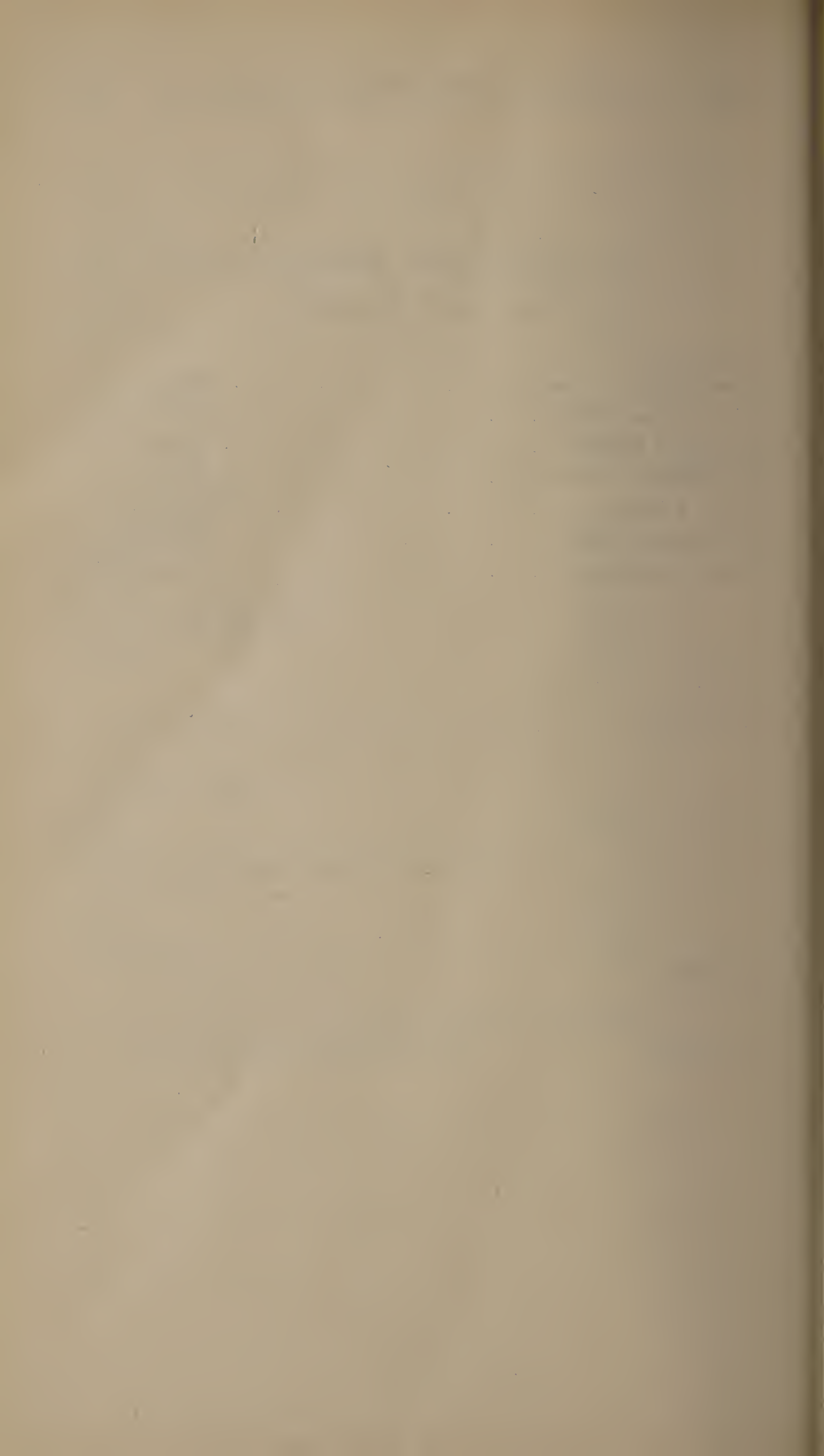
TABLE 46. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Salaries: —		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent,	\$1,999 96	
Visitors,	11,745 94	
Clerks,	3,049 94	
Extra clerks,	276 45	
	<hr/>	\$17,072 29
Visitors: —		
Travel,	\$2,986 13	
Carriage hire,	235 53	
	<hr/>	3,221 66
Office expenses: —		
Advertising,	\$16 50	
Postage,	405 04	
Printing,	253 05	
Stationery and office supplies,	539 60	
Telephone and telegrams,	422 26	
Sundries,	49 70	
	<hr/>	1,686 15
<hr/>		
Total expended for administration and visiting,		\$21,980 10
Assistance to girls: —		
Board,	\$599 28	
Clothing,	667 76	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work),	875 75	
Travel,	540 65	
Miscellaneous,	10 01	
Total expended for girls,	<hr/>	2,693 45
<hr/>		
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls,		\$24,673 55

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

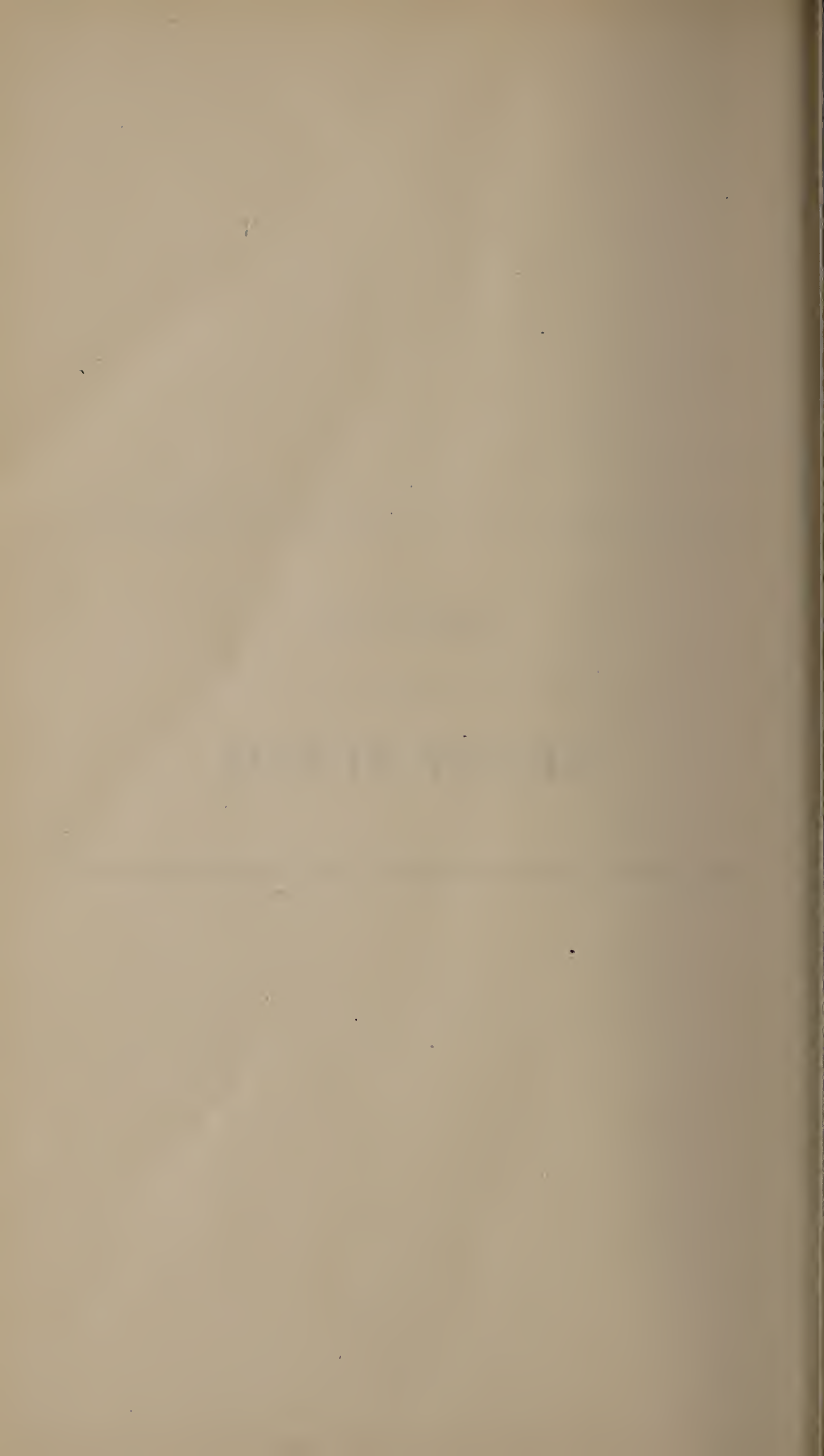
GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Mrs. Enoch French,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Mrs. Thomas C. Brennan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ipswich.
Miss Dorothy Halnan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Winthrop.
Mrs. A. S. Cowherd,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jamaica Plain.



PART III

TRUST FUNDS



TRUST FUNDS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$3,630 74	\$24,200 00	\$27,830 74
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	1,140 53		1,140 53
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$4,771 27	\$24,200 00	\$28,971 27
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bonds,		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany R.R. Co. certificates,		300 00	
Everett bonds,		3,000 00	
New York bond,		1,000 00	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern R.R. Co. bonds,		5,000 00	
West Brookfield bonds,		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company,		400 00	
Easthampton note,		6,000 00	
Norwood note,		6,000 00	
		\$24,200 00	
Cash on hand,		4,771 27	\$28,971 27

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1918-19.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificate,		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds,		5,000 00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate,		1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$4,776 64		\$4,776 64
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	1,679 27		1,679 27
	\$6,455 91		\$6,455 91
<i>Payments in 1918-19.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys,	256 91		256 91
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$6,199 00		\$6,199 00
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$6,199 00

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1918-19.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1919, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$269 90	\$100 00	\$369 90
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	57 68		57 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$327 58	\$100 00	\$427 58
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$100 00	
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	327 58	\$427 58

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1918-19.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$24 10		\$24 10
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	40 93		40 93
	\$65 03		\$65 03
<i>Payments in 1918-19.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	24 00		24 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$41 03		\$41 03
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$41 03

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1918-19.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1919, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$287 23		\$287 23
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	46 63		46 63
	\$333 86		\$333 86
<i>Payments in 1918-19.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$233 86		\$233 86
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$233 86

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1918-19.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Quincy bond,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$45 45		\$45 45
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	36 25		36 25
	\$81 70		\$81 70
<i>Payments in 1918-19.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	28 15		28 15
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$53 55		\$53 55
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$53 55

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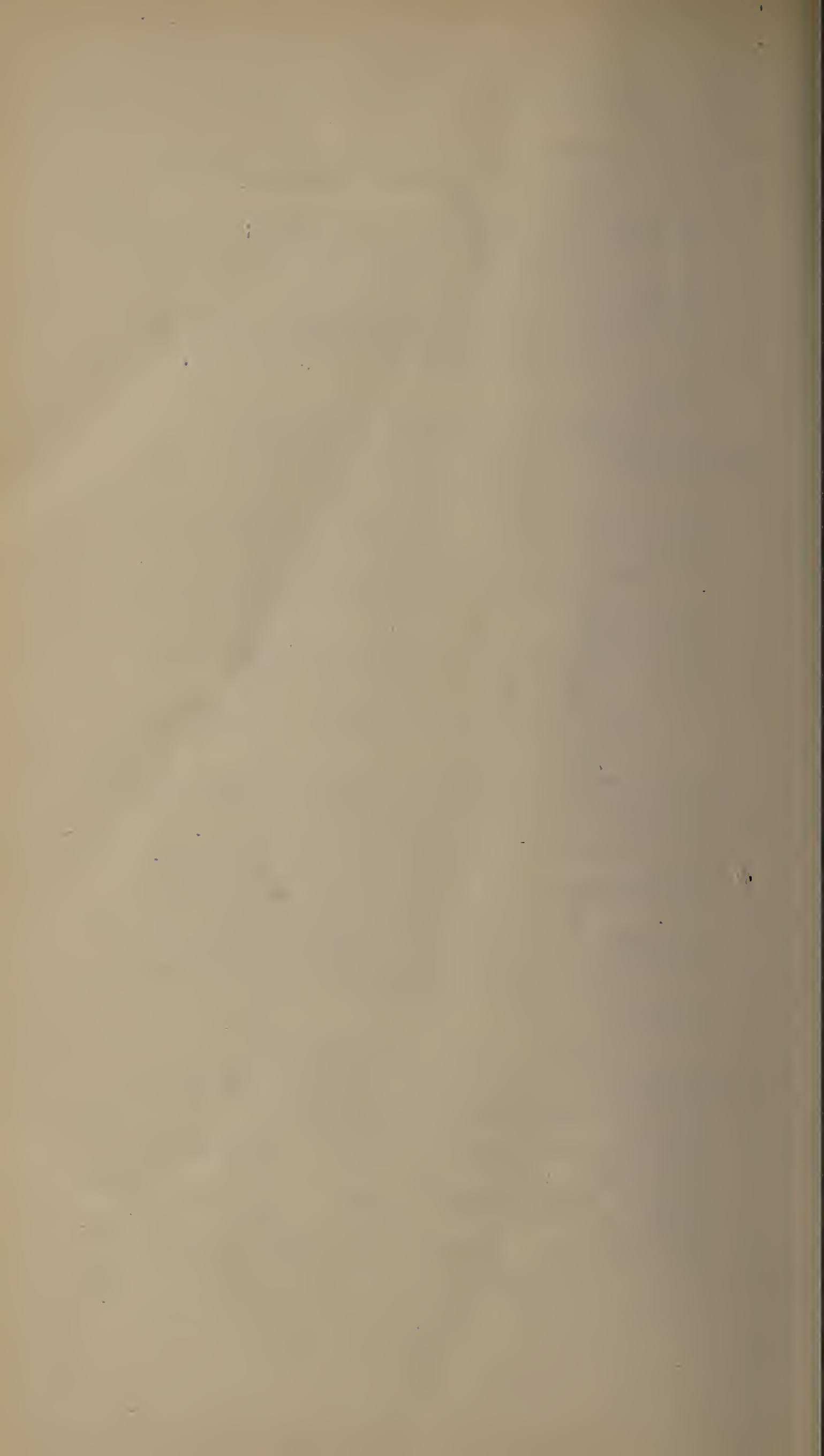
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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1920

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



SOCIAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF
HOSPITALITY

BOSTON

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
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PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT
APPROVED BY THE
SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, April 1, 1921.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The report of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools for the year ending Nov. 30, 1920, is herewith respectfully presented.

RICHARD K. CONANT,
Commissioner.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*

JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON, *Vice-Chairman.*

MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.

MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.

JAMES D. HENDERSON, NEWTON.

DAVID R. COLLIER, GARDNER.

RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE.

EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

THE SCHOOLS.

1. Lyman School for Boys, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. Industrial School for Boys, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 270. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. Industrial School for Girls, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

PART I

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1920, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Director*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Chairman*,
AMY E. TAYLOR, *Vice-Chairman*,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
DAVID R. COLLIER,
RALPH A. STEWART,
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.

R E P O R T .

The year just closed is the first one under the so-called consolidation act (chapter 350 of the General Acts of 1919), which reduced the number of State departments to twenty. That law, which went into effect Dec. 1, 1919, provides that the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools shall serve as the Division of Juvenile Training under the Department of Public Welfare.¹

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Several changes in the personnel of the Board of Trustees and in the heads of departments under the Board have taken place during the year.

Charles M. Davenport, for eight years vice-chairman of the Board, was designated director of the Division by Governor Calvin Coolidge under the provisions of the above-mentioned act.

Mr. Carl Dreyfus, who had been a member of the Board of Trustees for thirteen years, and who had been chairman of the Board since its organization under its present name, resigned

¹ The substance of this act as it applies to the trustees is as follows (see sections 87, 88, 89, 91 and 92 of chapter 350, General Acts of 1919): —

The department of public welfare shall be the lawful successor of the state board of charity and the homestead commission.

The department of public welfare shall be under the supervision and control of a commissioner, to be known as the commissioner of public welfare, and an advisory board of six members, two of whom shall be women, all of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council.

The commissioner shall be the executive and administrative head of the department.

The department shall be organized in three divisions, — namely, a division of aid and relief, a division of child guardianship, and a division of juvenile training. There shall be a director for each division. The division of aid and relief shall include the functions heretofore exercised by the division of state adult poor of the board of charity. The division of child guardianship shall include the functions heretofore exercised by the division of state minor wards of the board of charity. The division of juvenile training shall consist of the board of trustees of Massachusetts training schools as now organized and existing, together with the institutions and departments under its supervision and control. The said board shall continue to exercise its functions as heretofore, as a division of said department.

The director of juvenile training shall be a member of the board of trustees of Massachusetts training schools designated by the governor. He shall receive no compensation as such. His term shall be that of his appointment as trustee.

in the spring of 1920, feeling that he could no longer give the necessary time to the work. Judge James J. McDonald was chosen chairman to succeed Mr. Dreyfus, and Miss Amy E. Taylor was elected vice-chairman to succeed Judge McDonald.

The sudden death of James J. Sheehan of Peabody on July 16, 1920, was a great shock to his associates on the Board. Mr. Sheehan was appointed to the Board by Governor Curtis Guild in 1908 as one of the original members of the (then separate Board) trustees for the Industrial School for Boys, and during these years he had served faithfully and conscientiously in all of the activities of the Board. At the time of his death he was chairman of the maintenance and equipment committee, one of the most important committees of the Board. He also gave without reserve of his time and energy to the parole work of the Industrial School for Boys. The hundreds of boys who came before him in the parole committee meetings will never forget his gentle manner and keen interest in their future welfare. It was hoped that the operation which he underwent would enable him to do even more in the work which he loved and into which he put his whole heart and soul. His death was a great loss to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ralph A. Stewart, lawyer, of Brookline was appointed on May 12, 1920, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Dreyfus, who resigned.

Mr. Eugene T. Connolly, lawyer, of Beverly was appointed on Sept. 1, 1920, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sheehan, deceased.

On June 1, 1920, Mr. Walter A. Wheeler, who had been serving the State for forty-eight years — twenty-five years as superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch — tendered his resignation because he had reached the retirement age.

His place was filled by the promotion of Mr. John J. Smith from the position of assistant superintendent to superintendent. Mr. Smith had been a visitor to paroled boys for six and a half years, and had been assistant superintendent for a little more than a year.

On June 9, 1920, Mrs. Amy F. Everall resigned, after ten years of able service in the capacity of superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, to settle in the West. Her place

was filled by the promotion of Miss Catharine M. Campbell from the position of assistant superintendent to superintendent. Miss Campbell had been connected with the school for over fourteen years, and had been assistant superintendent for eleven and one half years.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

The fluctuation in the number of commitments to the training schools during the past three years is not susceptible of accurate explanation, but undoubtedly a strong factor has been the unsettled conditions due to the recent war, for, as a general rule, industrial conditions influence the numbers to a considerable extent.

At the Lyman School the commitments were about the same as in the years before, although the number of boys in the school at the close of the year was larger. A special effort has been made by the Parole Branch during the past year to reduce the number of boys who are returned to the school for training and discipline. Every effort is made by the visitor to keep the boy at home or in place if he gives any indication of being able to succeed.

At the Industrial School for Boys the number of commitments was reduced 24 per cent, due to a great extent, probably, to the post-war industrial boom. A new cottage will be opened at the beginning of the year which will enable the school to handle more satisfactorily a larger number of boys. The industrial outlook as the year closed would indicate that the school might soon increase its numbers to its capacity.

The commitments to the Industrial School for Girls have decreased about 34 per cent, as compared with the number for the previous year.

The following tables show more definitely the school population in all the schools during the past few years: —

TABLE 1. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Lyman School for Boys,	419	332	347
Industrial School for Girls,	169	180	118
Industrial School for Boys,	289	374	285

TABLE 2. — *Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1920, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1920.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1920.
	1918.	1919.	1920.		
Lyman School for Boys,	501	463	439	450	454
Industrial School for Boys,	252	270	221	270	232
Industrial School for Girls,	341	306	334	268	321

TABLE 3. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1911,	197	139	109	445
1912,	215	177	106	498
1913,	254	202	126	582
1914,	246	239	125	610
1915,	289	218	90	597
1916,	257	221	134	612
1917,	384	258	155	797
1918,	419	289	169	877
1919,	332	374	180	886
1920,	347	285	118	750
Totals,	2,940	2,402	1,312	6,654

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1920, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 3,950, distributed as follows: —

TABLE 4. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1920.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School,	454	1,685	2,139
Industrial School for Boys,	232	829	1,061
Industrial School for Girls,	321	429	750
Total,	1,007	2,943	3,950

In all the schools now the boys and girls returned for violation of their parole are separated from the new commitments. This gives the new boy and girl a better chance to get the right start in the school.

Statistics seem to show that the boy or girl who receives a longer course of training in the schools is more likely to succeed on parole than the one who is released soon after commitment. When the numbers in the schools are low, it gives the officers a better opportunity to do individual work with the children, and enables them to keep them until it seems that they are really ready for parole.

REMOVAL OF CENTRAL OFFICES OF THE BOARD.

Owing to the crowded conditions of the State House, which made it necessary to have the different branches in different places, authorization was secured from the Governor and Council to rent the present quarters at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, where all branches of the Board's activity, except the institutions, could be together. The centralization and the installation of a private switchboard have increased the efficiency of the work.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 19 meetings during the year, in addition to the 36 meetings of the various committees. The material side of the various departments under the Board always demands much attention, but the trustees try not to lose sight of the human side in their relations with the officers and the boys and girls under their care. Each request for the release on parole of a boy or girl is given careful and thorough attention by the trustees. During the past year the Board considered 2,052 cases dealing with the parole of boys and girls.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

A total of 150 visits have been made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. Fifty-two of these visits were made to the Industrial School for Boys, 50 to the Industrial School for Girls, and 48 to the Lyman School.

THE COST.

During the year there have been substantial increases in salaries all along the line. The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows:—

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report,	\$7,189 26
Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole,	67,149 27
Expenses of Girls Parole Branch,	28,929 46
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys,	224,700 43
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys,	155,070 16
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls,	155,672 86
Total,	<hr/> \$638,711 44

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools, figured on the basis of inmate numbers, has continued to rise with the higher trend of commodity prices, with higher salaries, and with

decreased numbers over which fixed overhead is distributed, having been for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1920, as follows: —

	1919.	1920.
Lyman School,	\$8 09	\$9 85
Industrial School for Girls,	6 98	8 95
Industrial School for Boys,	9 00	13 48

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

The health of both the inmates and officers in the three schools has been above the average. The Lyman School and Industrial School for Girls are both fairly equipped with hospital facilities to take care of all ordinary cases of sickness in those schools. Although the available facilities at the Industrial School for Boys are rather limited, the health of the inmates has been so good that the small building used for an infirmary has not been overrun.

The Schick test is being used at the Lyman School to test boys for the existence and also susceptibility to diphtheria, and the boys at the Industrial School for Boys are all immunized.

One who has not seen some of the boys and girls when they enter the training schools can hardly believe how quickly and how thoroughly they respond to regular habits of eating, sleeping, exercise, fresh air, etc. The physical appearance of most of them is improved to such an extent that they look like different people.

COTTAGES FOR SMALLER BOYS.

Although the law provides that all boys committed to the Lyman School must be under fifteen at the time of commitment, there is a great range in their sizes and experiences. Long experience has shown that the small boy can be trained and disciplined much better if he is placed with a small group of boys about his own age, away from the main school. These young boys need the special care and interest of a cottage master and matron who take the place of father and mother

as far as possible. An ideal place for such a cottage was found when, twenty-five years ago, a small farm was purchased near the village of Berlin, about seven miles from the main school. The boys have their own work, school, play, etc. Each one is studied with care in order to give him just the right sort of help and supervision which will correct his faults, strengthen his weaknesses and give him a new idea of his place in life. Five years ago a similar cottage (Riverview), located three-quarters of a mile from the main school, was established in a remodeled farmhouse. These two cottages provide for the youngsters.

MR. AND MRS. IRA G. DUDLEY.

The success of the Berlin branch has been due to the faithful and efficient service of those in charge of it, — Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley. They have been in the minds of the superintendent and the trustees this year, especially, because they have just completed twenty-five years of service to the school. During these years about 1,300 boys have had the privilege of coming in contact with these loyal workers for the reformation of young manhood. Each boy is looked upon and treated as if he were their son. Their keen interest in each boy's problem, their sympathetic appeal to the best in each boy, and their devotion to the boys in their care have made their work an important factor in the success of the school.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC AT SCHOOLS.

Each year, in the fall, when the academic part of the work at the Lyman School for Boys begins, the bandmaster looks over the boys for band recruits. He is after enthusiasm, determination to learn, patience and grit more than for boys who can already play musical instruments. Practically all of the boys have never handled a musical instrument before. A few months' training makes wonderful changes. During the past year two saxophones have been added to the Lyman School band, so that it now numbers 35 pieces. They have played at several patriotic gatherings in the town of Westborough, and have furnished music for all of the special meetings at the school. During the war some of the musicians

in the service were boys who received their musical training at this school.

At the Industrial School for Boys there is no band, but much is made of community singing, which is greatly enjoyed. The boys have also given several very enjoyable concerts and entertainments, some of which have been given outside the school.

At the Industrial School for Girls the work in music consists chiefly of instruction in singing. Excellent training is given in the rudiments of music. Piano lessons are given to those who show special ability. Singing in unison and part singing are greatly enjoyed. The singing at chapel service every morning forms a regular part of the day's program. At this time sacred music, and, occasionally, popular airs, are the order of the day. During the year several excellent musical entertainments have been given.

SPECIAL CLASS AT THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

In addition to the cottages at Berlin and Riverview, which are maintained for the smaller boys who are committed to the Lyman School, another step in advance has been made regarding the care and training of particular groups of boys committed to the Lyman School. Many are committed who are more properly subjects for institutions which give custodial care for a long period. These boys do not fit into the general plan of training at the Lyman School. They are troublesome and a hindrance to other boys on account of their backwardness and retarded mentality. Davitt Cottage, named in honor of the Rev. William Frederick Davitt, who was formerly in charge of the religious instruction of the Catholic boys at the Lyman School, and who was killed in the World War on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, was opened during the year and is being used for this class. It is in charge of specially trained teachers and officers who understand this type of boy. The results obtained thus far are so gratifying that such a cottage must remain a part of the institution until sufficient accommodations are provided in other institutions for this class of boys. This cottage was provided by a special grant from the Legislature.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SCHOOLS.

On March 18, 1920, the general kitchen and laundry building at the Industrial School for Boys was almost completely destroyed by fire. It was an old building which was standing when the school was organized, and was remodeled for a kitchen and laundry. A temporary wooden structure has been erected, but a request has been made to the Legislature for an appropriation to erect a new general kitchen and laundry building to take its place.

There is still a great need for an infirmary building at this institution. The present quarters are inadequate for ordinary demands, with nothing in reserve in case of an emergency such as an epidemic, or to meet the growing numbers.

The trustees have renewed their former request to the Legislature for an appropriation for an infirmary building.

The need for a general kitchen, storage and laundry building at the Lyman School for Boys was never greater than at the present time. The need along this line, where all supplies can be in one place under the supervision of a storekeeper, for an institution of approximately 500 inmates is very great indeed. The basement of some of the cottages, which should be available for boys' playrooms, must now be used for storage purposes, and parts of the barn and other buildings are now being used for this purpose.

At the Industrial School for Girls there is need of a new cottage. Experience has shown that the best training and disciplining of delinquent girls can be accomplished by giving each girl a room to herself. With a normal capacity of 268 single rooms, and a daily average of 334 inmates, one can see the real problem. Many of the girls must be housed in large, open rooms where there can be little privacy. This condition impresses upon a girl the fact that she is in an institution, and prevents her from getting the ideals of a home.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

All boys and girls committed to the care of the trustees remain in their charge during minority unless they are discharged. The trustees have the power to grant to any boy or

girl in their care an honorable discharge, which, under special statutory provisions, is a complete release from all penalties or disabilities incurred in consequence of commitment to the schools. Such discharge is granted only when a boy or girl has proved to the trustees by his conduct while on parole that he is ready to take his place in the community again and stand on his own feet. It is within reach of every boy and girl. The trustees feel that it is a great incentive to good conduct. During the past year 14 girls and 53 boys earned honorable discharges.

INCREASED SAVINGS.

The trustees feel that a valuable part of the training of a boy or girl lies in inculcating habits of thrift. Earnest endeavor is made to have every boy or girl earning wages save a portion of his earnings, even though it be a very small sum, and to save it regularly. That the efforts of the superintendents and visitors of the parole branches have been successful is attested by the fact that on Nov. 30, 1920, the total savings of the boys in the care of the Board amounted to \$14,697.18, \$2,000 of this amount being invested in Liberty Bonds. These savings represented the accounts of 525 individual boys. The girls' savings were \$15,763.78, representing 358 accounts, in amounts varying from \$20 to nearly \$200.

The savings of the wards are placed in savings banks and held by the trustees for the benefit of the ward, or, when deemed necessary, expended in his behalf. Unless the money is applied for other purposes, these deposits are all paid to the ward when he becomes twenty-one, or to his legal representatives if he dies at any time before such payment.

PART II

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
BRANCHES.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST-BOROUGH.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

The statistical tables incorporated in this report show many interesting and encouraging facts. While we have had more new commitments than the previous year, we have had 128 fewer boys returned. This has helped to improve the morale of the school, and also helped to reduce by a large per cent the number of runaways from the school, as the returned boy is the disturbing element.

Table 11 will show that the average length of stay in the school has been increased from 10.75 to 11.74 months, which is none too long.

With one or two exceptions the school program has been the same as in previous years. The help problem that we have had to contend with for several years is beginning to improve. We are now able to engage men and women who are better fitted to guide our boys.

SPECIAL CLASS.

One helpful change has been the opening of Davitt Cottage for a home for feeble-minded boys under the care of a specially trained teacher. We are continually receiving boys of this type who should be in a school for the feeble-minded and in custodial care for a long period. They are misfits — troublesome and unhappy in our regular school life. They are also a drag on the classes and the teachers.

Although Davitt Cottage is not ideal, it makes a comfortable and pleasant home for 15 or 20 boys of this type who need to be under the care of specially trained officers who understand them.

The academic department has maintained its usual high standard. In February the regular work was broken by an epidemic of scarlet fever, the whole institution being placed in quarantine, but the teachers during this period taught as best they could in the cottage reading rooms.

The work of the sloyd, music and drawing classes is worthy of praise. All teachers are not only successful in their school work, but are daily molders of character.

The gymnastic classes and athletic teams have done excellent work under the coaching of Mr. Bryson, and the spirit of clean play has never been more prominent.

There have been two changes in the staff of our regular grade teachers.

PRINTING.

The printing department has been brought up to its former high standing. The work that has been done, both in quantity and quality, has been satisfactory. Nearly every boy in this department has been alert and anxious to learn all he could about the trade. The work taught is of the kind a boy would be required to perform in any large printing plant. With our complete equipment, and boys trained for the work and needing the experience, there seems no reason why we should not be allowed to do printing for other State institutions and departments.

BAND.

Our boys' band has had another year of successful work under the efficient leadership of Mr. Thornton. Two saxophone instruments have been added this year, making 35 pieces in all.

The band has given many concerts for the benefit of the school and pleasure of the parents and friends of the boys on visiting days. They have filled several engagements away from the school. An orchestra has been organized which helps materially in our school entertainments.

ENTERTAINMENT.

We have had many and varied entertainments. "A Prince for a Day," a musical farce, was produced at the school on January 22, and later at the Industrial School for Boys at

Shirley and in several of the surrounding towns with unusual success. Music and words were written by the director, Mr. Thornton.

HOLIDAYS.

All holidays and special days have been appropriately observed. July 4, the close of the school year, continues to be the big day, with special exercises, field sports, concert, military parade and visits of boys' parents.

FARM.

Notwithstanding the cold wet spring we were able to raise for the use of the institution an abundant supply of vegetables and fruit. The apple crop was unusually large and of excellent quality, but the winter crop has not kept well, owing to poor storage accommodations. The corn and onion crops were not as large as usual, but the hay crop was unusually good. The results of the dairy have been good. During the late spring months our herd of Berkshire swine was stricken with hemorrhagic septicemia, a highly contagious and fatal disease. We lost about fifty of the younger pigs, which reduced the profitable showing of this department.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The industrial classes have been kept busy during the season making needed repairs. A sun porch at the hospital has been built, and a sleeping room above will soon be completed.

Dr. E. P. Brigham, who has had charge of the dental work for sixteen years, has resigned. His successor, Dr. William E. Moore of Westborough, has taken hold of the work enthusiastically. The care of the teeth has been given especial attention. All new boys have their teeth carefully cleaned, cavities filled, and those beyond repair removed. Boys are also taught to care for their teeth daily, and before leaving the school their teeth are put in order. New dental equipment is to be purchased.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys has been unusually good. Death has claimed two of our oldest and efficient officers. Mrs. Norman Hennessey died after a long period of poor health.

She had been connected with the institution for nearly twenty years, and was matron of Elms Cottage at the time of her death. She was a faithful, conscientious and earnest employee. We shall miss her and her good influence on the school.

Mr. Norman Packard, who had been connected with the school for more than ten years, died after a short period of illness. Mr. Packard was a highly respected and efficient officer, a man of gentle and kind heart, ever thoughtful and considerate of the boys under his care. He had charge of the second grade of smallest boys committed to the school.

A work deserving of special mention is that of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, master and matron of the Berlin branch. Hundreds of boys have been given the right start in life while under their care. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley have just completed twenty-five years of faithful services in this department.

The year has been on the whole a pleasant and profitable one. We have had discouragements during the year, but many things to encourage us in the work. Not the least has been the hearty co-operation of the parents and friends who have interested themselves in the boys. We have tried to be kind but firm to the boys, and have endeavored to create about the institution a homelike atmosphere, that the boys may receive the wholesome influences which make honest men and respected citizens.

On the whole, the boys are contented, interested in their studies and work, and loyal to the institution.

The loyalty and interest of the officers, teachers and all who have helped in this work is acknowledged and greatly appreciated by the superintendent and the trustees.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

We have rarely had fewer cases of serious, acute sickness than during the past year. We have, however, had an unusually large number of cases of infectious disease. None of these were particularly severe, and most of them were very mild cases.

Early in the year several boys had scarlet fever, — one in December, two in January, twelve in February and one in March. Five of these boys, sick enough to have required the services of a special nurse, were sent to the Worcester Isolation Hospital; the others were cared for at the school. Fortunately, Davitt Cottage, which had not been occupied up to that time, was near enough completion to allow us to make use of it for this purpose. At the same time, we were having considerable grippe, about thirty-five cases, which kept the hospital well filled for a few weeks.

During the past few months we have been having diphtheria. There were two cases in August, one in September, four in October and one in November. We have also had five cases of chicken pox and three of mumps. A rather peculiar coincidence was the appearance of two cases of diabetes in the same month, the only cases that have come to the school for many years. Three boys have had appendicitis, but only one required operation. There have been, as usual, several minor accidents.

Previous to this fall we had never made use of the Schick test, or the toxin-antitoxin, for the prevention of diphtheria. In order to prevent the disease absolutely, if possible, we gave the Schick test last September to all the boys in the school. According to our findings about 25 per cent of the boys were

susceptible to the disease. These boys were given the toxin-antitoxin as recommended by the Department of Public Health. The fact that we have had several cases since this was done does not necessarily mean that the serum is not a preventive, since the immunity is not claimed to be complete until after a certain length of time. One boy whose reaction to the Schick test was negative has since had diphtheria in a mild form, but this may have been because of an error on our part either in making the test or interpreting the result.

We propose to continue the use of both the test and the serum, and we anticipate the same favorable results that have been reported in other places.

Following is a partial summary of the work done at the hospital: —

Number of visits by physician,	328
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	10,548
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	296
Number of different patients treated, out-patients,	2,893
Number of different patients treated, ward patients,	296
Average number of patients in hospital daily,	5
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily,	26
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients,	50
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients,	18
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients,	9
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients,	1
Number of new inmates examined by physician,	339
Number of inmates leaving examined by physician,	233
Number of inmates returned examined by physician,	113
Number of inmates leaving school examined by nurse,	292
Number of inmates returned examined by nurse,	27
Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals or institutions,	44
Massachusetts General Hospital,	21
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4
State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	1
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	1
Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital,	1
Worcester Memorial Hospital,	11
Worcester Contagious Hospital,	5
Number of inmates whose vision was tested,	34
Number of inmates given glasses,	19
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated,	32
Number of inmates whose ears were treated,	44
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated,	35

Special cases: —

• Pneumonia,	1
Diabetes,	2
Appendicitis,	3
Mumps,	3
Chicken pox,	5
Scarlet fever,	16
Diphtheria,	8
Influenza,	35

Operations: —

Hernia,	1
• Circumcision,	3
Deep abscesses,	4
Tonsils and adenoids,	14

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1919,	430
RECEIVED: — Committed,	339
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	8
Returned from places,	274
Returned boarded boys,	59
Runaways captured,	108
Returned from hospitals,	32
Returned from funerals,	8
Returned from visits to sick relatives,	1
Returned from wedding in family,	1
	830
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,	¹ 1,260
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives,	356
Paroled to others than relatives,	148
Paroled to make their own way,	1
Boarded out,	122
Runaways,	116
Sent to hospitals,	35
Turned over to police,	1
Transferred to Waverley,	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	14
Released to funerals,	8
Released to wedding in family,	1
Released to court,	2
Released to visit sick relatives,	1
	806
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1920,	454

¹ This represents 627 individuals.

TABLE 6. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1920, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1920.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	109	110
Berkshire,	11	388	399
Bristol,	35	1,205	1,240
Dukes,	—	23	23
Essex,	51	1,799	1,850
Franklin,	3	104	107
Hampden,	40	841	881
Hampshire,	3	171	174
Middlesex,	61	2,619	2,680
Nantucket,	—	24	24
Norfolk,	15	679	694
Plymouth,	11	298	309
Suffolk,	81	2,591	2,672
Worcester,	35	1,311	1,346
Totals,	347	12,162	12,509

TABLE 7. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Fathers born in United States, . . .	16	25	24	12	23	23	30	27	18	17
Mothers born in United States, . . .	23	21	25	29	20	20	26	48	33	32
Fathers foreign born,	20	14	31	34	21	19	29	41	27	28
Mothers foreign born,	25	16	26	17	24	26	42	24	24	17
Both parents born in United States, .	43	37	35	24	33	32	53	49	37	40
Both parents foreign born,	75	94	123	111	149	104	183	242	196	190
Nativity of both parents unknown, .	15	23	26	51	32	50	37	33	27	51
Nativity of one parent unknown, . .	31	31	37	26	31	38	48	52	47	40
Per cent of foreign parentage, . . .	44	42	48	45	52	40	48	58	59	55
Per cent of American parentage, . .	22	17	14	10	11	12	14	12	11	11
Per cent of unknown parentage, . .	11	10	10	20	11	19	10	8	8	15

TABLE 8. — *Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Born in United States,	152	190	222	234	282	249	333	363	292	317
Foreign born,	40	24	31	10	7	7	49	53	36	27
Unknown nativity,	5	1	1	2	—	1	3	3	4	3

TABLE 9. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1920.	Committed from 1885 to 1919.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	—	—	5	5
Seven,	—	4	25	29
Eight,	1	34	115	150
Nine,	10	115	231	356
Ten,	15	283	440	738
Eleven,	34	532	615	1,181
Twelve,	65	1,029	748	1,842
Thirteen,	96	1,679	897	2,672
Fourteen,	114	2,498	778	3,390
Fifteen,	7	178	913	1,098
Sixteen,	5	20	523	548
Seventeen,	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	—	2	17	19
Unknown,	—	12	32	44
Totals,	347	6,390	5,518	12,255

TABLE 10. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Had parents,	216
Had no parents,	25
Had father only,	30
Had mother only,	51
Had stepfather,	11
Had stepmother,	7
Had intemperate father,	23
Had both parents intemperate,	14
Had parents separated,	13
Had attended church,	343
Had never attended church,	4
Had not attended school within one year,	22
Had not attended school within two years,	6
Had been arrested before,	231
Had been inmates of other institutions,	98
Had used tobacco,	108
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested,	109
Were attending school,	132
Were idle,	83
Parents owning residence,	39
Members of the family had been arrested,	80

TABLE 11. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
4,	—	3 ¹	13,	1	1
3,	—	4	11,	1	2
4,	—	5	9,	1	3
6,	—	6	7,	1	4
8,	—	7	7,	1	5
12,	—	8	4,	1	6
10,	—	9	4,	1	7
17,	—	10	3,	1	10
31,	—	11	1,	2	—
19,	1	—			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 173; average length of stay in the school, 11.74 months.

¹ Or less.

TABLE 12. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Assault,	2
Breaking and entering,	71
Delinquent child,	106
Larceny,	105
Transferred from custody of Division of Child Guardianship,	10
Stubbornness,	34
Running away,	10
False alarm of fire,	1
Vagrancy,	2
Setting fires,	1
Gaming on the Lord's day,	1
Malicious mischief,	4
Total number committed,	347

TABLE 13. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1910-11,	324.30	197	354.	112
1911-12,	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13,	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14,	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15,	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16,	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17,	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18,	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19,	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20,	438.79	347	627	179
Average for ten years,	429.84	294	544.7	190.6

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1911,	15.44	1916,	15.61
1912,	15.63	1917,	14.33
1913,	15.09	1918,	14.06
1914,	15.23	1919,	13.82
1915,	15.83	1920,	13.98

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1911,	18.49	1916,	15.47
1912,	19.76	1917,	14.43
1913,	18.42	1918,	12.14
1914,	17.24	1919,	10.75
1915,	16.12	1920,	11.74

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1911,	13.57	1916,	13.02
1912,	13.28	1917,	12.98
1913,	13.22	1918,	12.91
1914,	13.27	1919,	13.04
1915,	13.18	1920,	13.19

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years.

1911,	274	1916,	386
1912,	374	1917,	279
1913,	410	1918,	361
1914,	377	1919,	461
1915,	405	1920,	333

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1911,	\$6 39	\$6 35	1916,	\$5 44	\$5 42
1912,	6 25	6 23	1917,	5 90	5 89
1913,	5 51	5 48	1918,	7 00	6 98
1914,	5 26	5 23	1919,	8 09	8 06
1915,	5 37	5 31	1920,	9 85	9 83

TABLE 15. — Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.

In 1st grade,	3
In 2d grade,	4
In 3d grade,	27
In 4th grade,	52
In 5th grade,	61
In 6th grade,	86
In 7th grade,	59
In 8th grade,	32
In 9th grade,	5
In high school,	13
Special class,	5

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance	Dec. 1, 1919,										\$777 26
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Receipts.

Sales: —

Food,	\$6 20
Clothing and materials,	21 00
Furnishings and household supplies,	1 38
Vegetables,	7 23
Repairs, ordinary,	366 90
	<hr/>
	\$402 71

Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances,	143 72
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546 43

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1919,	\$19,909	44
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	10,000	00
Approved schedules of 1920,	201,027	27

230,936 71

Lyman trust fund income,	\$1,160 81
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Less returned to Auditor,	50 00
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1,110 81

[illegible]

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$546 43
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Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1919,	\$20,686 70
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Eleven months' schedules, 1920,	201,027 27
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November advances,	5,969 28
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227,683 25

Lyman trust fund income,	\$1,160 81
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Less returned to Auditor,	50 00
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1,110 81

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$229,340 49
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Amount brought forward, \$229,340 49

Balance Nov. 30, 1920: —

In bank,	\$3,739 82	
In office,	290 90	
			<hr/> 4,030 72

Total,		<hr/> \$233,371 21
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$225,400 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	224,700 43

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	<hr/> \$699 57
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Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services: —

Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent,	\$3,000 00	
Medical,	. . . . .	1,680 00	
Administration,	. . . . .	9,556 17	
Kitchen and dining-room service,	. . . . .	2,136 73	
Ward service (male),	. . . . .	14,298 52	
Ward service (female),	. . . . .	9,452 70	
Industrial and educational department,	. . . . .	20,810 05	
Engineering department,	. . . . .	7,576 31	
Repairs,	. . . . .	6,366 38	
Farm,	. . . . .	3,445 00	
Stable, garage and grounds,	. . . . .	721 13	
			<hr/> \$79,042 99

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	. . . . .	\$1,317 66	
Hebrew,	. . . . .	240 30	
Protestant,	. . . . .	427 18	
			<hr/> 1,985 14

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Advertising,	. . . . .	\$3 25	
Postage,	. . . . .	437 23	
Printing and binding,	. . . . .	562 38	
Stationery and office supplies,	. . . . .	967 95	
Telephone and telegraph,	. . . . .	620 05	
Travel,	. . . . .	1,322 95	
Sundries (annual report),	. . . . .	17 80	
Freight,	. . . . .	42 55	
			<hr/> 3,974 16

Food: —

Flour,	. . . . .	\$9,413 34
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	. . . . .	2,362 29
Bread, crackers, etc.,	. . . . .	372 75
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	. . . . .	583 09
Macaroni and spaghetti,	. . . . .	219 02
Potatoes,	. . . . .	32 12
Meat,	. . . . .	12,253 45
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	. . . . .	2,117 95
Butter,	29 05
Butterine, etc.,	1,981 63

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$29,364 69	<hr/> \$85,002 29
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$29,364 69	\$85,002 29
<i>Food — Con.</i>			
Peanut butter,		752 27	
Cheese,		417 62	
Coffee,		378 10	
Coffee substitutes,		56 39	
Tea,		200 47	
Cocoa,		271 76	
Eggs (fresh),		1,506 70	
Egg powders, etc.,		163 50	
Sugar (cane),		3,894 34	
Fruit (fresh),		130 56	
Fruit (dried and preserved),		1,244 94	
Lard and substitutes,		1,695 88	
Molasses and syrups,		554 90	
Vegetables (fresh),		11 09	
Vegetables (canned and dried),		20 78	
Seasonings and condiments,		766 87	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,		492 57	
Canned soups,		21 62	
Freight,		673 25	
Pie filling,		70 90	
			42,689 20
<i>Clothing and materials: —</i>			
Boots, shoes and rubbers,		\$488 31	
Clothing (outer),		2,469 82	
Clothing (under),		1,047 00	
Dry goods for clothing,		6,885 74	
Hats and caps,		434 71	
Leather and shoe findings,		7,457 44	
Machinery for manufacturing,		866 02	
Socks and smallwares,		3,090 50	
Freight,		189 82	
			22,929 36
<i>Furnishings and household supplies: —</i>			
Beds, bedding, etc.,		\$1,782 59	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,		84 27	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,		1,215 51	
Electric lamps,		514 70	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,		339 06	
Kitchen and household wares,		2,566 33	
Laundry supplies and materials,		2,065 50	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,		399 57	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,		1,088 23	
Freight,		120 12	
			10,175 88
<i>Medical and general care: —</i>			
Books, periodicals, etc.,		\$302 92	
Entertainments, games, etc.,		594 84	
Gratuities,		12 97	
Ice and refrigeration,		265 29	
Manual training supplies,		307 75	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),		531 56	
Medical attendance (extra),		531 04	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$2,546 37	\$160,796 73

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$2,546 37	\$160,796 73
<i>Medical and general care — Con.</i>		
Return of runaways,	1,045 63	
School books and supplies,	894 36	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	280 38	
Water,	943 69	
Sewer rental and repairs,	766 10	
Freight,	44 48	
		6,521 01
<i>Heat, light and power: —</i>		
Coal (bituminous),	\$12,554 49	
Freight and cartage,	8,574 46	
Coal (anthracite),	2,020 05	
Freight and cartage,	934 32	
Electricity,	2,389 29	
Oil,	484 37	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	327 68	
Freight,	19 61	
		27,304 27
<i>Farm: —</i>		
Bedding materials,	\$435 11	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	101 13	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	162 85	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	151 70	
Fencing materials,	27 70	
Fertilizers,	1,351 42	
Grain, etc.,	11,084 77	
Hay,	902 59	
Harnesses and repairs,	76 58	
Other live stock,	60 00	
Rent,	185 42	
Spraying materials,	199 03	
Stable and barn supplies,	79 49	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	901 93	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,178 00	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	190 33	
Freight,	179 20	
		17,267 25
<i>Garage, stable and grounds: —</i>		
Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$638 13	
Fertilizers,	100 00	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	9 35	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	33 50	
Freight,	1 69	
		782 67
<i>Repairs, ordinary: —</i>		
Brick,	\$98 00	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	600 00	
Electrical work and supplies,	847 27	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	494 61	
Labor (not on pay roll),	866 61	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	669 91	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	799 16	
Plumbing and supplies,	1,029 24	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$5,404 80	\$212,671 93

Amounts brought forward, \$5,404 80 \$212,671 93

Repairs, ordinary — *Con.*

Roofing and materials,	129 58	
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,112 75	
Tools, machines, etc.,	78 65	
Boilers, repairs,	526 35	
Dynamos, repairs,	107 21	
Engines, repairs,	72 67	
Freight,	147 58	
Machinery repairs,	168 95	
Machinery safety guards,	370 00	
		8,118 54

Repairs and renewals: —

Loose nailing machine,	\$277 19	
Two electrical stoves for cottages,	300 00	
Fire alarm box,	58 93	
To replace worn-out hot and cold water pipes,	1,441 82	
Main feed wire for electric lights,	718 22	
Five toilets to replace old ones,	187 68	
Bed-lasting machine,	307 94	
Sun porch for hospital,	418 33	
1 set slipper cutting dies,	199 85	
		3,909 96

Total expenses for maintenance, \$224,700 43

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$4,030 72	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account maintenance,	5,969 28	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1920, schedule,	13,673 16	
		\$23,673 16

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$23,673 16
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 438.79.

Total cost for maintenance, \$224,700.43.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.8479.

Receipt from sales, \$402.71.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0176.

All other institution receipts, \$143.72.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0063.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1920.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

37 acres, 147 rods grounds (about buildings), .	\$10,774 81	
103 acres, 140 rods mowing,	13,503 75	
87½ acres tillage,	10,002 06	
13½ acres orchard,	1,710 00	
11 acres, 45 rods woodland,	338 43	
115 acres pasture,	2,875 00	
19 acres, 49 rods waste and miscellaneous, .	729 04	
$\frac{9}{10}$ acre railroad siding,	200 00	
		<hr/>
		\$40,133 09

Buildings.

Willow Park Cottage,	\$5,000 00
Maple Cottage,	3,700 00
Elms Cottage,	22,000 00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages,	38,000 00
Gables Cottage,	9,000 00
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00
Boulder Cottage,	17,000 00
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00
Bailey (now Davitt) Cottage,	5,500 00
Administration building,	11,100 00
The Inn,	1,000 00
Storehouse,	12,300 00
School building,	43,400 00
Power station,	44,043 00
Greenhouse,	2,000 00
Scale building,	500 00
Hospital,	12,000 00
Piggery,	1,000 00
Cow barn,	14,500 00

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$325,943 00	\$40,133 09
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$325,943 00	\$40,133 09
Creamery building,		1,436 00	
Henhouses,		1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station,		7,980 00	
Superintendent's house,		3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn,		600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,		50 00	
Ice house,		1,550 00	
Subways,		6,765 00	
Heating system,		10,049 00	
Hot-water system,		3,465 00	
Sewerage system,		10,650 00	
			373,188 00
Berlin house and grounds,		\$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,		1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres,		1,100 00	
			6,000 00
Total real estate,			\$419,321 09
PERSONAL PROPERTY.			
Personal property,			153,952 79
Total valuation of property,			\$573,273 88

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	430	—	430
Number received during the year,	830	—	830
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	806	—	806
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	454	—	454
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	438.79	—	438.79
Average number of officers and employees during the year, .	53.98	43.84	97.82

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1919,	1,644
Released on parole during year 1920,	629
Total,	2,273
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.,	588
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1920,	1,685
Net gain,	41

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —	
1. Salaries and wages,	\$79,042 99
2. Subsistence,	42,689 20
3. Clothing,	22,929 36
4. Ordinary repairs,	12,028 50
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	68,010 38
Total for institution,	\$224,700 43

*Expenditures for Parole Branch.*¹

Salaries,	\$24,552 48
Office and other expenses,	15,891 25
Boarded boys under fourteen,	24,932 51
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,773 03
<hr/>	
Total,	\$67,149 27

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The great decrease in the number of commitments this year, 285, as compared with that of last year, 374, is remarkable inasmuch as industrial conditions were exceedingly good during both periods, and the great influx of last year can hardly be attributed to the so-called economic delinquent, whose law-abiding conduct varies with industrial competition.

The total average attendance has made proper segregation of various types of boys a less difficult matter, and they have remained in the school a slightly longer period. Last year the average length of stay was reduced because of pressure of numbers to eight and one-third months, whereas the policy followed for years of considering each case of parole on its own merits — namely, past history, condition and development in the school, and future conditions to be met after release, and granting parole as soon as it seems reasonably safe to assume that the boy will succeed in the open community — has been followed unhampered by pressure of numbers during the past year, and the average length of stay resulting is nine and one-half months.

Moreover, as each boy has come to feel that his parole was due largely to his own efforts, the general tone of the school has greatly improved.

An unusually large proportion of this year's commitments, fifty-five per cent, are boys whose parents are both foreign born. This is the highest per cent noted.

There is a greatly increased proportion of our boys who have previously attended some other State or county institution, and part of this increase, it will be noted, came from the development of the trustees' policy of transferring from the

Lyman School such boys as it seemed could best be helped by coming in contact with the atmosphere of a school for older boys. The closing during the year of the Suffolk School for Boys at Rainsford Island to new commitments has also had an effect, adding to the class of boys who have had previous institutional experience. There seems also to be a marked tendency, that is new, on the part of some courts to commit directly to this school boys, already under the trustees' care, who had been committed previously to the Lyman School.

This increase in old institution boys is large enough to make a new problem for us, inasmuch as this type of boy has acquired a sort of immunity to good advice and moral instruction, and takes his last commitment in a blasé sort of fashion as all in the day's work. The presence of such boys in the school interferes greatly with the training of the more plastic boys who are receiving their first experience in a school of this kind.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys still continues a matter for satisfaction. Boys gain in weight from 15 to 30 pounds during their stay at this school. In very many cases the mere improvement in physical condition undoubtedly is all that is needed to give the boy the force and balance needed for success after leaving the school. For a detailed account of specific medical treatment and the need of a new hospital building reference is made to the report of the school physician herewith appended.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION.

Education for character on a basis of industry is the keynote of the school. Attention is called to the great opportunity for moral education by way of academic education in the schoolroom. A consideration of the literacy table (see Table 22) also indicates the need of more schooling as a matter of developing individual efficiency. The addition of another teacher that has just been made will, it is believed, prove of great value in developing this side of the training given.

By giving a special examination to each boy to determine his grade standing there is found to be a marked drop from the

standards indicated in Table 22, which is taken from the statements of the boys and their parents. This is no doubt due in part to the lapse of time since they last attended school (see Table 20), and in part to the fact that they merely struggled through the grades past. All this emphasizes the need for additional academic training, if the boy is to acquire unusual efficiency.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The equipment of the school continues to improve. The new cottage for thirty boys has been completed, and the approaching roads and walks are built. Some grading work has given us a much-improved playground with an 8-lap running track, and we are at present making a fill of 135 yards to build the roadway and grading called for in our plan of development, and which when completed will give the school a finished appearance.

On the 18th of last March the general kitchen and laundry building took fire and became an almost total loss. This was an old Shaker building remodeled for temporary use and already had been outgrown by the development of the school. A temporary building was erected at a cost of \$2,500, and new equipment installed. This equipment is all available for a new service building which should be built as soon as possible, that this vital part of our daily needs — food and laundry — may be adequately provided for.

A new roof is required for the warehouse, and has been asked for in the regular maintenance budget.

The excessively high price of material made it unwise to attempt to complete the swimming pool for which a sum of money was allotted. This should, however, be installed the coming year.

FARM.

That the farm not only offers valuable training and out of doors work for our boys, but also is a valuable asset in the food produced, is shown by the following brief statement of production: —

	1919.	1920.
Poultry (pounds),	2,609	3,391
Pork (pounds),	11,377	19,125
Beef (pounds),	67 ¹	1,200
Eggs (dozens),	2,541	3,612
Milk (quarts),	161,405	151,711
Vegetables (bushels),	7,857	6,778
Fruits (bushels),	1,307	341

¹ Veal.

GENERAL.

The work of the school has gone well during the past year, although there was a constant shortage of employees until the last of the year, when, in common with all employment, conditions became easier.

Although it is difficult to measure the results of character training, the fact that a large majority of the boys succeed when paroled gives some cause for satisfaction, and although gratitude may hardly be considered a sentiment typical of youth, the great number of boys who return for visits to their old school, boys who have been out but a few months or years, and boys who have been out ten years and have families and a solid reputation, shows a loyalty which can only be due to sincere appreciation of the training received.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys, at Shirley, for the year 1920 is hereby respectfully submitted.

The health of the boys during the past year has been exceptionally good. The only contagious diseases we have had to deal with were two mild cases of scarlet fever, and one case of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis in a returned boy. We are still at a disadvantage in caring for such cases, as we have no suitable quarters for isolation purposes. The cases of scarlet fever both occurred after visiting day, which fact would suggest that they had come in contact with some convalescent or chronic carrier from outside the school.

There is still a great need of suitable quarters for a hospital, as the present building is entirely inadequate for the work of the physician and dentist. It would be very desirable to have new boys detained for a short period of inspection before leaving the hospital to enter the school. We also need proper quarters and some light occupation for convalescent boys, as at present they must be retained as bed patients until they are returned to their cottages to go to work.

Dr. H. A. Draffin, who, for a number of years, took care of our dental work, has been succeeded by Dr. J. W. Desmond, who devotes two half days every week in caring for the teeth of our inmates.

We find that the health and physical condition of our boys are much better than before their commitment, which is demonstrated by their almost invariably increased weight and muscular development when they are paroled.

The following is a summary of the work of the physician and dentist during the year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school,	375
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department, . . .	5,396
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	124
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department,	1,645
Total number of patients admitted to hospital,	124
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	121
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	65
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	5
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day,	8
Average number of patients in hospital,	3
Average number of patients in out-patient department,	15
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician,	288
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, . . .	328
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, . .	86
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution: —	
Wrentham State School,	1
State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	2
Worcester State Hospital,	2
Lakeville State Sanatorium,	1
Operations performed: —	
Incision for septic condition,	25
Suture of incised wounds,	10
Culturing of nose and throat,	12
Dislocation,	2
Number of immunizations by toxin-antitoxin,	288
Etherizations,	10
Number of new inmates during the year whose vision was tested, .	288
Number of new inmates during the year whose hearing was tested, .	288
Number of glasses prescribed,	23
Special cases for treatment: —	
Scarlet fever,	2
Acute nephritis,	1
Erysipelas,	2
Pneumonia,	2
Dislocations,	2
Gonorrhea,	5
Tonsils and adenoids removed,	6
Fractures,	4

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. J. W. Desmond.

Number of amalgam fillings,	519
Number of cement fillings,	115
Number of cleanings,	675
Number of treatments,	90
Number of extractions,	635

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1919,	250	
Committed during the year,	270	
Received from the Lyman School for Boys on transfer,	15	
Returned from parole,	86	
Returned from leave of absence,	8	
Returned from hospitals,	2	
	—	631
Paroled,	253	
Returned paroles placed out,	75	
Granted leave of absence,	8	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys,	9	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	14	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	2	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital,	3	
Taken to Wrentham State School,	1	
Returned to court, over or under age,	6	
Discharged by court,	2	
Absent without leave,	26	
	—	399
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1920,		232

TABLE 17. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Both parents born in the United States,	68
Both parents foreign born,	157
Father foreign born and mother native,	22
Father native born and mother foreign,	21
Mother native born and father unknown,	2
Nativity of parents unknown,	15
Total,	285

TABLE 18. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Born in the United States,	246
Born in foreign countries,	38
Italy,	11
Canada and the Provinces,	8
Russia,	4
Portugal and the Western Islands,	3
Greece,	2
Sweden,	2
Poland,	2
Scotland,	1
Philippines,	1
France,	1
England,	1
Lithuania,	1
Austria,	1
Unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	285

TABLE 19. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Larceny,	104
Breaking and entering and larceny,	68
Breaking and entering,	15
Unlawful use of automobiles,	9
Assault and robbery,	1
Forgery,	2
Assault and battery,	6
Assault,	3
Idle and disorderly,	3
Arson,	1
Trespass,	1
Vagrancy,	4
Malicious mischief and destruction of property,	5
Running away,	10
Stubborn child,	41
Miscellaneous,	12
<hr/>	
Total number admitted,	285

TABLE 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Had parents living, own or step,	191
Had father only,	25
Had mother only,	42
Parents unknown,	8
Both parents dead,	18
Had stepfather,	15
Had stepmother,	12
Had intemperate father,	48
Had intemperate mother,	1
Parents separated,	12
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned, .	50
Had parents owning residence,	55
Had not attended school within one year,	215
Had not attended school within two years,	143
Had not attended school within three years,	65
Had been in court before,	235
Had used intoxicating liquor,	14
Had used tobacco,	259
Had been inmate of another institution,	82

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*¹

15-16 years,	104
16-17 years,	112
17-18 years,	60
Apparently over 18, ²	2
Apparently under 15,	7

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In 3d grade,	4
In 4th grade,	8
In 5th grade,	39
In 6th grade,	50
In 7th grade,	71
In 8th grade,	60
In 9th grade,	19
In high school,	27
Special classes,	7
Total,	285

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

² Including Lyman School transfers.

TABLE 23. — *Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	—	1	42,	—	9
5,	—	2	53,	—	10
2,	—	3	61,	—	11
2,	—	4	24,	1	—
1,	—	5	5,	1	1
2,	—	6	4,	1	2
12,	—	7	2,	1	3
37,	—	8			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 253; average length of stay in the school, 9½ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$2,067 71
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales:—

Farm and stable:—

Cows and calves,	\$408 00
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Pigs and hogs,	60 00
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Horses,	175 00
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	\$643 00
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Repairs, ordinary,	125 29
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	\$768 29
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Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances,	\$70 66
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Sundries,	44 86
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	115 52
--	--------

	883 81
--	--------

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1919,	\$7,526 56
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Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	4,000 00
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Approved schedules of 1920,	134,430 83
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	145,957 39
--	------------

Special appropriations,	12,888 62
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Total,	\$161,797 53
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$883 81
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Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1919,	\$9,594 27
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Eleven months' schedules, 1920,	134,430 83
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November advances,	3,340 61
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	147,365 71
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Special appropriations, approved schedules,	12,888 62
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Balance, Nov. 30, 1920,	659 39
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Total,	\$161,797 53
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MAINTENANCE.		
Balance from previous year, brought forward,	.	\$1,883 47
Appropriation, current year,	.	160,200 00
Total,		\$162,083 47
Expenses (as analyzed below),	.	155,070 16
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	.	\$7,013 31

Analysis of Expenses.		
Personal services: —		
Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent,	.	\$3,000 00
Medical,	.	1,600 00
Administration,	.	5,813 47
Kitchen and dining-room service,	.	750 00
Domestic,	.	1,350 00
Ward service (male),	.	11,685 59
Ward service (female),	.	4,199 39
Industrial and educational department,	.	14,763 52
Engineering department,	.	1,959 24
Farm,	.	6,299 52
Stable, garage and grounds,	.	615 00
		\$52,035 73
Religious instruction: —		
Catholic,	.	\$600 00
Hebrew,	.	300 00
Protestant,	.	300 00
		1,200 00
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —		
Advertising,	.	\$5 74
Postage,	.	230 20
Stationery and office supplies,	.	685 98
Telephone and telegraph,	.	483 78
Travel,	.	799 79
Sundries,	.	11 03
Freight,	.	23 61
		2,240 13
Food: —		
Flour,	.	\$5,546 55
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	.	1,185 46
Bread, crackers, etc.,	.	906 31
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	.	533 17
Macaroni and spaghetti,	.	111 45
Potatoes,	.	1,199 04
Meat,	.	3,973 12
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	.	941 01
Butterine, etc.,	.	81 00
Peanut butter,	.	145 14
Cheese,	.	201 34
Coffee,	.	729 98
Tea,	.	234 12
Amounts carried forward,		\$15,787 69
		\$55,475 86

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$15,787 69	\$55,475 86
Food — <i>Con.</i>		
Cocoa,	387 81	
Egg powders, etc.,	127 50	
Sugar (cane),	2,941 40	
Fruit (fresh),	202 40	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	682 33	
Lard and substitutes,	1,738 67	
Molasses and syrups,	468 44	
Vegetables (fresh),	29 21	
Seasonings and condiments,	485 75	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	352 85	
Sundry foods,	327 53	
Freight,	461 94	
		23,993 52
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$6,035 93	
Clothing (outer),	63 50	
Clothing (under),	2,771 38	
Dry goods for clothing,	3,257 59	
Hats and caps,	75 00	
Leather and shoe findings,	383 54	
Socks and smallwares,	1,542 58	
Sundries,	3 00	
Freight,	183 09	
		14,315 61
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$3,396 10	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	612 69	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	804 94	
Dry goods and smallwares,	347 83	
Electric lamps,	505 50	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	366 00	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	237 86	
Kitchen and household wares,	2,611 18	
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,342 00	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	201 88	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	829 00	
Sundries,	143 70	
Freight,	199 81	
		11,598 49
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$111 51	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	237 65	
Manual training supplies,	406 53	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	665 32	
Medical attendance (extra),	180 52	
Return of runaways,	665 08	
School books and supplies,	98 45	
Sundries,	329 31	
Freight,	33 54	
		2,727 91
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$108,111 39

Amount brought forward, \$108,111 39

Heat, light and power: —

Coal (bituminous),	\$3,843 19
Freight and cartage,	2,930 01
Coal (anthracite),	1,534 45
Freight and cartage,	674 11
Electricity,	2,097 03
Oil,	152 64
-Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	86 54

11,317 97

Farm: —

Bedding materials,	\$141 01
Blacksmithing and supplies,	169 67
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	317 32
Dairy equipment and supplies,	163 84
Fertilizers,	1,676 35
Grain, etc.,	9,134 96
Hay,	732 01
Harnesses and repairs,	160 71
Other live stock,	31 65
Rent,	45 00
Spraying materials,	186 57
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	1,396 84
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,192 37
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	211 21
Sundries,	386 51
Freight,	330 54

16,276 56

Garage, stable and grounds: —

Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$573 13
Blacksmithing and supplies,	25 15
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	80 62
Fertilizers,	100 00
Grain,	900 00
Hay,	391 65
Stable supplies,	64 35
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	86 75
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	398 68
Sundries,	4 50
Freight,	10 17

2,635 00

Repairs, ordinary: —

Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$263 65
Electrical work and supplies,	1,556 48
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	732 03
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	2,139 12
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	817 18
Plumbing and supplies,	490 68
Roofing and materials,	208 63
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,244 26
Tools, machines, etc.,	453 64
Boilers, repairs,	329 32
Sundries,	127 24
Freight,	284 94

8,647 17

Amount carried forward, \$146,988 09

Amount brought forward, \$146,988 09

Repairs and renewals:

Replacements, electrical,	\$958 60	
Replacements, Cottage No. 6,	1,200 00	
Replacements, telephone,	656 50	
Water pipe and hydrants,	57 35	
Cow barn,	985 81	
Laundry machinery,	4,170 00	
Freight,	53 81	
		<hr/> 8,082 07

Total expenses for maintenance, \$155,070 16

Special Appropriations.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,		\$14,623 40
Expended during the year (see statement below),	\$12,888 62	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	82	
		<hr/> 12,889 44

Balance Nov. 30, 1920, carried to next year, \$1,733 96

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$659 39	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account maintenance,	3,340 61	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1920, schedule,	16,639 33	
		<hr/> \$20,639 33

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$20,639 33
---------------------------------------	-------------

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 221.16.

Total cost for maintenance, \$155,070.16.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.482.

Receipt from sales, \$768.29.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0668.

All other institution receipts, \$115.52.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.01.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Central building,	{ Res. 1915, chap. 146, Res. 1916, chapter 137, Res. 1917, chap. 324, }	\$97,700 00	\$308 25	\$97,699 79	\$0 21 ¹
Water system,	Res. 1916, chap. 137,	16,000 00	804 00	15,999 79	21 ¹
Renovating Shaker Cottage,	Res. 1917, chap. 88,	1,545 00	881 06	1,215 97	329 03
Remodeling electric distributing system,	Res. 1917, chap. 88,	1,800 00	529 50	1,799 60	40 ¹
Cottage for 30 boys,	Spec. Acts 1919, chaps. 153, 211, 242,	33,000 00	10,365 81	31,595 07	1,404 93
		\$150,045 00	\$12,888 62	\$148,310 22	\$1,734 78
Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 82	
Balance carried to next year, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,733 96	
Total as above, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,734 78	

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1920.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

40 acres school grounds, at \$75,	. . . . .	\$3,000 00	
157 acres tillage, at \$30,	. . . . .	4,710 00	
116 acres mowing, at \$54,	. . . . .	6,264 00	
30 acres of orchard, at \$40,	. . . . .	1,200 00	
129 acres pasture, at \$20,	. . . . .	2,580 00	
189 acres woodland, at \$20,	. . . . .	3,780 00	
229 acres woodland, at \$20,	. . . . .	2,290 00	
Sidewalks,	. . . . .	1,500 00	
			<hr/>
			\$25,324 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates),	. . . . .	\$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2 (inmates),	. . . . .	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3 (inmates),	. . . . .	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4 (inmates),	. . . . .	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 5 (inmates),	. . . . .	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 6 (inmates),	. . . . .	6,500 00	
Cottage No. 7 (inmates),	. . . . .	15,274 00	
Cottage No. 8 (inmates),	. . . . .	18,200 00	
Cottage No. 9 (inmates),	. . . . .	33,000 00	
Old administration building,	. . . . .	10,000 00	
Central building,	. . . . .	97,700 00	
Infirmery,	. . . . .	1,500 00	
Old chapel building,	. . . . .	2,000 00	
Kitchen and laundry building,	. . . . .	4,500 00	
Industrial building,	. . . . .	21,500 00	
Warehouse,	. . . . .	18,000 00	
Old evaporation building,	. . . . .	500 00	
Shaker cottage (being remodeled),	. . . . .	2,500 00	
Old shop building and sheds,	. . . . .	1,000 00	
Brick shop (storage),	. . . . .	200 00	
Cow barn and shed,	. . . . .	13,743 00	
Horse barn,	. . . . .	1,200 00	
			<hr/>
Amounts carried forward,	. . . . .	\$297,717 00	\$25,324 00

Amounts brought forward, \$297,717 00 \$25,324 00

Farmer's house (employees),	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (three-tenement),	1,700 00	
Stone house,	1,000 00	
Wagon house,	1,500 00	
Workman's house, south meadow,	1,200 00	
Piggery,	1,200 00	
Dairy house,	1,200 00	
Small tool house,	100 00	
Corn house,	100 00	
North woodshed,	300 00	
North tool shed,	700 00	
Three silos,	550 00	
Two henhouses,	800 00	
Brooder house,	1,000 00	
Ice house,	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator,	1,489 00	
Work shed,	1,250 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power), .	200 00	
Water system (cost),	23,031 79	
Sewerage system (cost),	5,918 32	
Telephone system,	1,500 00	
Electrical distributing system,	1,800 00	
Equipment for heat, light and power, . . .	500 00	
		<hr/>
		346,256 11
		<hr/>
Total real estate,		\$371,580 11

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	105,131 94	
		<hr/>
Total valuation of property,		\$476,712 05

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	250	—	250
Number received during the year,	381	—	381
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	399 ¹	—	399 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	232	—	232
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	221.16	—	221.16
Number of individuals actually represented,	585	—	585
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).	41.62	14.90	56.52

¹ Also 26 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Branch.*

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1919,	809
Paroled during year 1920,	255
	1,064
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.,	235
	829
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1920,	829
Net gain,	20

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages,	\$52,035 73
2. Clothing,	14,315 61
3. Subsistence,	23,993 52
4. Ordinary repairs,	16,729 24
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	47,996 06

Total for institution, \$155,070 16

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 80.)

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.
Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

This report covers the work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

On Nov. 30, 1920, the total number of boys on parole from both schools was 2,514, an increase of 61 boys over the previous year.

During the year 12,702 visits were made to boys on parole. Of these visits, 9,203 were made to boys on parole from the Lyman School, and 3,499 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,327 investigations of boys' homes, and 125 investigations of proposed foster homes.

Statistics concerning the work of the department are contained in the accompanying tables.

On June 1 Mr. Walter A. Wheeler, who had been superintendent for twenty-five years, retired on account of the age limitation. After having served faithfully for such a long period, it is pleasing to note that Mr. Wheeler carried with him the best wishes of every person connected with the department, and I am sure also the very best wishes of every boy with whom he had ever been associated as superintendent. There is probably no other individual in the entire State who has done more for the unfortunate youths of this Commonwealth than Mr. Wheeler, and this fact is recognized by all those who were acquainted with his work. The vacancy caused by his resignation was filled by the promotion of John J. Smith, the assistant superintendent, to his position. Mr. Smith had been a visitor in the department for six and one-half years, and for a little more than a year has been assistant superintendent. His love for the boys, his ability to get the boy's point of view, and his years of experience with all sorts of boys well fit him to take up the many problems which the superintendent of this department must solve.

Two new visitors were appointed during the month of August, — Mr. C. F. Gilmore on August 1, and Mr. John Simpson on August 24, to handle the increasing work. The work of the new visitors has been very satisfactory, and they are taking an active interest in their work.

STATISTICS.

A glance at the statistical tables which follow will show that during the year only 353 boys were returned to Lyman School, as compared with 471 during the previous year. This was brought about by several factors, but perhaps the most important of all was the ease with which work could be obtained for these boys. It was not necessary for any boy to be idle for any length of time during the entire year on account of business conditions, and with plenty of work to do boys found less time to get into trouble. Another added factor was that the visitors were using every possible effort to keep boys at their work, and were not returning them until it became absolutely necessary. The same conditions hold true in the case of boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, the figures showing 86 boys returned for the year, as compared with 95 boys during the previous year.

Roughly speaking, at least 80 per cent of the boys on parole from the Lyman School and the Industrial School for Boys were doing well at the time of the last report. This indicates that the good work done in preparing the boys for parole, as well as the more intensive work done by the visitors, have been large factors.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

There is now on deposit to the credit of boys in the care of this department, or who were formerly in its care, approximately \$16,000, in addition to the \$2,000 in Liberty Bonds. Every effort is being made to conserve the earnings of our wards for their benefit, and a substantial increase is looked for next year.

The experiment of having boys at wages purchase all their necessary clothing through the superintendent, who is able to buy at wholesale prices, is now being tried. This saving ought

to be considerable. So far the arrangement has been satisfactory, and it is hoped it will prove even more so in the future.

OUTLOOK.

Present business conditions undoubtedly have a very bad effect on our boys, and if these conditions do not improve materially within a few months it will be still harder to keep boys on the straight and narrow path. To all those who are conversant with social welfare work it is evident that idleness breeds mischief, and with enforced idleness, mischief will necessarily follow. It is hoped, however, that after a few months business will again assume normal proportions, and the boys will have plenty of opportunities for work.

The visitors and office force have shown an admirable spirit of working for the best interests of the department, and their efforts are deeply appreciated.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS

PAROLE BRANCH.

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1919,	1,644
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1920,	629
Boys on visiting list during the year 1920,	2,273
Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov.	
30, 1920,	353
Became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920,	161
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year,	16
Boys committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during the year,	12
Boys died during the year,	11
Honorably discharged from custody during the year,	35
	588
Number of boys on parole Nov. 30, 1920,	1,685
Net gain,	41

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	232	13.76
Out of State and occupation unknown,	122	7.24
At board attending school,	88	5.22
Attending school not boarded,	267	15.84
Employed on farms,	140	8.32
In mills (textile),	102	6.04
In other mills and factories,	120	7.12
Recently released,	10	.59
Idle,	49	2.91

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1920*
— Concluded.

	Number.	Per Cent.
Classed as laborers,	61	3.63
In machine shops,	26	1.54
In shoe shops,	61	3.63
Clerks and in stores,	61	3.63
In institutions,	16	.94
Ill,	2	.12
Occupations unknown,	71	4.21
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	80	4.74
In printing plants,	13	.77
College,	1	.07
Canadian Army,	2	.12
Messengers and doing errands,	40	2.38
In 16 different occupations,	121	7.18
	1,685	100.00

The records of the above 1,685 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,418, or 84 per cent, were doing well; 49, or 3 per cent, were doing fairly well; 16, or 1 per cent, were doing badly; out of State and occupation unknown, 122, or 7 per cent; and the whereabouts and conduct of 80, or 5 per cent, were unknown. During the year just closed 16 boys whose parents were dead or not able to care for them were sent to other relatives.

TABLE 26. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

To court,	2
Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives,	356
Number of boys paroled to others,	148
Number of boys paroled on own responsibility,	1
Number of boys paroled and boarded out,	122

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects
of visitation, 629

Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1920, 88

TABLE 27. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

For violation of parole,	350
For relocation and other purposes,	3
Total of returns,	353

TABLE 28. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	40	24.84
In machine shops,	1	.62
In textile mills,	9	5.60
In different occupations,	23	14.30
Occupations unknown,	1	.62
Out of State,	23	14.30
Whereabouts unknown,	43	26.70
Ill,	1	.62
In factories,	15	9.30
Canadian Army,	3	1.86
Laborers,	2	1.24
	161	100.00

TABLE 29. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	83	51.55
Doing fairly well,	4	2.48
Doing badly,	8	4.97
Out of State and conduct unknown,	23	14.30
Whereabouts unknown,	43	26.70
	161	100.00

TABLE 30. — *Status Nov. 30, 1920, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army,	99
In the United States Navy,	115
In the United States Marines,	18
On parole to parents,	850
On parole to others,	79
On parole on own responsibility,	52
On parole at board,	88
On parole out of the State,	122
On parole to other relatives,	51
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —	
(a) This year,	80
(b) Previously,	129
	<hr/> 209
Canadian Army,	2
	<hr/>
Outside the school,	1,685

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year	
1919,	809
Number of boys paroled,	255
	<hr/>
Number of boys on visiting list,	1,064
Number of boys returned to Industrial School,	86
Became of age,	113
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory,	17
Honorably discharged from custody,	18
Number of boys died,	1
	<hr/> 235
	<hr/>
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1920,	829
Net gain to department,	20

TABLE 32. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	210	25.34
Machinists,	20	2.42
Employed on farms,	29	3.50
Doing odd jobs,	19	2.30
In textile mills,	69	8.32
In shoe shops,	19	2.30
Classed as laborers,	38	4.58
Clerks and working in stores,	10	1.21
Other factories,	83	10.01
Recently released,	22	2.65
Teamsters,	38	4.58
In 20 different occupations,	53	6.40
In institutions,	31	3.73
Occupations unknown,	42	5.06
Out of State,	69	8.32
Idle,	16	1.92
In college and school,	4	.48
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	55	6.64
Printing,	2	.24
	829	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 829 boys show that at the time of the last report 685, or 82 per cent, were doing well; 58, or 7 per cent, were doing fairly well; 31, or 4 per cent, were doing badly; 55, or 7 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown,	5	4.44
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	27	23.89
Teamsters,	5	4.44
Employed on farms,	3	2.65
In shoe shops,	3	2.65
In textile mills and other mills and factories,	27	23.89
Classed as laborers,	8	7.07
Machine shops,	1	.88
Out of State,	1	.88
Occupations unknown,	11	9.73
Odd jobs,	6	5.32
In other institutions,	5	4.44
Canadian Army,	1	.88
Idle,	10	8.84
	113	100.00

TABLE 34. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	90	79.64
Doing fairly well,	4	3.53
Doing badly,	8	7.07
Conduct unknown,	6	5.32
Whereabouts unknown,	5	4.44
	113	100.00

There were 86 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1920.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Salaries: —

Superintendent,	\$2,195 00	
Visitors,	19,101 95	
Clerks,	3,255 53	
	<hr/>	\$24,552 48

Travel, visitors and boys: —

Travel of visitors,	\$6,797 75	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto,	2,509 85	
Telephone and telegraph,	1,254 72	
Travel for boys,	2,600 57	
Carriage hire for boys,	667 27	
Return of runaways and sundries,	204 91	
	<hr/>	14,035 07

Office expenses: —

Postage,	\$554 86	
Printing,	278 13	
Stationery,	393 20	
Telephone and telegraph,	264 76	
Sundries,	365 23	
	<hr/>	1,856 18

Boys boarded out: —

Board,	\$13,076 66	
Clothing,	11,111 51	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hos- pital care),	744 34	
	<hr/>	24,932 51
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,		1,773 03

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys
from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for boys, . . . \$67,149 27

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

Mrs. A. F. Everall, who had been superintendent for ten years, resigned in June of the present year to make her permanent home in the West. During the period of her service she had given her best to the State and to the girls who were under her care. Under her administration many efficient and progressive steps were taken in the training of the girls and the physical improvement of the institution. Through her insistence the new central school building was erected, and a thorough academic course instituted. The parole cottage was established, whereby the girls were given an opportunity for self-government and greater responsibility and freedom during their last few months in the school, thereby lessening the change from the institution to their re-establishment in the community.

NUMBER IN THE SCHOOL.

The following figures may be of interest. On Dec. 1, 1919, there were enrolled in the school 356 girls. During the year 118 new girls have been committed to the school. Two hundred and ten girls were placed during the year, and 46 returned to the school for violation of their parole. The average daily attendance has been 334.

THE ACADEMIC WORK.

The academic school year, 1919-20, has been very satisfactory, there having been fewer interruptions of the routine than in preceding years. With the exception of a few minor changes, the plan and execution of work at the school have been the same as in previous years.

On enrollment for her academic work at the central school building, the girl is given daily one-half day of academic work, the other half day of hand work. All grades, beginning

with the third and continuing through the first year of high, are provided. The first year of high school takes the form of an elementary commercial course and includes typewriting and bookkeeping. Although the course of study follows substantially along the lines prescribed by the public schools, yet in planning the academic work it is kept in mind that our girls are in our care a very short time; that they are ignorant of many of the everyday things of life; and that the majority do not receive further school training, but go out to earn their living by housework or otherwise, and for the most part marry young and establish homes of their own. The work must, therefore, be simple and direct, and of practical value to the girl. At the same time an attempt must be made to create an interest in wholesome things and give a broader view of life. If the girl can be convinced of the value of a good education, and if a desire can be created for further self-improvement, much has been accomplished.

To add incentive to progress, grades are subdivided and three promotions a year offered. This is of advantage both to slow pupils and to the brighter ones. Slow pupils who fail the first time realize there are still two chances for promotion before the end of the year, and are, therefore, not so easily discouraged. Girls who have simply forgotten work they have already been over, pick up the threads again and advance rapidly. Regular requirements are supplemented by physical training, music and drawing, all of which we feel to be of great value to our girls.

THE NEW GIRL.

The new girl is given her school work in the receiving cottage for three months, and thereby a threefold purpose is accomplished, — she is built up physically during this period; she is tested as to actual ability; she is taught that her training in the school is intended to open the door of opportunity for her, and therefore when transferred to a cottage for permanent residence she no longer has the antagonistic attitude towards the school and its work which frequently exists on her entrance to the institution. While in the receiving cottage she is also trained in sewing, so that when she enters the class known as Sewing I, she is able to make practical use of this knowledge.

THE RETURNED GIRL.

Girls who have been returned to the school for misbehavior or who have failed to make good in the community are now placed in a cottage by themselves. They are accorded fewer privileges than the girls in training, and with the exception of attendance at religious services are kept apart from them. There is a sewing class for the returned girls as in former years, and in addition to this class they may be called upon to do other work when needed, and as a consequence the school classes of girls in training are not so frequently interrupted.

THE BACKWARD GIRL.

Special provision is made for girls who grade very low on entrance to the institution. If, after individual instruction, they show little promise of mental development they are placed in a special cottage where two teachers devote their time to the training of these girls. If the girl proves to be of sufficiently low type, commitment to a school for defectives is recommended, or, if this is not possible because of lack of accommodations there, a long course of training in this cottage is substituted. The presence of such girls in an institution which stands as a training school is, of course, a detriment to the school.

THE YOUNGER GIRL.

Many of the younger girls who seem capable of adjusting themselves to conditions existing in the average family are, after a short course of training in the school, recommended to the parole department for placing in families where there are opportunities of attending the public schools. A few of the older girls who show special interest in school are also given this opportunity.

GENERAL.

The sewing is graded from plain sewing to dressmaking, and a certain amount is required of every girl. She may, however, in addition to this, take basketry or crocheting.

The kitchen training is given the girls in the individual cottages, but a supplementary domestic science course is given at the school building.

The increase in the use of library books has been very encouraging, not only books of fiction being taken, but also much non-fiction, the latter being called for largely in connection with the school work. Each girl selects from the shelves the book she wishes. These books, one fiction and one non-fiction, are kept one or two weeks, as the girl desires.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The exhibition in June, which has come to be an annual event, was conducted on somewhat different lines this year.

The entertainment consisted of an "Illustrated Magazine," made up of songs, tableaux and dances, and including a brief play, all of which were based on the life of the girls in the institution, and presented with the purpose of showing the public in an interesting way what we are doing at the Industrial School for Girls.

HEALTH.

The health of the institution for the year has been good, with the exception of the usual incidental illnesses. Continued medical treatment has been given for specific diseases at the infirmary.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year a number of improvements have been made. The building used as a repair shop by the carpenter has been remodeled into a three-room cottage, and is occupied by the foreman of the farm. A vegetable cellar, connected with the storehouse, has been completed. New stanchions, a manger and a new cement floor have been installed in the cow barn. A cement platform has been added to the storehouse. Some cement walks have been built. The farmhouse has been remodeled, a wing added, and a new steam-heating system installed. Hot water and heating pipes have been covered for the purpose of conservation of fuel. The introduction of an electrical equipment, consisting of a washing machine, a dryer and an ironer, has materially lessened the work in the laundry at Bolton Cottage.

NEED OF A NEW COTTAGE.

The accommodations at the school provide single rooms for only 268 girls. The daily average during the year has been 334. This necessitates many girls sleeping in dormitories, where it is hard to maintain discipline and train the girls in accordance with the standards of the American home. A new cottage is therefore very much needed.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

DR. CHESTER C. BECKLEY, *Supervising Physician.*

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1920, is respectfully submitted.

There has been less sickness than in previous years. The number of admissions to the hospital has been greater than in some years, but the average number of days spent in hospital by each patient much less. Many girls with but slight indispositions have been treated, and many new arrivals have been isolated at the hospital.

Infectious diseases, especially acute respiratory infections, are frequently brought to the institution by visitors. During the months of February and March, as there were many cases of influenza throughout the State, visiting days were omitted on recommendation of the medical department. No influenza developed among the inmates of the school. One case of measles resulted from contact with a child who developed the disease while visiting the school.

There have been two serious accidents in both of which girls suffered fractured bones. One case of appendicitis was transferred to the Clinton Hospital for operation.

Two girls have been sent to the orthopedic department of the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment of deformities and disabilities resulting from injuries received before commitment.

As a result of more active treatment of girls infected with syphilis during the past two years the segregation of these cases has been discontinued.

Dr. Louise L. MacLean has served as resident physician,

Dr. William E. Dolan, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and Dr. Edward T. Fox as dentist.

Miss Catherine Kissack, who faithfully served as nurse for eight years, recently left to take a more desirable position.

Summary of Work done.

Number of physician's visits to the school,	235
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	4,505
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	431
Average number of patients in hospital,	5
Average number of out-patients,	65
Number of new commitments examined by physician,	118
Number of returned girls examined by physician,	57
Total number of treatments for specific disease,	13,904
Operations, curetage,	3
Cellulitis,	1
Fractures,	2
Measles,	1
Appendicitis,	1
Transferred to other hospitals for treatment,	5
Number pregnant when committed,	6
Number immunized against tetanus,	5
Number given tuberculin (glandular tuberculosis),	3

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits,	24
Number of eye, ear, nose and throat examinations of new inmates,	111
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	199
Number of ear examinations,	253
Number of nose examinations,	278
Number of throat examinations,	246
Operations for tonsils and adenoids,	30
Operations for adenoids only,	4
Number of prescriptions for glasses,	65
Number of new girls having defective vision,	40
Number of new girls having defective hearing,	9
Number of new girls having enlarged glands,	56

Report of Work of Dentist.

Number of different girls examined,	414
Amalgam fillings,	938
Cement fillings,	200
Enamel fillings,	246
Gold inlay fillings,	16

Gutta-percha fillings,	31
Silver inlay fillings,	1
Temporary fillings,	14
Gold crowns,	17
Full upper plates,	2
Partial plates,	11
Cleansings,	300
Extractions,	458
Gas administrations,	280
Novocaine administrations,	145
Bridge work, 4 teeth,	1
Porcelain crowns,	2
Richman crown,	1

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36. — *Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1919,	357
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1919,	396
	<hr/>
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1919,	753
Committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1920,	118
	<hr/>
	871
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1919,	84
Honorably discharged during year,	14
In other institutions by transfer or commitment,	21
Discharged (over age when committed),	1
Deaths during year,	1
	<hr/>
	121
	<hr/>
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1920,	750

TABLE 37. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1919,	357
Since committed,	118
	<hr/>
	475
Recalled to the school: —	
For a visit to the school,	14
From a visit home,	3
On account of illness,	5
From hospital,	5
From temporary place,	1
For further training,	10
For larceny,	7
For running away from the school,	4
For running away from place,	10
For running away from hospital,	1

Recalled to the school — *Con.*

For being immoral while a runaway,	10
While a runaway from place,	6
While a runaway from home,	4
For immoral conduct,	6
Because in danger of immoral conduct,	4
	— 180
	—
	555

Released from the school: —

On parole to parents and relatives,	25
On parole to other families for wages,	137
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages,	11
From a visit to the school,	14
For a visit,	4
Ran away from Industrial School,	5
Transferred to hospitals,	15
Transferred to schools for the feeble-minded,	15
Transferred to the Reformatory for Women,	5
To temporary place,	1
On becoming of age,	1
Discharged (over age when committed),	1
	— 234
	—

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1920, 321

¹ Seventy-five individual girls were returned during the year.

² Two hundred and twenty-two individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 38. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	—	3 ¹	6,	2	—
1,	—	10 ¹	9,	2	1
1,	—	27 ¹	9,	2	2
4,	—	2	9,	2	3
1,	—	3	5,	2	5
3,	—	4	3,	2	6
2,	—	6	3,	2	7
2,	—	8	2,	2	8
1,	—	9	2,	2	9
1,	—	11	3,	2	10
1,	1	—	2,	2	11
2,	1	1	1,	3	—
2,	1	2	1,	3	1
1,	1	3	5,	3	2
4,	1	4	2,	3	5
4,	1	5	2,	3	6
11,	1	6	1,	3	10
7,	1	7	1,	3	11
8,	1	8	2,	4	—
4,	1	9	2,	4	3
13,	1	10	1,	4	11
5,	1	11	2,	5	3

Total number paroled for first time during year, 152; average length of stay in school, 2 years and 13 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Delinquent,	2
Delinquent child,	12
Fornication,	9
Idle and disorderly,	2
Idle, vagrant and vicious,	1
Larceny,	16
Lewdness,	6
Lewd and lascivious,	1
Lewd and lascivious conduct,	2
Lewd person,	1
Lewd person in speech and behavior,	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	1
Lewd and lascivious person,	3
Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior,	2
Being a runaway,	6
Runaway,	3
Stubborn,	4
Stubbornness,	15
Stubborn child,	25
Stubborn, disobedient child,	1
Being a stubborn, disobedient child,	2
Vagrancy,	1
Vagrant,	1
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship,	1
<hr/>	
Total number committed,	118

TABLE 40. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Between 10 and 11 years,	2
Between 11 and 12 years,	1
Between 12 and 13 years,	2
Between 13 and 14 years,	14
Between 14 and 15 years,	23
Between 15 and 16 years,	32
Between 16 and 17 years,	43
Between 17 and 18 years,	1
<hr/>	
Total number committed,	118
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 4 months and 1 day.	

TABLE 41. — *Nativity of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Born in the United States,	101
Born in foreign countries,	17
Austria,	1
Canada,	4
Finland,	1
Italy,	4
Russia,	4
Portugal,	1
Greece,	1
West Indies,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	118

TABLE 42. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Both parents born in the United States,	43
Both parents foreign born,	53
Father native born and mother foreign,	12
Father foreign born and mother native,	5
Mother native, father unknown,	2
Mother foreign, father unknown,	2
Nativity of both parents unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	118

TABLE 43. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In school,	24
Housework at home,	8
Housework at foster home,	1
Housework for wages,	1
Housework in institution,	1
Factory,	12
Miscellaneous,	4
Idle,	67
<hr/>	
Total number committed,	118

TABLE 44. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In high school (first year),	5	In school when committed,	23
In high school (second year),	1	Out of school less than one	
Through grade IX,	3	year,	29
In grade IX,	6	Out of school between one and	
In grade VIII,	18	two years,	29
In grade VII,	22	Out of school between two and	
In grade VI,	21	three years,	26
In grade V,	26	Out of school between three	
In grade IV,	9	and four years,	11
In grade III,	1		
In grade II,	1	Total number committed,	118
In ungraded and special			
classes,	5		
Total number committed,			
118			

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,		\$1,636 91
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales:—

Food,	\$15 00	
Farm and stable:—		
Cows and calves,	348 00	
		\$363 00

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Commission from Retirement Board,	13 26	
		376 26

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1919,	\$5,906 88	
Approved schedules of 1920,	148,598 14	
		154,505 02

Special appropriations,		2,517 71
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Special funds:—

Rogers book,	\$48 20	
Fay,	100 00	
		148 20

Total,		\$159,184 10
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:—

Institution receipts,	\$376 26	
Refunds account of maintenance,	100 15	
		\$476 41

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1919,	\$7,732 04	
Eleven months' schedules, 1920,	147,691 37	
November advances,	608 15	
		156,031 56

Special appropriations, approved schedules,	\$2,517 71	
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Less advances, last year's report,	188 25	
		2,329 46

Amount carried forward,		\$158,837 43
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Amount brought forward, \$158,837 43

Special funds: —

Fay,	\$100 00	
Rogers book,	48 20	
		148 20

Balance Nov. 30, 1920: —

In bank,	\$38 30	
In office,	160 17	
		198 47

Total, \$159,184 10

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward,	\$1,652 62
Appropriation, current year,	154,150 00

Total,	\$155,802 62
Expenses (as analyzed below),	155,672 86

Balance held open account work not completed on heating system for Elm Cottage, \$129 76

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services: —

Catharine M. Campbell, superintendent, \$1,720 83	
Amy P. Everall, former superintendent, 1,041 65	
	\$2,762 48
Medical,	3,814 92
Administration,	4,186 86
Ward service (female),	17,190 02
Industrial and educational department,	10,551 52
Repairs,	3,471 59
Farm,	11,619 09
Stable, garage and grounds,	787 91
	\$54,384 39

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$600 00
Hebrew,	227 20
Protestant,	630 48
Other,	50 00
	1,507 68

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Advertising,	\$7 82
Postage,	275 00
Stationery and office supplies,	536 40
Telephone and telegraph,	290 49
Travel,	289 06
Freight,	14 31
	1,413 08

Food: —

Flour,	\$5,944 06
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,148 39
Bread, crackers, etc.,	133 18

Amounts carried forward, \$7,225 63 \$57,305 15

Amounts brought forward, \$7,225 63 \$57,305 15

Food - - *Con.*

Peas and beans (canned and dried),	635 23
Macaroni and spaghetti,	245 57
Potatoes,	73 60
Meat,	5,864 88
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,494 32
Butter,	118 14
Butterine, etc.,	324 00
Peanut butter,	673 67
Cheese,	249 23
Coffee,	426 91
Coffee substitutes,	95 98
Tea,	70 24
Cocoa,	112 98
Eggs (fresh), storage and water glass,	172 84
Sugar (cane),	3,462 21
Fruit (fresh),	50 11
Fruit (dried and preserved),	231 04
Lard and substitutes,	737 19
Molasses and syrups,	446 56
Vegetables (canned and dried),	134 84
Seasonings and condiments,	566 21
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	247 21
Sundry foods,	69 56
Freight,	509 99

24,238 14

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,524 91
Clothing (outer),	1,704 68
Clothing (under),	960 78
Dry goods for clothing,	5,205 27
Hats and caps,	159 71
Leather and shoe findings,	458 22
Machinery for manufacturing,	38 27
Socks and smallwares,	920 96
Freight,	34 89

12,007 69

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$1,736 90
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	466 28
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	358 58
Dry goods and small wares,	34 89
Electric lamps,	91 52
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	1,451 11
Kitchen and household wares,	1,560 41
Laundry supplies and materials,	2,001 63
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	229 20
Machinery for manufacturing,	145 07
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	406 60
Sundries,	357 20
Freight,	126 38
Store house supplies,	56 46

\$9,022 23

Amount carried forward, \$102,573 21

Amount brought forward, \$102,573 21

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$79 96	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	159 09	
Manual training supplies,	173 51	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,750 82	
Medical attendance (extra),	78 03	
Patients boarded out,	37 14	
Return of runaways,	40 00	
School books and supplies,	290 68	
Flags, bunting, etc.,	11 88	
Combs and toilet articles,	239 25	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	568 01	
Girls' pictures,	27 09	
Freight,	67 71	
Rent of room for employees,	12 14	
		3,535 31

Heat, light and power: —

Coal (bituminous),	\$2,913 11	
Freight and cartage,	4,233 03	
Coal (anthracite),	5,939 60	
Freight and cartage,	2,736 69	
Wood,	222 03	
Electricity,	1,310 97	
Oil and kerosene,	173 75	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	122 85	
Freight,	5 98	
		17,658 01

Farm: —

Bedding materials,	\$350 73	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	139 05	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	241 57	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	116 76	
Fencing materials,	33 40	
Fertilizers,	1,308 10	
Grain, etc.,	10,374 07	
Hay,	397 55	
Harnesses and repairs,	236 89	
Horses,	375 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	190 75	
Rent of pasture,	100 00	
Spraying materials,	144 79	
Stable and barn supplies,	106 08	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	447 82	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	697 62	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	58 50	
Freight,	27 98	
Tractor supplies and parts,	72 83	
Poultry house supplies,	8 33	
		15,427 82

Garage, stable and grounds: —

Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$654 08	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	57 03	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	116 59	

Amounts carried forward, \$827 70 \$139,194 35

Amounts brought forward, \$827 70 \$139,194 35

Garage, stable and grounds — *Con.*

Harnesses and repairs,	11 35	
Labor (not on pay roll),	133 67	
Spraying materials,	46 00	
Stable supplies,	49 72	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	38 53	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	18 52	
Veterinary,	2 50	
		1,127 99

Repairs, ordinary: —

Brick,	\$163 60	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	278 36	
Electrical work and supplies,	686 58	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	615 87	
Labor (not on pay roll),	624 38	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	2,986 25	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	992 92	
Plumbing and supplies,	991 52	
Roofing and materials,	155 39	
Steam fittings and supplies,	303 31	
Tools, machines, etc.,	82 17	
Boilers, repairs,	441 84	
Engines, repairs,	90 67	
Freight,	95 96	
		8,508 82

Repairs and renewals: —

Heating system, Elm Cottage,	\$728 03	
Telephone to Bolton Cottage,	110 80	
Plumbing and renewals,	520 40	
Furnace and heater sections,	320 29	
Stanchions and mangers,	1,215 20	
Remodeling carpenter shop to tenement,	672 35	
Laundry equipment at Bolton Cottage,	864 31	
Completing vegetable cellar,	490 24	
Pipe covering,	1,920 08	
		6,841 70

Total expenses for maintenance, \$155,672 86

Special Appropriations.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$2,517 71
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	2,517 71

Balance Nov. 30, 1920, carried to next year, —

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Vegetable cellar,	Spec. Acts 1919, chap. 153,	\$5,000 00	\$2,517 71	\$5,000 00	—
		\$5,000 00	\$2,517 71	\$5,000 00	—

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$198 47	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):—		
Account of maintenance,	\$596 69	
Refund returned to treasurer,	11 46	
	<hr/>	608 15
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1920, schedule, .	7,174 87	
	<hr/>	\$7,981 49

Liabilities.

Account schedule of November bills approved in December, . . .	\$7,174 87	
Account schedule of November bills approved in November but not paid,	806 62	
	<hr/>	\$7,981 49

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 334.52.

Total cost for maintenance, \$155,672.86.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.9492.

Receipt from sales, \$363.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0209.

All other institution receipts, \$13.26.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.00076.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1920.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm);	. . . . .	\$9,200 00	
7 acres woodland,	. . . . .	400 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	. . . . .	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	. . . . .	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	. . . . .	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	. . . . .	300 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	. . . . .	7,500 00	
Sewer systems,	. . . . .	10,000 00	
			<hr/>
			\$31,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse,	. . . . .	\$5,000 00	
Hospital,	. . . . .	10,000 00	
Chapel,	. . . . .	14,000 00	
Putnam cottage,	. . . . .	18,000 00	
Fisher cottage,	. . . . .	18,000 00	
Richardson cottage,	. . . . .	18,000 00	
Rogers cottage,	. . . . .	16,000 00	
Fay cottage,	. . . . .	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb cottage,	. . . . .	16,000 00	
Elm cottage,	. . . . .	7,000 00	
Farmhouse,	. . . . .	2,000 00	
Bolton cottage,	. . . . .	21,000 00	
Honor cottage,	. . . . .	31,000 00	
Pines cottage,	. . . . .	29,000 00	
Dairy,	. . . . .	1,200 00	
Large barn,	. . . . .	13,350 00	
Bolton farm buildings,	. . . . .	3,000 00	
Holden shops,	. . . . .	900 00	
Hose house,	. . . . .	200 00	
Piggery,	. . . . .	1,700 00	
Silo,	. . . . .	500 00	
			<hr/>
Amounts carried forward,	. . . . .	\$242,150 00	\$31,935 00

Amounts brought forward, \$242,150 00 \$31,935 00

Ice houses,	1,000 00	
Spring houses,	100 00	
Reservoir gate house,	200 00	
Pump building and machinery,	1,500 00	
Administration building,	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system,	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse,	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits,	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system,	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional,	300 00	
Vegetable cellar,	5,500 00	
	<hr/>	332,990 00
Total real estate,		\$364,925 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	74,916 74	
Total valuation of property,	<hr/>	\$439,841 74

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	—	357	357
Number received during year (committed, 169; returned from parole, 56).	—	175	175
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	—	211	211
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution, . .	—	321	321
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	—	334.52	334.52
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	17	56	73

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year, . .	506
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	121
Employees of Parole Branch,	15

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —	
Salaries and wages,	\$54,384 39
Travel, transportation, etc.,	1,413 08
Food,	24,238 14
Religious instruction,	1,507 68
Clothing and material,	12,007 69
Furnishings and household supplies,	9,022 33
Medical and general care,	3,535 31
Heat, light and power,	17,658 01
Farm and stable,	15,427 82
Grounds,	1,127 99
Repairs, ordinary,	8,508 82
Repairs and renewals,	6,841 70
Total,	\$155,672 86
Extraordinary expenses: —	
Vegetable cellar,	2,517 71
Total for institution,	\$158,190 57

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

Salaries,	\$21,079 46	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	5,016 81	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc.,		
for the girls,	2,833 19	
Total,	<hr/>	\$28,929 46

Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls,
and the Girls Parole Branch, \$187,120 03

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Superintendent of Parole Branch: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent.*

In this time of social unrest and of increased responsibilities for women the necessity of careful parole for the girls removed from the community for the special training of an institution was never more manifest.

Wisdom and youth seldom consort together, even under the advantages of well-ordered homes, where children are taught from early childhood that obedience and self-control do not interfere with happiness. That these girls, who have had so little in their lives of the discipline which helps people to face the responsibilities of citizenship, need long-continued training, both in the institution and on parole, to make up to them in some degree these lacks, will be made clearer by a brief statement of conditions as revealed upon investigation.

These studies of home conditions and of the history of the girl previous to her commitment are made by the assistant superintendent of the Girls Parole Branch, Miss A. F. Cree, with the part-time assistance of one of the visitors, and are the basis of the treatment of the girl, both in the institution and on parole. A careful differentiation is made in the reports between verified facts and the impressions of the worker, so that the benefits of both are available.

The first step is hearing the girl's own story. This interview at the school may give important clues to the character of the home and the causes of her behavior. The fact of having seen the girl at the institution helps to establish those friendly relations with the parents so helpful to successful parole.

Mental examinations are of great assistance in determining the girl's accountability and in indicating how much it is right to expect of her. In many instances they cannot be considered final, as, under proper care, including cure of physical handicaps whenever possible, a girl may show un-

suspected powers of development. The time is slowly but surely coming when scientific personality studies will be an accepted part of correctional treatment.

Tables 39 to 44, inclusive, give other facts relating to the girls committed during the year.

The institution teaches the girl many things, both material and spiritual, in preparation for life outside. The practical application of these lessons to the need of the individual girl upon her restoration to the community is the vital use of parole.

One hundred and fifty-two girls have been paroled for the first time during the year, and 31 girls who had been returned to the institution for serious cause, making a total of 183 girls taken out of the school. The trustees decide in every instance whether the girl shall be paroled to her own home or placed to do housework or to attend public schools.

In the brief space of an annual report no adequate statement can be made of the innumerable things which have to be considered in "placing" a delinquent girl. The "placing" is in charge of Miss Grace C. Albee, whose long experience in the work has proved that this specialization makes possible a trained judgment which can give to each girl the advantage of all the resources available, and which can make a standardization of places.

It is undoubtedly true that "many a delinquent girl can succeed only in a specially favorable environment, specially adapted to her needs."

"The objects of placing are first to hold the girl away from her old companions, away from her old reputation, and in spite of her own restlessness; second, to give her protection; and lastly, to develop and train her."

The general unreliability of the girls, the mental incapacities of so many of them, and their instability present many difficulties in selecting places which offer possibilities of success. The girl's chances of making good depend upon this selection followed up by the watchful care of the visitor, who has constantly to assist the girl and the employer in their mutual adjustments.

We need all sorts of good places; "easy places for the

physically weak; places with varied resources to hold the interest of the lively; plain homes for the chronic pilferers; simple homes for those to whom high standards of work are too great a mental strain; high-wage places for the most competent; tight places with firm employers for those most immorally inclined or prone to run; places with opportunities for education for the brighter girls; very motherly homes for the younger ones and for the young mothers and babies; and places with long-suffering women for the fiery tempered, for the stubborn and the untidy."

These are only a few of the things that have to be considered. Much careful thought has to be put into selecting places for the girls who have had specific disease.

"Many a girl learns best by imitating those whom she likes. With a lovable, high-minded employer a girl unconsciously works herself into a new concept of life and new ideals of a home, while her character is being built up till she can stand more freedom and the strain of home conditions." The above quotations are from a report on placing, written by Miss Albee.

Three hundred and sixty-eight different places have been used 633 times for 361 different girls. Thirty-six girls have remained in one place during the entire year. Three others were in one place for the year, except for a vacation period, and two schoolgirls remained in one place for the year. Two hundred and seventeen places were looked up of which 130 were used.

Miss Sarah W. Carpenter, who has charge of the girls on parole who are in public schools, has made the following report: —

It is now five years since we began to parole girls in foster homes to attend the public schools. During this time 70 different girls have attended school. Three have been graduated from high school and 21 from grammar school. In not one instance has a girl behaved in school in a way to warrant complaint. There have been failures of various kinds. Some have proved unworthy of the school privilege, and some have proved mentally inadequate and have had to be dropped. Marked development has been shown in the girls who have attended school during the entire five years. More than one girl has found herself and has become a useful member of society.

The schoolroom is the normal place for the normal adolescent girl. Here she finds the society and the interests suited to her. Our girl is ambitious to be the equal of the other members of the class, both in appearance and in scholarship, and in each she has been the equal.

One girl completed the first and second year high school studies in one year, and was much disappointed when she was not permitted to take third and fourth years in one.

When a girl has reached her limit in her ability to learn she invariably becomes restless. She is then removed from the school and allowed to go to work, and whether she goes back to housework, works in a factory, or obtains a position at a telephone switchboard, her work is better, her manners are better and she fills a better place in society because of her education.

At the annual "school party" last June there were present 29 of this year's schoolgirls. By way of entertainment one of our former Industrial School girls, now a fine-appearing, dignified and efficient woman of twenty-nine years, told of her four years' service in France as an army nurse. As a graduate of one of our Boston hospitals she gave her services in a way that won for her the Croix de Guerre.

We have had in school during the past year 37 girls ranging in age from twelve to nineteen years. Sixteen have attended high school, 18 have attended grammar school, 2 have attended business school and 1 has been at a seminary.

Every girl in school is in a home where she also earns a small wage. Through the summer the girls earned excellent wages, even to \$10 a week, which serves to support them during the next winter. In this way a girl very soon becomes self-supporting. One girl was entirely self-supporting during her four years of high school.

Medical care of the girls is an important function of parole.

Miss Caroline I. Field has continued her invaluable volunteer service in taking girls to out-patient departments of hospitals for diagnosis and treatment. One hundred and two different girls have been 296 times. Fewer serious operations have been necessary this year than last.

Sixty-two girls have been taken to the Psychopathic Hospital for observation, and Dr. William Healy of the Judge Baker Foundation has examined or re-examined 11 girls. Of the girls examined at the Psychopathic Hospital, 20 were pronounced "feeble-minded," 4 "moron," 1 "subnormal," 6 "mentally deficient" (one of these with "psychosis" and one "epileptic"), 15 "constitutional psychopathic inferiority," 8 "conduct disorder," 8 "not insane, not feeble-minded."

Five hundred and six individual girls have been in the care of the Girls Parole Branch during the year. The daily average number of girls has been 330.99, 23 more than last year, and 50 more than in 1918. The weekly per capita cost has been \$1.68.

Ninety-eight girls passed out of the care of the trustees. Of this number, 14 received honorable discharge, which means an unblemished record on parole and belief in their future good conduct; 51 were doing well when they became of age; 7 were doing badly; and the conduct of 8 was doubtful and of 18 unknown, because of being a runaway, out of the State and therefore unvisited, in an institution when becoming of age, or too recently paroled.

The work has been handicapped by the resignation of two visitors, Miss Helen M. Guyton and Miss Frances R. Harris. Two efficient workers have been found, Miss Marguerite C. Gould and Miss Sarah Dechter, who are adapting themselves to the demands of their positions.

The girls and the State owe much to the untiring loyalty and devotion of the visitors, who have met emergencies and long hours with unfailing good spirit. Each girl is an individual problem, with a special call upon the sympathy and understanding of the visitor, who gives unstintedly of herself.

This brief review can cover only inadequately the year's work. Its constant inspiration is the need of the girl for friendship and guidance in this most trying period, and the desire aroused thereby to understand and at least partially remedy the conditions which have caused her delinquencies.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45. — *Summary of certain phases of work of visitors of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Number of visits to girls in place,	1,616
Number of visits to girls at home,	390
Number of interviews with girls elsewhere (in office, at Industrial School, etc.),	2,125
Number of trips (to train, etc.) with girls,	1,208
Number of trips to hospital with girls,	327
Number of trips to private doctors with girls,	39
Number of trips to dentists with girls,	49
Number of homes visited and investigated,	391
Number of homes visited with girl,	59
Number of shopping trips with or for girls,	485
Number of interviews with parents and relatives,	1,447
Number of interviews with other people,	3,137
Number of times runaways hunted,	123
Number of places investigated,	217
Number of visits to court,	26
Number of visits at the Industrial School,	62
Number of visits at other institutions,	92
Number of errands (checking trunks, etc.),	313
Number of visits to public schools,	14

TABLE 46. — *Status Nov. 30, 1920, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts,	60
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts,	14
On parole in families, earning wages,	206
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	12
Attending school, earning wages,	19
Attending school, living at home,	2
Out of State, in place,	2
In hospitals,	11
Married (subject to recall for cause),	57
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd,	3
Boarding temporarily,	2

Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:—

(a) This year,	25
(b) Previously,	16

429

In the school Nov. 30, 1920, 321

750

TABLE 47. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Balance on deposit, Dec. 1, 1919,	\$11,817 12
Cash received from savings to credit of 358 girls from Dec. 1, 1919, to Nov. 30, 1920,	\$15,763 78
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 12 girls,	123 30
Cash received from other sources,	250 15
Interest on deposits,	324 11
<hr/>	
By 1,359 deposits with the department,	16,461 34
<hr/>	
	\$28,278 46
Cash withdrawn by 351 girls,	14,027 32
<hr/>	
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1920,	\$14,251 14

TABLE 48. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 351 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing,	240	\$7,824 75
Dentist,	43	567 81
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.,	69	422 01
To help at home,	13	452 38
Board,	127	773 20
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and ex- penses in returning runaway wards.	84	248 24
Expenses for baby,	15	241 17
Hospital,	25	265 73
Overpaid wages, returned to employer,	3	13 03
Christmas and spending money,	29	159 86
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed,	11	227 93
Schooling and rental of typewriters,	4	67 25
Transferred to other institutions,	2	13 34
Liberty Bonds,	2	20 70
Girls becoming of age,	79	2,673 76
<hr/>		\$13,971 16
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies, .	3	56 16
<hr/>		\$14,027 32

TABLE 49. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Salaries: —		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent,	\$2,250 00	
Visitors,	15,019 48	
Clerks,	3,612 48	
Extra clerks,	197 50	
	<hr/>	\$21,079 46
Visitors: —		
Travel,	\$3,111 61	
Carriage hire,	299 40	
	<hr/>	3,411 01
Office expenses: —		
Advertising,	\$41 75	
Postage,	364 56	
Printing,	174 90	
Stationery and office supplies,	285 43	
Telephone and telegrams,	712 25	
Sundries,	26 91	
	<hr/>	1,605 80
Total expended for administration and visiting,		\$26,096 27
Assistance to girls: —		
Board,	\$456 31	
Clothing,	977 23	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work),	532 63	
Travel,	827 11	
Miscellaneous,	39 91	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls,		2,833 19
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls,		
		<hr/> \$28,929 46

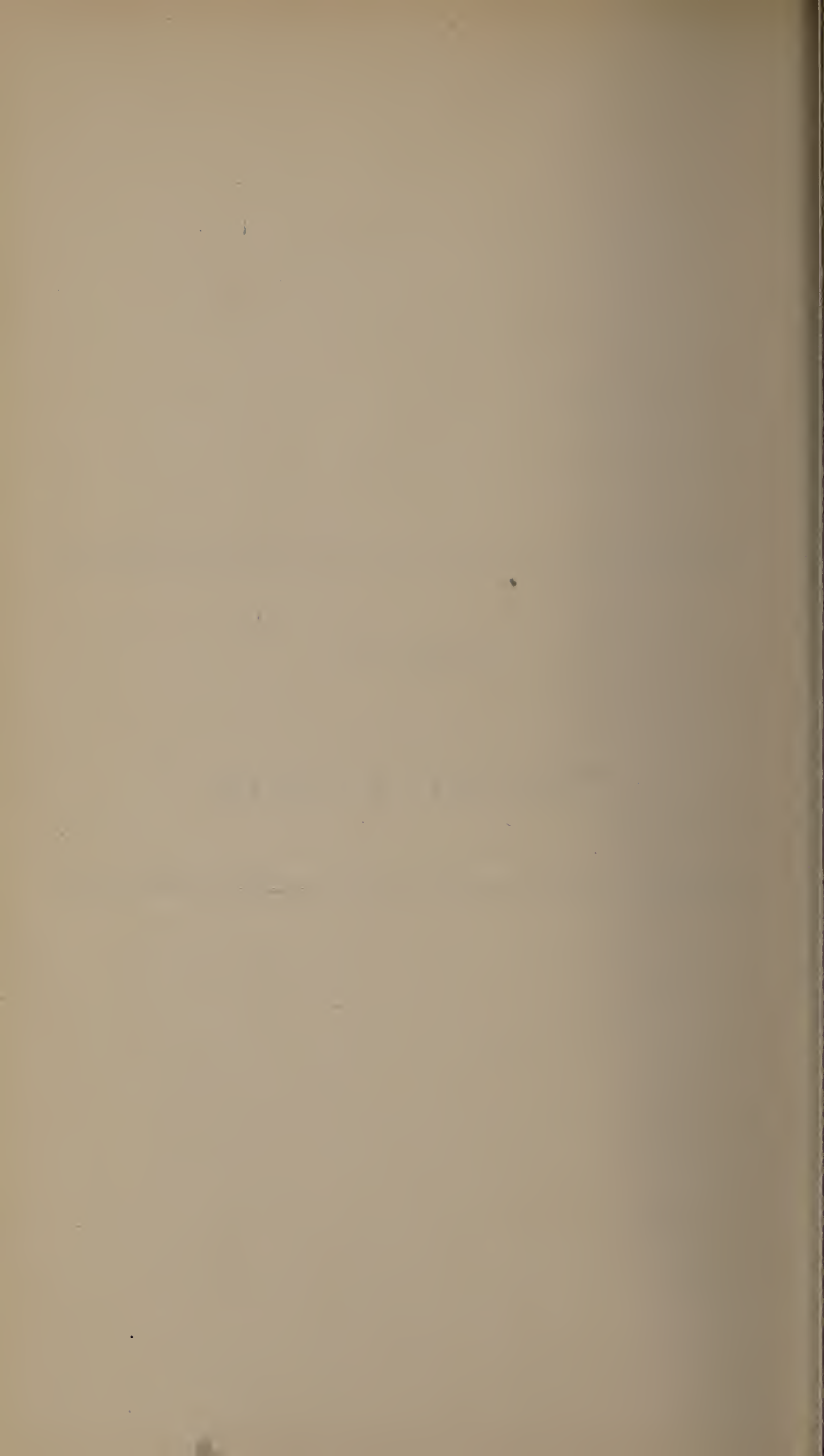
VOLUNTEER WORKERS.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Mrs. Thomas C. Brennan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Mrs. A. S. Cowherd,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jamaica Plain.
Miss Lillian S. Long,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roxbury.

PART III

TRUST FUNDS



TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$4,771 27	\$24,200 00	\$28,971 27
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments, . . . \$1,186 18			1,186 18
Securities matured, sold or transferred, 1,000 00			
	2,186 18		
Securities purchased or transferred, . . .		1,000 00	
	\$6,957 45	\$25,200 00	\$30,157 45
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Securities purchased or transferred, . . .	1,000 00		
Securities matured, sold or transferred, . .		1,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$5,957 45	\$24,200 00	\$30,157 45
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bonds,		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany R.R. Co. certificates, . .		300 00	
Everett bond,		3,000 00	
New York bond,		1,000 00	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern R.R. Co. bonds,		5,000 00	
West Brookfield bonds,		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company,		400 00	
Easthampton note,		6,000 00	
Norwood note,		6,000 00	
		\$24,200 00	
Cash on hand,		5,957 45	
			\$30,157 45

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920, . . . . .	. . . . .	20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificate, . . . .	. . . . .	\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds, . . . . .	. . . . .	5,000 00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

¹ Under the provisions of Chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$6,199 00		\$6,199 00
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	1,713 46		1,713 46
	\$7,912 46		\$7,912 46
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys,	1,119 81		1,119 81
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$6,792 65		\$6,792 65
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	\$6,792 65

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919, . . . .	. . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920, . . . .	. . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds, . . . . .	. . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$327 58	\$100 00	\$427 58
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	59 41		59 41
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$386 99	\$100 00	\$486 99
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . . . .	. . . .	\$100 00	
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . .	386 99	\$486 99

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$41 03		\$41 03
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	42 02		42 02
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$83 05		\$83 05
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$83 05

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$233 86		\$233 86
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	44 59		44 59
	\$278 45		\$278 45
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$178 45		\$178 45
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$178 45

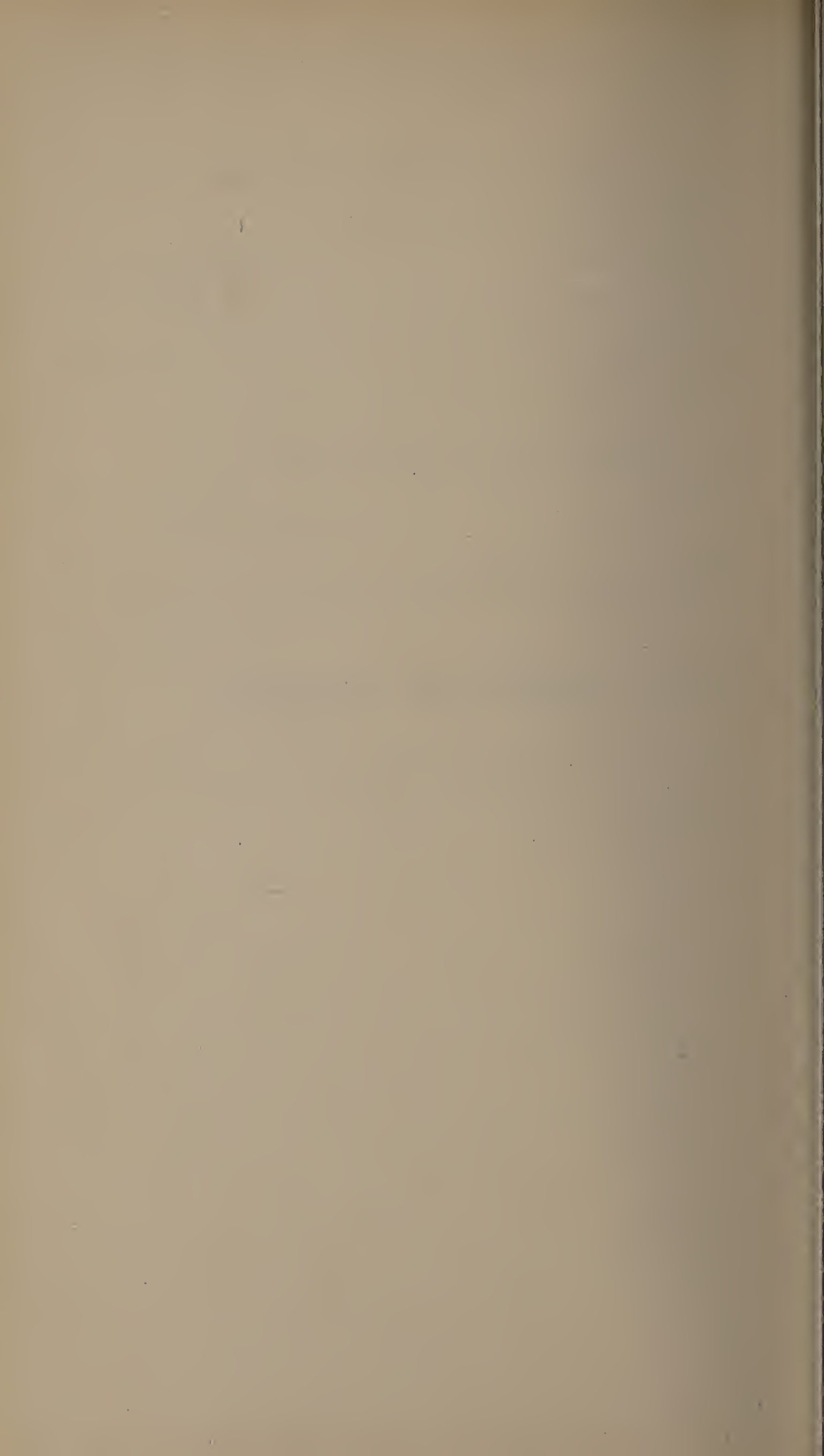
Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Quincy bond,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$53 55		\$53 55
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	36 15		36 15
	\$89 70		\$89 70
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	48 20		48 20
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$41 50		\$41 50
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,	\$41 50

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1921

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



BOSTON

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

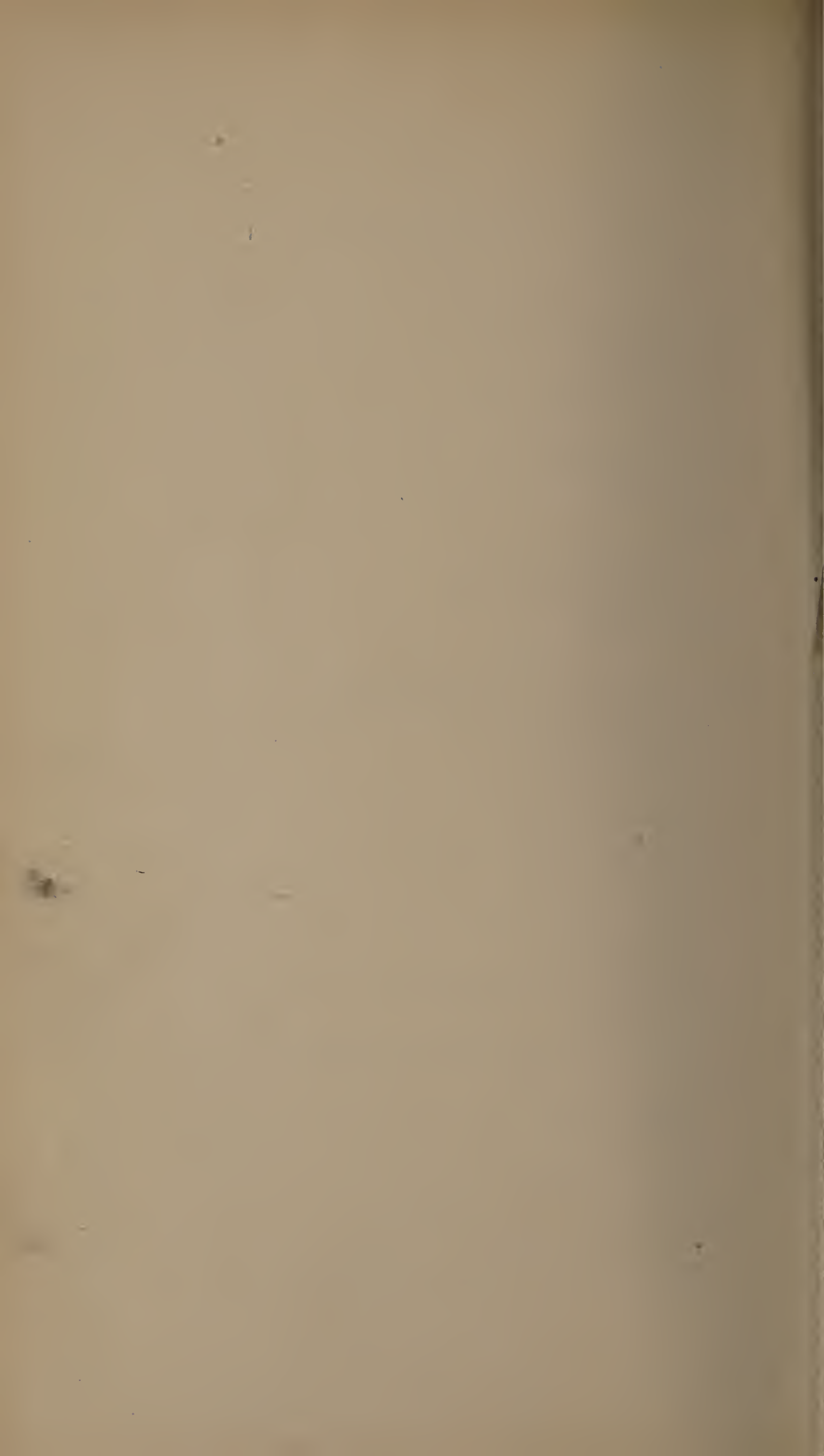


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PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT
APPROVED BY THE
SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, April 1, 1922.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The report of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, constituting the Division of Juvenile Training of the Department of Public Welfare, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1921, is herewith respectfully presented.

RICHARD K. CONANT,

Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*

JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE, *Vice-Chairman.*

MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.

MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.

AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.

JAMES D. HENDERSON, NEWTON.

EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.

CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for
Girls.*

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

THE SCHOOLS.

1. Lyman School for Boys, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. Industrial School for Boys, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. Industrial School for Girls, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

PART I

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1921, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Director*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Chairman*,
RALPH A. STEWART, *Vice-Chairman*,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
AMY E. TAYLOR,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY,
CLARENCE J. McKENZIE,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.

REPORT.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Mr. David R. Collier of Gardner, after two years of conscientious and intelligent service, resigned as trustee on July 1, 1921, feeling that he could not give the necessary time to the work.

Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie of Winthrop was appointed to take Mr. Collier's place.

The trustees are appointed by the Governor for a term of five years and are unpaid.

Dr. Chester C. Beckley, for fourteen years the supervising physician at the Industrial School for Girls, died suddenly on Feb. 4, 1921. His efficient medical work and keen interest in the welfare of the school made his death a great loss to the Commonwealth.

Dr. Edward F. W. Bartol of Lancaster, a graduate of Harvard University and the Harvard Medical School, and a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps of the United States Army from November, 1917, to January, 1919, was appointed to take the place of Dr. Beckley. Dr. Bartol is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

One of the outstanding facts concerning the new commitments to the trustees during the year 1921 is the large increase in the number admitted to the Industrial School for Boys. In 1920 there were 285 new commitments, and in 1921, 352. This is an increase of $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Although a new cottage for 30 boys was opened, the capacity of the school was taxed during most of the year. The lack of work and industrial conditions generally probably account to a large degree for the increases.

The commitments to the Lyman School for Boys remained about the same, while the commitments to the Industrial School for Girls increased from 118 to 133, or 12.7 per cent.

TABLE 1. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Lyman School for Boys	332	347	341
Industrial School for Girls	180	118	133
Industrial School for Boys	374	285	352

TABLE 2. — *Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1921, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1921.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1921.
	1919.	1920.	1921.		
Lyman School for Boys	463	439	467	450	465
Industrial School for Boys	270	221	288	284	317
Industrial School for Girls	306	334	304	268	285

TABLE 3. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1912	215	177	106	498
1913	254	202	126	582
1914	246	239	125	610
1915	289	218	90	597
1916	257	221	134	612
1917	384	258	155	797
1918	419	289	169	877
1919	332	374	180	886
1920	347	285	118	750
1921	341	352	133	826
Totals	3,084	2,615	1,336	7,035

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1921, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 4,195, distributed as follows: —

TABLE 4. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1921.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School for Boys	465	1,769	2,234
Industrial School for Boys	317	877	1,194
Industrial School for Girls	285	482	767
Total	1,067	3,128	4,195

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 12 meetings during the year, in addition to the 43 meetings of the various committees. The material side of the various departments under the Board always demands much attention, but the trustees try not to lose sight of the human side in their relations with the officers and the boys and girls under their care. Each request for the release on parole of a boy or girl is given careful and thorough attention by the trustees. During the past year the Board considered 1,811 cases dealing with the parole of boys and girls.

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows: —

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report	\$8,052 89
Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole	73,990 53
Expenses of Girls Parole Branch	34,234 39
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys	232,431 40
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys	149,880 93
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls	160,537 33
Total	\$658,927 47

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools, figured on a basis of inmate numbers, shows a slight decrease for the Lyman School, a decided decrease for the Industrial School for Boys, but owing to the smaller number of inmates at the Industrial School for Girls and a fixed overhead, that school shows an increase in its per capita cost over 1920.

The following table shows the per capita cost of the three schools for 1920 and 1921: —

	1920.	1921.
Lyman School for Boys	\$9 85	\$9 55
Industrial School for Girls	8 95	10 14
Industrial School for Boys	13 48	9 96

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

There have been 138 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. The parole committees for the Lyman School and Industrial School for Boys meet monthly at the respective institutions, and in October the regular monthly meeting of the Board was held at the Industrial School for Girls; the Board, as a whole, also made a visit of inspection the same day at the Industrial School for Boys.

On their visits to the schools, every effort is made by the trustees to assist the superintendents and to look out for the welfare of their wards.

In addition to the above visits of the trustees, the executive secretary of the Board has visited the three schools 52 times during the year.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

During the year just closed, the general health of both the inmates and officers of the three schools has been very good. There was an unusually large number of appendicitis cases at the Industrial School for Girls. These girls were operated upon at the Clinton Hospital near by, but the convalescing period was spent in the school infirmary, which is well equipped to take care of all the ordinary needs of the school.

Each of the three schools is in charge of a competent physi-

cian who visits it regularly and examines every incoming and outgoing ward, and generally supervises the health of the boys and girls. All of the physicians are of recognized ability in the communities where the respective schools are located. For further details of the medical work, see physician's report for each school.

Each school has a regularly employed dentist, who examines all new commitments, looks after their teeth while they are in the school, and he must approve the condition of the teeth again before their parole is authorized by the trustees.

Each school has an infirmary and hospital of its own, at which an experienced and mature graduate nurse is always on duty, supplemented by other nursing assistance as occasion requires.

ACADEMIC WORK.

Most of the boys who are committed to the Lyman School are within ages which require them to attend public school if they remained at home. The boy is not deprived of the opportunity to continue his academic education because he is removed from the community for training and discipline. A fine school building with modern equipment, in charge of a principal and twelve competent teachers, stands ready to take care of the academic work. The boy is started in the school where he left off at the public school. The course of study, running through eight grades, is based on the courses of studies used in the larger cities of the State. The latest and best textbooks are in use. Some boys are advanced in grade after sufficient trial, and some are not able to meet the standards set for them in the same grades as they attended on the outside. Some boys who are released on parole and go into the public schools again are able to pass the examinations in their grade and be advanced to a higher grade. Every effort is made to keep the academic standards up to the public school requirements, and the boys enter into the school spirit with zeal and enthusiasm.

The school period is four hours long and is held in the afternoon. The forenoon is spent in other work, many of the boys taking up a trade which they follow after leaving the school.

At the Industrial School for Boys most of the boys have completed the legal requirements for school attendance, and

have been at work before commitment. All of the boys are examined, nevertheless, and those who have not gone through the sixth grade must continue their school work.

At the Industrial School for Girls, a principal and seventeen teachers give their time to the academic work. All of the grade work is taught and one year of high school work is given to those who have the ability to pursue it. The school period is in the afternoon as at the Lyman School. Not many of the girls continue their school work when paroled. Those who show marked ability are given special consideration soon after commitment, and are paroled early in order that they may go on with their school work in the public schools. Most of these girls are secured places of employment in the community, where they act as mothers' helpers and are able to earn their way and attend school.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION.

In all of the training schools the boys and girls are given every opportunity for religious worship according to their own particular faith. Special services are held at the appropriate times. Ministers, priests and Hebrew instructors attend the schools regularly and administer to the needs of their followers. The importance of giving these children religious instruction is realized fully by the trustees.

PAROLE.

Lyman School for Boys.

The law requires that all boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys shall be under fifteen years of age, and also provides that such boys as are committed shall be in the care of the trustees until they are twenty-one years of age.

When the boy arrives at the Lyman School, he is classified according to his age and experience, and assigned to a cottage. If he is very young and small, he is taken from the main school at once and placed in one of the cottages maintained especially for such boys. If he is backward mentally, he is placed in a cottage for such boys. If he appears to be an average boy, he takes his place with the large group and starts on his course of training and discipline.

He wishes to know immediately how long he will have to stay in the school. He is told that the length of his stay depends upon himself. For each day that his work and conduct are satisfactory, he will receive 10 merits; and if he has a perfect record for a month, he will be given a bonus, so that he may earn 480 merits in one month. When his work and conduct are poor, he will lose some of his merits. When he receives 4,000 merits, his case will be considered for parole.

Here, as in all of the schools, the question of parole is decided by the trustees. When he is ready for parole, the parole visitor investigates the boy's home and makes a report to the trustees. If the boy's home seems to offer a fair chance of his succeeding there on his return, the trustees will give him a trial there. If he does not succeed, he will be returned to the school and perhaps placed out with a family in the country until he seems worthy of another trial at home.

If he has no home, or if it seems inadvisable to parole him in his own home, he is secured a foster home on a farm, or elsewhere. If he is old enough, he earns wages; if not, he may just earn his board. If he is very small and must go to school, the State will place him and pay for his board. The trustees try to consider each case on its own merits when the question of parole arises.

Boys sometimes get into trouble at home and sometimes when they are placed out. Because a boy makes a misstep while on parole does not mean, necessarily, that he will be returned to the school. He is returned for further training and discipline only when it is for his good, or for the best interests of the community where he lives. When he is returned for serious cause, he is deprived of some of the pleasures which are allowed the other boys, and the discipline is made more strict.

The average length of stay for the past two years has been about eleven and a half months.

Industrial School for Boys.

At the Industrial School for Boys, the boys must be over fifteen and under eighteen at time of commitment. An older, larger and more experienced boy has to be dealt with than the boy in the Lyman School. The merit system is not used. The

boy is kept in the school until he shows the right attitude toward society, — a proper respect for law and order and a desire to take his place in the community again as a law-abiding citizen. His preference, fitness and capability for a trade are considered, and, so far as possible, he is given training along that line.

Every boy whose case is considered for parole, whether upon recommendation of the superintendent, or by special application, is interviewed personally by a committee of the trustees. At the Lyman School the trustees see personally only those boys who are returned to the school for violation of their parole. The average length of stay for the past two years has been nine and a half months.

Industrial School for Girls.

This school is for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment, and they remain in the care of the trustees until they are twenty-one, as in the boys' schools. The course of training for the girls is very carefully planned. They take up sewing in the receiving cottage. Then follows the laundry course, kitchen work, cooking, baking, etc., and finally they go into the parole cottage, where the girls have complete charge. After a month there, they are ready for parole. The course takes about two years for the average girl.

When the girl reaches the parole cottage, the parole department investigates conditions at her home and reports to the trustees. Where the chance of success appears favorable, she may be allowed to go directly home from the school. If she has no home, or her home does not seem to offer the proper supervision, she is secured employment at housework at wages in accordance with her ability to work.

Girls must be under seventeen at the time of commitment, and the average age is about fifteen and a half years. This means that they are in the care of the trustees a much shorter period than the majority of the Lyman School boys, whose average age for the past two years has been about twelve years and nine months.

Whenever an application is made for the parole of a girl because of sickness or financial need in her home, the trustees

consider the case very thoroughly, even though the girl has not finished her course at the school. Their effort is to take such action as is for the best interests of the girl and that is consistent with the duty which the court has placed upon them to train and discipline each girl.

Some girls are pregnant when committed to the school and must be removed before they have an opportunity for adequate training. These girls present a very difficult problem. They have to be placed in families with their babies, where, if possible, they may earn their way. But because of their lack of training, it is difficult to find positions for them.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

The trustees feel justifiably proud of the record made by the wards in the matter of savings. Notwithstanding the general depression and lack of work, a large net gain in the savings of wards was made in each parole department. The Boys Parole Branch reported a total balance on deposit at the close of the fiscal year of \$19,877.81, representing 692 accounts, this being a net gain of \$5,028.02 over last year. The Girls Parole Branch had a balance on deposit of \$17,994.40, as compared with \$14,251.14 for the corresponding period of 1920, a net gain of \$3,743.26. This represented 358 accounts.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

In 1921 the Legislature appropriated \$62,000 for the construction of a new kitchen and laundry building, equipped with a modern refrigerating plant, at the Industrial School for Boys, to replace the old building destroyed by fire. This new building is almost completed, and will be a great addition to the school.

On May 31, 1921, the laundry at the Lyman School for Boys was partially destroyed by a fire, originating, it is supposed, from the electric wiring. The damage, amounting to about \$2,600, consisted mostly of the loss of materials and clothing in the laundry at the time.

The trustees have requested the Legislature to appropriate funds for the following purposes in 1922: —

For the construction of an infirmary building at the Industrial School for Boys.

For the construction of a general kitchen, storage and laundry building at the Lyman School for Boys.

For the installation of new heating systems in several of the cottages at the Industrial School for Girls.

At the Lyman School for Boys there is great need of a large assembly hall where the whole school may be brought together in one large meeting place. The trustees have not requested the Legislature for an appropriation to construct such a building this year, but it would be of great service, not only in providing an assembly hall, but in relieving the crowded condition of the school building.

PART II

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
BRANCHES

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST-BOROUGH.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

A study of the statistical tables will show a marked change over last year. Perhaps the most vital point in these tables is that referring to the number of boys returned to the school. The report of 1920 shows 333 returned for cause. The number this year is 458. This large increase may be attributed to the business and industrial conditions of the community. Other schools of this kind report similar conditions.

The daily average for the year is 467.35, a daily increase of 28.56 over the previous year. This has tested our normal capacity and has necessitated an early parole in many cases, which may also be a contributing cause for such a large number of boys being recalled to the school.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The year has been a profitable and successful one. The course of study in various departments is about the same as last year. We have maintained a high school class with an average of 15 boys, and several were placed in the public high school. At the close of the school year 37 boys were awarded grammar school diplomas.

The interest shown and progress made by the pupils have been exceptionally good when one considers the fact that many of our boys were truants and failures in the public schools. Nearly all are backward and many are defective. They come to us poorly graded and with little interest in school work.

The sloyd classes have shown some unusually fine specimens of work. They made a study of the woods used, had practice in spelling of sloyd terms, and the use and care of tools.

The boys have shown keen interest in their study of music, besides sight reading and memory work. A few minutes of each period have been devoted to community singing.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

We do not believe that the boys' education should be confined to the schoolroom alone. They spend one-half of each day at some vocational work which will be of service to them when they leave the school.

The boys of the carpenter class receive a sufficient knowledge of carpentry while at the school to make them desirable for a position in this line. Many of our boys are working with building and manufacturing firms.

The boys of the printing class have done another year of efficient work. The school paper has been issued regularly. The amount of outside work done by the class has exceeded that of the previous year. The boys have applied themselves to their tasks, and the training they have received is of inestimable value to them as they learn a trade by which they may earn their own living after leaving the school. The work accomplished is also an asset to the school.

A group of 40 boys have received training in the shoe department. Boys who have come from shoe towns and desire the trade are given preference. All shoes and slippers for our institution and the Industrial School for Boys are manufactured here.

The work of the painting class included the repainting of the interior of Oak, Hillside, Elms, Wayside, Davitt and Riverview cottages, the general kitchen, farm carts, sleds and many other smaller jobs. The work is done entirely by boy labor and affords them a practical knowledge of this branch of the work.

The buildings are in reasonably good condition. More than the usual amount of repairs have been made. There have been a number of improvements. The second story at the hospital has been fitted for an emergency ward, with bath and rooms for nurses.

A new garage is nearly completed. A fireproof vault for the storing of records has been built in the basement of the administration building. Davitt and Riverview cottages have been reslated and shingled.

FARM.

Our farm was very productive this year. An abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables was produced; corn and potatoes were exceptionally good. Two thousand four hundred and fifteen bushels of potatoes and 449 tons of corn for ensilage were harvested. The fruit crop, especially apples and peaches, was almost a total failure, due to late frost in the spring which injured the fruit buds.

The dairy has shown good results, producing what milk and butter were required. The herd has been improved and we have a large number of young stock.

The swine herd has produced a large amount of pork for the institution. The poultry department, although small, has made a material gain over last year.

One of the old team of horses has outlived its usefulness and has been replaced. A Fordson tractor has been added to the farm machinery equipment.

HEALTH.

A review of the physician's report will show the general health of the school has been good. Many of our boys come here in poor physical condition. In most cases this is due to lack of proper nourishment, late hours and excessive use of cigarettes. But here, with regular hours, wholesome food, use of the gymnasium, swimming pool and playgrounds, there is marked physical improvement. All athletic sports have been entered into with zest, and under the direction of a competent instructor the boys have done excellent work.

A very enjoyable and profitable event occurred this year when a number of the senior officers from the Boston Police Department were entertained at the school. They interviewed many of the boys from their districts, and advised them as to the best manner of co-operation with the officers for their own good. Many boys met officers on that day in real friendship, officers whom, heretofore, they classed as their enemies.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to all who have helped in this work, especially to the parole visitors who have exerted every effort to place boys and to help jobless boys from being returned to the school during the period of business depression.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, for the year 1921 is respectfully submitted.

Once more we are able to report a condition of excellent general health in the institution. The boy who does not leave the school in much better physical condition than when he entered it, is decidedly the exception. In many instances the gain in weight is very rapid and very marked. A failure to gain in weight we always consider an indication of disease, and every effort possible is made to find out the cause.

During the first part of the year we had considerable sickness of various kinds, but for several months past we have been very fortunate, there being almost no sickness more serious than ordinary cold and sore throat. At the time of our last report we had been having a few cases of diphtheria. In December three more cases developed, in January one, in February one and in March four. We finally cultured the throats of every boy from all of the cottages from which we had had cases. We found several boys who had positive cultures although they had not been sick. These boys were quarantined with those who had the disease and all the boys who were thought to have been exposed, and were given antitoxin; also, all the new boys coming to the school were given small doses of antitoxin. In this way we succeeded in getting rid of the disease and have had none since. Quite a percentage of the boys have now been given the Schick test, and, when indicated, the immunizing doses of toxin-antitoxin. This method of preventing diphtheria has been so successful in places where it has been tried, we feel that we should make as thorough use of it as possible in our institution.

During March and April we had quite an epidemic of rather mild influenza. The average number of patients in the hospital for the month of March was eighteen daily, nearly all of which were grip cases. One boy sick with rheumatism, complicated by a chronic heart lesion, was dangerously ill for quite a long time. He had a severe pericarditis which seemed to have been due, in part at least, to grip infection.

In December three boys fractured their arms and one boy fractured his femur. He was treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

On April 3 a boy was brought to the hospital with appendicitis. As it seemed probable that the appendix had already ruptured, Dr. James S. Stone of Framingham was called and the boy was operated on the same day. In spite of his serious condition he made a good recovery. In June another boy with appendicitis was sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he was operated on. Two weeks after the operation he developed some complication which quickly proved fatal.

Other cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment included one with a deep abscess in the throat, one with intussusception, one with hernia, and seventeen for removal of tonsils and adenoids. We are again greatly indebted to this hospital not only for operations performed, but for frequent consultations and advice. Eight boys were sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, one for operation on his nose, one for injury to eye, one for strabismus, one for tonsils and adenoids, and four for consultation.

For a long time we have felt the need of more hospital accommodation whenever any emergency arose. The new ward now nearly completed will supply that need, and make it possible for us to treat boys sick with any infectious disease, outside the general ward.

Following is a summary of our work: —

Number of visits by physician	354
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients	10,737
Number of cases admitted to hospital	369
Number of different patients treated, out-patients	2,987
Number of different patients treated, ward patients	369
Average number of patients in hospital daily	6
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily	29

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients	62
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients	25
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients	3
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients	—
Number of new inmates examined by physician	341
Number of inmates leaving examined by physician	720
Number of inmates returned examined by physician	274
Number of inmates leaving school examined by nurse	6
Number of inmates returned examined by nurse	13
Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals or institutions: .	
Massachusetts General Hospital	33
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	8
State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2
Psychopathic Hospital	3
Monson State Hospital	1
Number of operations performed for —	
Tonsils and adenoids	20
Appendicitis	2
Hernia	1
Circumcision	4
Intussusception	1
Number of inmates whose vision was tested	341
Number of inmates whose vision was tested with atropine	57
Number of inmates given glasses	33
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated	43
Number of inmates whose ears were treated	62
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated	39
Special cases:	
Diphtheria	9
Rheumatism and pericarditis	1
Influenza	90
Fractures	4

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. William E. Moore.

Number of patients seen by dentist	1,156
Number of amalgam fillings	398
Number of cement fillings	385
Number of extractions	492
Number of roots filled	12
Number of treatments including after-extraction treatment . . .	341
Number of cleanings	801

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1920	454
RECEIVED: — Committed	338
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys	3
Returned from places	458
Runaways captured	160
Returned from hospitals	51
Returned from funerals	10
Returned from visits to sick relatives	8
Returned from court	1
Returned from visit home at Christmas	10
	—— 1,039
Whole number in the school during the twelve months	¹ 1,493
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives	446
Paroled to others than relatives	165
Boarded out	141
Runaways	170
Sent to hospitals	56
Turned over to police	2
Died	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys	15
Released to funerals	10
Released to Navy	2
Released to visit sick relatives	10
Released home for Christmas	10
	—— 1,028
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1921	465

¹ This represents 992 individuals.

TABLE 6. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1921, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1921.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable	2	110	112
Berkshire	4	399	403
Bristol	39	1,240	1,279
Dukes	—	23	23
Essex	40	1,850	1,890
Franklin	1	107	108
Hampden	37	881	918
Hampshire	7	174	181
Middlesex	67	2,680	2,747
Nantucket	—	24	24
Norfolk	14	694	708
Plymouth	9	309	318
Suffolk	92	2,672	2,764
Worcester	29	1,346	1,375
Totals	341	12,509	12,850

TABLE 7. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Fathers born in United States . .	25	24	12	23	23	30	27	18	17	23
Mothers born in United States . .	21	25	29	20	20	26	48	33	32	26
Fathers foreign born	14	31	34	21	19	29	41	27	28	29
Mothers foreign born	16	26	17	24	26	42	24	24	17	26
Both parents born in United States .	37	35	24	33	32	53	49	37	40	44
Both parents foreign born	94	123	111	149	104	183	242	196	190	178
Nativity of both parents unknown .	23	26	51	32	50	37	33	27	51	44
Nativity of one parent unknown . .	31	37	26	31	38	48	52	47	40	42
Per cent of foreign parentage . . .	42	48	45	52	40	48	58	59	55	52
Per cent of American parentage . .	17	14	10	11	12	14	12	11	11	13
Per cent of unknown parentage . .	10	10	20	11	19	10	8	8	15	13

TABLE 8. — *Nativity of Boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Born in United States	190	222	234	282	249	333	363	292	317	311
Foreign born	24	31	10	7	7	49	53	36	27	24
Unknown nativity	1	1	2	—	1	3	3	4	3	6

TABLE 9. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1921.	Committed from 1885 to 1920.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	—	4	25	29
Eight	1	35	115	151
Nine	9	125	231	365
Ten	18	298	440	756
Eleven	34	566	615	1,215
Twelve	48	1,094	748	1,890
Thirteen	99	1,775	897	2,771
Fourteen	117	2,612	778	3,507
Fifteen	15	185	913	1,113
Sixteen	—	25	523	548
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	2	17	19
Unknown	—	12	32	44
Totals	341	6,737	5,518	12,596

TABLE 10. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Had parents	238
Had no parents	19
Had father only	25
Had mother only	44
Had stepfather	19
Had stepmother	9
Had intemperate father	36
Had both parents intemperate	4
Had parents separated	11
Had attended church	341
Had never attended church	—
Had not attended school within one year	10
Had not attended school within two years	3
Had been arrested before	288
Had been inmates of other institutions	100
Had used tobacco	110
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested	79
Were attending school	130
Were idle	118
Parents owning residence	86
Members of family had been arrested	106

TABLE 11. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
8	—	3 ¹	12	1	1
3	—	4	13	1	2
5	—	5	6	1	3
8	—	6	7	1	4
10	—	7	6	1	5
24	—	8	2	1	6
40	—	9	6	1	7
44	—	10	3	1	8
27	—	11	1	1	9
26	1	—			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 251; average length of stay in the school, 11.11 months.

¹ Or less.

TABLE 12. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Assault	2
Breaking and entering	98
Delinquent child	84
Larceny	104
Transferred from custody of Division of Child Guardianship	6
Stubbornness	23
Running away	15
Forgery	1
Vagrancy	2
Setting fires	3
Truancy	2
Receiving stolen property	1
Total number committed	341

TABLE 13. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1911-12	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
Average for ten years	444.15	308.4	584.5	207

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1912	15.63	1917	14.33
1913	15.09	1918	14.06
1914	15.23	1919	13.82
1915	15.83	1920	13.98
1916	15.61	1921	14.04

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1912	19.76	1917	14.43
1913	18.42	1918	12.14
1914	17.24	1919	10.75
1915	16.12	1920	11.74
1916	15.47	1921	11.11

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1912	13.28	1917	12.98
1913	13.22	1918	12.91
1914	13.27	1919	13.04
1915	13.18	1920	13.19
1916	13.02	1921	13.20

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1912	374	1917	279
1913	410	1918	361
1914	377	1919	461
1915	405	1920	333
1916	386	1921	458

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1912	\$6 25	\$6 23	1917	\$5 90	\$5 89
1913	5 51	5 48	1918	7 00	6 98
1914	5 26	5 23	1919	8 00	8 06
1915	5 37	5 31	1920	9 85	9 83
1916	5 44	5 42	1921	9 86	9 55

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In 1st grade	2
In 2d grade	9
In 3d grade	19
In 4th grade	47
In 5th grade	67
In 6th grade	92
In 7th grade	48
In 8th grade	29
In 9th grade	3
In high school	17
Special class	8

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$4,030 72
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$42 81
--	---------

Sales:

Clothing and materials	\$20 00
Furnishings and household supplies	20 00
Repairs, ordinary	32 53
	<hr/>
	72 53

Miscellaneous receipts:

Interest on bank balances	132 66
	<hr/>
	248 00

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1920	\$13,673 16
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	10,000 00
Approved schedules of 1921	207,585 26
	<hr/>
	231,258 42

Appropriation, extraordinary	2,265 94
--	----------

Lyman trust fund income	841 67
	<hr/>

Total	\$238,644 75
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts	\$248 00
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Maintenance appropriations:

Balance November schedule, 1920	\$17,703 88
Eleven months' schedules, 1921	207,585 26
November advances	6,845 38
November schedule on account	6,761 42
	<hr/>
	238,895 94

Amount carried forward	\$239,143 94
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[illegible]

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward		\$1,647	86
Appropriation, current year	.	.	.	.	.	.	234,400	00
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$236,047	86
Expenses (as analyzed below)	.	.	.	.	.	.	232,431	40
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,616	46

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:					
Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent	.	.	.	.	\$3,000 00
Medical	.	.	.	.	2,091 13
Administration	.	.	.	.	10,961 46
Kitchen and dining-room service	.	.	.	.	2,670 00
Ward service (male)	.	.	.	.	17,315 57
Ward service (female)	.	.	.	.	10,656 18
Industrial and educational department	.	.	.	.	23,311 65
Engineering department	.	.	.	.	8,090 00
Repairs	.	.	.	.	9,504 81
Farm	.	.	.	.	3,749 03
Stable, garage and grounds	.	.	.	.	780 00
					<hr/>
					\$92,129 83
Religious instruction:					
Catholic	.	.	.	.	\$1,475 16
Hebrew	.	.	.	.	248 90
Protestant	.	.	.	.	511 50
					<hr/>
					2,235 56
Travel, transportation and office expenses:					
Postage	.	.	.	.	\$526 15
Printing and binding	.	.	.	.	390 23
Stationery and office supplies	.	.	.	.	624 22
Telephone and telegraph	.	.	.	.	612 82
Travel	.	.	.	.	1,358 68
Sundries	.	.	.	.	17 30
Freight	.	.	.	.	41 73
					<hr/>
					3,571 13
Food:					
Flour	.	.	.	.	\$9,087 56
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.	.	.	.	.	1,473 24
Bread, crackers, etc.	.	.	.	.	357 02
					<hr/>
					<hr/>
Amounts carried forward	.	.	.	.	\$10,917 82
					\$97,936 52

¹ Deficit.

Amounts brought forward \$10,917 82 \$97,936 52

Food — *Con.*

Peas and beans (canned and dried)	1,238 06
Macaroni and spaghetti	167 26
Potatoes	136 82
Meat	10,820 87
Fish (fresh, cured and canned)	1,885 92
Butter	74 06
Butterine, etc.	1,299 25
Peanut butter	506 93
Cheese	379 72
Coffee	258 40
Coffee substitutes	74 59
Tea	116 46
Cocoa	163 61
Eggs (fresh)	913 23
Egg powders, etc.	203 26
Sugar (cane)	2,147 91
Fruit (fresh)	208 70
Fruit (dried and preserved)	1,077 83
Lard and substitutes	562 15
Molasses and syrups	216 63
Vegetables (canned and dried)	128 62
Seasonings and condiments	1,114 86
Yeast, baking powder, etc.	416 21
Sundry foods (canned soups)	6 68
Freight	755 57
Pie filling	112 50

35,903 92

Clothing and materials:

Boots, shoes and rubbers	\$578 22
Clothing (outer)	5,760 01
Clothing (under)	1,471 76
Dry goods for clothing	3,225 51
Hats and caps	243 50
Leather and shoe findings	5,440 64
Machinery for manufacturing	842 82
Socks and smallwares	2,227 91
Freight	240 37

20,030 74

Furnishings and household supplies:

Beds, bedding, etc.	\$1,885 66
Carpets, rugs, etc.	288 03
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.	762 62
Electric lamps	524 85
Fire hose and extinguishers	142 50
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	601 22
Kitchen and household wares	2,142 06
Laundry supplies and materials	1,370 70
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants	368 88
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.	966 62
Freight	126 48

9,179 62

Amount carried forward \$163,050 80

Amount brought forward \$163,050 80

Medical and general care:

Books, periodicals, etc.	\$229 90
Entertainments, games, etc.	581 07
Gratuities	1 20
Ice and refrigeration	285 84
Manual training supplies	70 98
Medicines (supplies and apparatus)	794 83
Medical attendance (extra)	619 12
Return of runaways	1,469 75
School books and supplies	759 99
Trunks, handbags, etc.	186 39
Water	1,111 39
Sewer rental and repairs	677 00
Freight	86 99

6,874 45

Heat, light and power: —

Coal (bituminous)	\$8,268 95
Freight and cartage	12,781 21
Coal (anthracite)	1,418 25
Freight and cartage	1,071 93
Wood	15 00
Electricity	735 33
Oil	160 88
Operating supplies for boilers and engines	264 76
Freight	11 78

24,728 09

Farm:

Bedding materials	\$484 54
Blacksmithing and supplies	436 54
Carriages, wagons, and repairs	260 51
Dairy equipment and supplies	220 13
Fencing materials	79 73
Fertilizers	1,253 50
Grain, etc.	9,705 07
Hay	937 95
Harnesses and repairs	167 65
Horses	350 00
Cows	295 00
Other live stock	117 50
Rent	169 37
Spraying materials	163 65
Stable and barn supplies	59 23
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	1,212 23
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	926 25
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.	149 68
Freight	471 40
Tractor repairs and supplies	178 23

17,638 16

Garage, stable and grounds:

Automobile repairs and supplies	\$709 85
Fertilizers	106 82
Grain	44 77

Amounts carried forward \$861 44 \$212,291 50

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$861 44	\$212,291 50
Garage, stable and grounds — <i>Con.</i>		
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	48 71	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	75	
Freight	4 10	
		915 00
Repairs, ordinary:		
Brick	\$74 20	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.	736 68	
Electrical work and supplies	930 67	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.	387 35	
Labor (not on pay roll)	4 00	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products)	2,107 98	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.	1,768 10	
Plumbing and supplies	388 64	
Roofing and materials	996 75	
Steam fittings and supplies	528 58	
Tools, machines, etc.	134 31	
Boilers, repairs	257 08	
Dynamos, repairs	271 01	
Engines, repairs	36 75	
Sundries, vault	136 95	
Freight	338 33	
Machinery repairs	94 71	
		9,192 09
Repairs and renewals:		
Repair and extension of railroad siding	\$1,280 00	
Vacuum valves and two coal cars	229 58	
Equipping new blacksmith shop	248 96	
Survey of institution	638 15	
Dust blower and motor	1,160 81	
Materials for finishing three rooms and toilets	1,520 14	
One Fordson tractor with plough and harrows	937 00	
One Ford ton truck	972 30	
Iron and lead-lined pipe	785 70	
Pipe covering	512 47	
Material for garage	439 82	
Office equipment	350 00	
Replacing toilets	73 50	
Pipe and connections	197 88	
One sewing machine	132 50	
Two fire ladders	152 20	
One 15 horse power motor	220 50	
One exhaust fan	181 30	
		10,032 81
Total expenses for maintenance		\$232,431 40

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for current year	\$2,500 00
Expended during the year (see statement below)	2,265 94
Balance Nov. 30, 1921, carried to next year	\$234 06

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Extraordinary: fire damage in laundry	- -	\$2,500 00	\$2,265 94	\$2,265 94	\$234 06

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$3,606 80	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):		
Account maintenance	\$6,845 38	
Account November schedule	6,761 42	
	<u>13,606 80</u>	\$10,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account November, 1921, schedule		<u>14,846 14</u>
		\$24,846 14

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills	\$24,846 14
--------------------------------------	-------------

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 467.35.
Total cost for maintenance, \$232,431.40.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.5642.
Receipt from sales, \$72.53.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0030.
All other institution receipts, \$175.47.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0072.
Net weekly per capita cost, \$9.5540.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1921.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

38 acres, 67 rods grounds (about buildings)	\$10,774 81	
103 acres, 146 rods mowing	13,503 75	
87½ acres, 2 rods tillage	10,002 06	
13½ acres orchard	1,710 00	
11 acres, 45 rods woodland	338 43	
115 acres pasture	2,875 00	
19 acres, 119 rods waste and miscellaneous	729 04	
9/10 acre railroad siding	200 00	
		\$40,133 09

Buildings.

Willow Park Cottage	\$5,000 00	
Maple Cottage	3,700 00	
Elms Cottage	22,000 00	
Chauncey and Lyman cottages	38,000 00	
Gables Cottage	9,000 00	
Hillside Cottage	15,000 00	
Worcester and Wachusett cottages	47,000 00	
Oak Cottage	16,000 00	
Boulder Cottage	17,000 00	
Wayside Cottage	5,900 00	
Davitt Cottage	5,500 00	
Administration building	11,100 00	
The Inn	1,000 00	
Storehouse	12,300 00	
School building	43,400 00	
Power station	44,043 00	
Greenhouse	2,000 00	
Scale building	500 00	
Hospital	13,000 00	
Piggery	1,000 00	
Cow barn	14,500 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$326,943 00	\$40,133 09

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	.	.	.	.	\$326,943 00	\$40,133 09
Creamery building	.	.	.	.	1,436 00	
Henhouses	.	.	.	.	1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station	.	.	.	.	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house	.	.	.	.	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn	.	.	.	.	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house	.	.	.	.	50 00	
Ice house	.	.	.	.	1,550 00	
Subways	.	.	.	.	6,765 00	
Heating system	.	.	.	.	10,049 00	
Hot-water system	.	.	.	.	3,465 00	
Sewerage system	.	.	.	.	10,650 00	
						<hr/> 374,188 00
Berlin house and grounds	.	.	.	.	\$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds	.	.	.	.	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres	.	.	.	.	1,100 00	
						<hr/> 6,000 00
						<hr/>
Total real estate	.	.	.	.	.	\$420,321 09

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	.	.	.	.	.	161,685 36
						<hr/>
Total valuation of property	.	.	.	.	.	\$582,006 45

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .	454	—	454
Number received during the year	1,039	—	1,039
Number passing out of the institution during the year .	1,028	—	1,028
Number at the end of the fiscal year	465	—	465
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	467.35	—	467.35
Average number of officers and employees during the year .	58.48	47.48	105.96

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1920 . .	1,685
Released on parole during year 1921	755
Total	2,440
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	671
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1921	1,769
Net gain	84

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages	\$92,129 83
2. Subsistence	35,903 92
3. Clothing	20,030 74
4. Ordinary repairs	9,192 09
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	75,174 82

Total for institution \$232,431 40

*Expenditures for Parole Branch.*¹

Salaries	\$27,781 32
Office and other expenses	18,129 38
Boarded boys under fourteen	26,458 22
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	1,621 61
<hr/>	
Total	\$73,990 53

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The past year has been one of steady but very real progress in the development of the school. A better type of employee, both men and women, is available. They are more ready to settle down and take a vital interest in the work. Personal example in conduct and ideals is by far the greatest factor in character development; hence, any improvement in the personnel of the staff is clearly evident in the improvement noted in the boy. To unify the boy's desires around a definite purpose — to work toward this end — is often to save him from a life of social failure. It has been possible during the past year to assign an experienced man to the sole task of guiding the boys through their course in the school, placing them after careful consideration of their desires and abilities in shop or school, and lending a sympathetic and understanding ear to all their difficulties.

Perhaps owing to the industrial depression, there has been a marked increase in the number of commitments and in the number of boys returned for failure on parole. During the year there came under our care 687 individuals, as against 621 the previous year. With a normal capacity of 280 boys, the average population has been over 300 during the greater part of the year. The overcrowding has made an intelligent segregation of types very difficult, and at times impossible. However, the standard of conduct has been maintained, and the average length of stay is the same as it was the previous year, nine and one-half months.

The proportion of boys, both of whose parents were foreign born, is about the same as last year, 50 per cent, with no marked change in nationality of parentage.

There has been a decided drop in the mentality of boys committed, about 40 per cent being able to do only fifth grade work or less in academic courses. The number of definitely feeble-minded boys, always a problem, has increased. Apparently many courts, confronted with the case of a feeble-minded boy who obviously is not fitted for the institution for feeble-minded, commit him to us as a last resort. Such lads cannot profit greatly by the training here and are a drawback to the life of the school.

On Dec. 1, 1921, about one-third of the population was composed of boys who had been trained at this or other institutions previous to their present admission. It is hoped that with better economic conditions the number of boys of this sophisticated type will be greatly reduced, thus giving a freer opportunity for work with new material.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The new general kitchen and laundry building is nearly completed. The superstructure, steam fitting and plumbing were done by contract. A large part of the work, however, was done by the boys, including the excavating and grading, the completion of the building up to and including the first floor, the laying of 1,500 linear feet of sidewalk, and the laying of 400 feet of 8-inch water main. The building is a fine addition to the general appearance of the school, and supplies a great need in the proper care of the boys.

One of the old Shaker buildings has been relocated and rebuilt, making excellent additional quarters for employees.

A new water-tight covering has been placed on the industrial building and on the warehouse.

The work of building new roads and lawns has been continued in accordance with the plans laid out for the development of appearance and efficiency.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys continues unusually good and their gain in size and weight is remarkable, very few boys being able to wear away on parole the clothes in which they were committed. That mental life and conduct are to a large degree de-

pendent on general physical condition is constantly borne in on us as we watch the lads' all-around development. We are, of course, still greatly handicapped for want of a proper hospital and infirmary building where contagious diseases may be safely dealt with. At present we have but six beds available for the care of illness in a population of over 300 boys.

FARM.

One of the most important factors in the training offered our boys is the farm, and this has been emphasized during the past year. Not only in actual agricultural work, but also in the clearing and draining of land, the building of fences, the cutting and hauling of logs, the boys are learning something of how the work of the world is done and gaining the power to do their share. Incidental to the clearing of land, more than 300 cords of firewood and 80,000 board-feet of lumber were produced.

Following is a brief statement of the more important productions of the farm:—

Poultry (pounds)	3,904
Pork (pounds)	16,615
Eggs (dozens)	3,721
Milk (quarts)	180,084
Vegetables (bushels)	9,080
Fruits (bushels)	204

EDUCATION.

Vocational training is of prime importance for boys who must earn their own living, and the whole organization of the school tends toward the end of teaching boys to do things. There are sixteen departments that give the boy definite trade instruction. Besides this, all the general work of the school is done by the boys under men and women chosen because of their fitness to guide and to teach. Careful examination of all boys committed shows that 40 per cent have not attained sixth grade standing in academic work, and this side of the training has received greater attention than heretofore. By classifying them in small groups of not over twenty-four, which makes individual training possible, very substantial results are being obtained. Although the training in the trades offers much intellectual stimulus, boys

who have not completed at least the fifth grade should have the more direct training given them in the schoolroom. If the present low standing of academic accomplishment continues with new commitments, there should undoubtedly be a fourth teacher for this work.

It is always difficult to measure the results of work in character building. Nevertheless, the following data are of interest as pointing toward the relative efficiency of the work being done by the school. In 1915, 163 boys were paroled from the school. All of these have now become twenty-one. Sixty per cent were never any further trouble to the Commonwealth after being paroled. At twenty-one, 70 per cent were unqualifiedly good citizens, regularly employed on Dec. 1, 1921. Eleven per cent were failures, 10 of the 163 boys having been sent to some penal institution, and 8 others, although never committed to another institution, being burdens on society. Nineteen per cent are wavering still and may go up or down. The above statements are based on actual case histories obtained by the parole department, which has the care of the boys after leaving the school. Much might be written of the almost wonderful transformations brought about in some individual cases, but the facts quoted would seem a solid basis for the belief that we are working in the right direction and to good purpose.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley for the year 1921 is hereby respectfully submitted.

We have had very little illness of a serious nature during the year. The cases that have given us most concern were those of boys who had some serious disability or disease when they were committed to the school. Although we have had very little serious illness, the work of the medical department has been greatly augmented by the large increase in the number of boys committed to the institution. The greater part of our work consists of the treatment of minor injuries and infections, colds, sore throats and other ailments that are always prevalent in an institution of this type.

We are greatly handicapped in our work both as to treatment and prophylaxis by the lack of room and proper equipment which cannot be installed in a building such as we are now obliged to use for hospital purposes. With a school population of more than 300 boys, we have only six beds available to take care of both our sick boys and our convalescents. It is my opinion that we should have an infirmary of at least twenty-five to thirty beds, with isolation ward, operating room, out-patient room, waiting room, diet kitchen and laboratory.

We have continued the use of toxin-antitoxin mixture for the prevention of diphtheria, and it is very gratifying to us, in view of the fact that we were the first to use this method of immunization in New England, to know that the State Department of Public Health and the boards of health of most of the cities and large towns in Massachusetts are recommending the use of the toxin-antitoxin mixture to prevent their school children from being infected by diphtheria. Our experience with

this prophylactic measure has been very successful. Since we began its use in 1915, we have immunized more than 2,000 boys; we have had absolutely no ill effects from its use, and have not had a case of diphtheria in our school for a number of years, in no case in a boy who had been properly immunized.

I find that the boys are well fed and comfortably housed, and in almost every instance leave the school in far better physical condition than when they were committed.

The following is a summary of the work of the physician and dentist during the year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school	360
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department . . .	9,214
Number of cases admitted to hospital	239
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department	2,907
Total number of patients admitted to hospital	209
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital	175
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day	53
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day	2
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day	8
Average number of patients in hospital	6
Average number of patients in out-patient department	26
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician	352
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school . . .	346
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school . .	103
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution:	
Massachusetts General Hospital	4
State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2
Worcester State Hospital	2
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	1
Operations performed:	
Tonsils and adenoids	8
Phimosis	4
Peritonsillar abscess	1
Colles fracture	1
Fracture of ulna	1
Amputation of finger	1
Incisions for septic condition	10
Etherization	10
Suturing of incised wounds	12
Glasses prescribed	18
Immunization by toxin-antitoxin	352

Special cases treated:

Tonsillitis	30
Pharyngitis	35
Laryngitis	4
Cardiac lesion	4
Tubercular knee	1
Infected knee	1
Infection of extremities	15
Antiarthrititis	10
Erysipelas	1
Mastoiditis	2
Pneumonia	2
Gonorrhea	2
Wassermann test	2

Report of Dental Work performed.

Number of amalgam fillings	659
Number of cement fillings	277
Number of cleanings	902
Number of extractions	620

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1920	232	
Committed during the year	338	
Received from Lyman School for Boys on transfer	14	
Returned from parole	103	
Returned from leave of absence	6	
Returned from hospital	5	
Returned from court	1	
	—	699
Paroled	261	
Returned paroles placed out	85	
Granted leave of absence	8	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	3	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	5	
Taken to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	1	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	4	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	2	
Taken to State Infirmary, Tewksbury	2	
Returned to court, over or under age	3	
Absent without leave	8	
	—	382
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1921		317

TABLE 17. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Both parents born in the United States	94
Both parents foreign born	187
Father foreign born and mother native	14
Father native born and mother foreign	17
Mother foreign born and father unknown	3
Father foreign born and mother unknown	6
Father native born and mother unknown	7
Mother native born and father unknown	5
Nativity of parents unknown	19
Total	352

TABLE 18. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Born in the United States	306
Born in foreign countries	45
Italy	11
Canada and the Provinces	10
Poland	6
Portugal and the Western Islands	5
Russia	5
Ireland	2
England	1
Lithuania	1
Greece	1
Austria	1
Syria	1
West Indies	1
Unknown	1
<hr/>	
Total	352

TABLE 19. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Larceny	117
Breaking and entering and larceny	92
Breaking and entering	13
Unlawful use of automobiles	10
Receiving stolen property	4
Carrying revolver or other dangerous weapon	7
Vagrancy	8
Idle and disorderly	6
Assault and battery	4
Runaways	4
Drunkenness	3
Forgery	1
Assault	3
Stubborn and disobedient	56
Miscellaneous	9
Not determined, transfers, etc.	15
<hr/>	
Total number admitted	352

TABLE 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Had parents living, own or step	248
Had father only	41
Had mother only	31
Parents unknown	8
Both parents dead	24
Had stepfather	19
Had stepmother	18
Had intemperate father	38
Parents separated	33
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned . .	76
Had parents owning residence	71
Had not attended school within one year	89
Had not attended school within two years	97
Had not attended school within three years	81
Had been in court before	274
Had used intoxicating liquor	12
Had used tobacco	298
Had been inmates of another institution	111

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.¹*

15-16 years	120
16-17 years	156
17-18 years	70
Apparently over 18 years ²	4
Apparently under 15 years	2
<hr/>	
Total	352

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

² Including Lyman School transfers.

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In 3d grade	38
In 4th grade	32
In 5th grade	66
In 6th grade	75
In 7th grade	60
In 8th grade	45
In 9th grade	14
In high school	20
Total	350

TABLE 23. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	—	2	62	—	10
1	—	3	54	—	11
5	—	4	14	1	—
2	—	5	3	1	1
6	—	6	2	1	2
15	—	7	1	1	3
50	—	8	3	1	4
42	—	9			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 261; average length of stay in the school, 9½ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$659 39
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$30 26
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Sales:

Farm:

Cows and calves	\$495 50
Repairs and renewals	49 66
	<hr/> 545 16

Miscellaneous receipts:

Interest on bank balances	\$79 45
Sundries	2 25
	<hr/> 81 70

	<hr/> 657 12
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Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year	332 07
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1920	\$16,639 33
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	8,000 00
Approved schedules of 1921	130,140 40
	<hr/> 154,779 73

Special appropriations	28,003 07
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Total	<hr/> \$184,431 38
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution receipts	\$657 12
Refunds, account maintenance, \$450.90; account special, \$168.24	619 14
Refunds of previous year	332 07
	<hr/> \$1,608 33

Amount carried forward	<hr/> \$1,608 33
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Amount brought forward \$1,608 33

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance November schedule, 1920	\$17,298 72	
Eleven months' schedules, 1921 . . . \$130,140 40		
Less returned 450 90		
	<hr/>	129,689 50
November advances	3,530 41	
October schedule advances	3,532 09	
	<hr/>	154,050 72

Special appropriations:

Approved schedules \$28,003 07		
Less returned 168 24		
	<hr/>	\$27,834 83
November advances	164 16	
	<hr/>	27,998 99

Balance Nov. 30, 1921: —

In bank	\$368 61	
In office	404 73	
	<hr/>	773 34

Total		<hr/>	\$184,431 38
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MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$4,000 87	
Appropriation, current year	146,700 00	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$150,700 87	
Expenses (as analyzed below)	149,880 93	
	<hr/>	
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$819 94	

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:

Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent	\$3,000 00	
Medical	1,600 00	
Administration	6,795 12	
Kitchen and dining-room service	810 00	
Domestic	1,500 00	
Ward service (male)	16,186 28	
Ward service (female)	5,456 13	
Industrial and educational department	12,825 07	
Engineering department	2,597 33	
Farm	6,274 55	
Stable, garage and grounds	720 00	
	<hr/>	\$57,764 48

Religious instruction:

Catholic	\$700 00	
Hebrew	400 00	
Protestant	400 00	
	<hr/>	1,500 00

<i>Amount carried forward</i>		<hr/>	\$59,264 48
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Amount brought forward \$59,264 48

Travel, transportation and office expenses:

Advertising	\$2 44	
Postage	311 49	
Stationery and office supplies	719 35	
Telephone and telegraph	415 22	
Travel	947 27	
Sundries	10 70	
Freight	27 69	
		<hr/> 2,434 16

Food:

Flour	\$6,377 76	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.	668 48	
Bread, crackers, etc.	34 02	
Peas and beans (canned and dried)	629 75	
Macaroni and spaghetti	118 61	
Potatoes	40 50	
Meat	5,412 44	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned)	1,073 16	
Butterine, etc.	46 20	
Peanut butter	153 82	
Cheese	168 22	
Coffee	391 84	
Tea	103 41	
Cocoa	123 46	
Egg powders, etc.	149 50	
Sugar (cane)	1,966 88	
Fruit (fresh)	186 83	
Fruit (dried and preserved)	460 05	
Lard and substitutes	1,289 59	
Molasses and syrups	488 73	
Vegetables (fresh)	36 46	
Seasonings and condiments	435 89	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.	262 36	
Sundry foods	375 29	
Freight	651 35	
		<hr/> 21,644 60

Clothing and materials:

Boots, shoes and rubbers	\$4,571 56	
Clothing (outer)	444 06	
Clothing (under)	1,142 98	
Dry goods for clothing	2,654 53	
Hats and caps	299 08	
Leather and shoe findings	548 35	
Socks and smallwares	1,373 64	
Sundries	35 34	
Freight	246 51	
		<hr/> 11,316 05

Furnishings and household supplies:

Beds, bedding, etc.	\$1,083 24
Carpets, rugs, etc.	213 37
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.	631 10

<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$1,927 71	<hr/> \$94,659 29
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Amounts brought forward \$1,927 71 \$94,659 29

Furnishings and household supplies — *Con.*

Dry goods and smallwares	368 16	
Electric lamps	408 66	
Fire hose and extinguishers	82 80	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	671 52	
Kitchen and household wares	842 61	
Laundry supplies and materials	1,338 11	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants	262 58	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.	273 82	
Sundries	150 66	
Freight	182 26	
		6,508 89

Medical and general care:

Books, periodicals, etc.	\$649 80	
Entertainments, games, etc.	143 95	
Manual training supplies	378 80	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus)	912 63	
Medical attendance (extra)	87 58	
Return of runaways	678 17	
School books and supplies	363 24	
Sundries	495 96	
Freight	50 64	
		3,760 77

Heat, light and power:

Coal (bituminous)	\$6,576 29	
Freight and cartage	6,166 73	
Coal (anthracite)	2,626 20	
Freight and cartage	1,561 47	
Electricity	2,934 35	
Oil	105 95	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines	133 07	
Sundries	3 75	
Freight	5 27	
		20,113 08

Farm:

Bedding materials	\$113 85	
Blacksmithing and supplies	78 32	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	66 18	
Dairy equipment and supplies	322 30	
Fertilizers	1,528 20	
Grain, etc.	8,191 73	
Hay	475 70	
Harnesses and repairs	260 90	
Other live stock	86 50	
Rent	40 00	
Spraying materials	204 60	
Stable and barn supplies	77 93	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	921 71	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	1,082 31	

Amounts carried forward \$13,450 23 \$125,042 03

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$13,450 23	\$125,042 03
Farm — <i>Con.</i>		
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.	102 69	
Sundries	259 03	
Freight	382 16	
	<hr/>	14,194 11
Garage, stable and grounds:		
Automobile repairs and supplies	\$471 62	
Blacksmithing and supplies	32 57	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	9 30	
Grain	900 00	
Hay	125 00	
Harnesses and repairs	54 69	
Spraying materials	6 40	
Stable supplies	18 03	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	78 63	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	295 30	
Freight	5 96	
	<hr/>	1,997 50
Repairs, ordinary:		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.	\$235 25	
Electrical work and supplies	2,008 11	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.	549 89	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products)	232 50	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.	1,396 15	
Plumbing and supplies	558 72	
Roofing and materials	783 72	
Steam fittings and supplies	198 34	
Tools, machines, etc.	127 71	
Boilers, repairs	494 14	
Sundries	10 26	
Freight	201 93	
	<hr/>	6,796 72
Repairs and renewals:		
Plumbing, heating, lighting, Shaker Cottage	\$1,466 42	
Warehouse roof	384 15	
	<hr/>	1,850 57
Total expenses for maintenance		\$149,880 93

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$1,733 96
Appropriations for current year	62,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$63,733 96
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$27,834 83
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	2 96
	<hr/>
	27,837 79
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1921, carried to next year	\$35,896 17

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Renovating Shaker Cottage	Res. 1917, chap. 88.	\$1,545 00	\$328 10	\$1,544 07	\$0 93*
Cottage for 30 boys . . .	Spec. Acts 1919, chaps. 153, 211, 242.	33,000 00	1,402 90	32,997 97.	2 03*
Kitchen and laundry building.	Acts 1921, chap. 203.	62,000 00	26,103 83	26,103 83	35,896 17
		\$96,545 00	\$27,834 83	\$60,645 87	\$35,899 13

*Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth	\$2 96
Balance carried to next year	35,896 17
Total, as above	\$35,899 13

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$773 34	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):		
Account maintenance	\$3,530 41	
Account special appropriations	164 16	
Advances account October schedule	3,532 09	
	7,226 66	\$8,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation,		
account November, 1921, schedule		11,659 34
October schedule		532 09
		\$20,191 43

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills	\$16,659 34
Schedule of October bills	3,532 09
	\$20,191 43

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 288.23.
Total cost for maintenance, \$149,880.93.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.
Receipt from sales, \$545.16.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0364.
All other institution receipts, \$111.96.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0074.
Net weekly per capita cost, \$9.956.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1921.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

40 acres school grounds, at \$75	. . . . .	\$3,000 00	
157 acres tillage, at \$30	. . . . .	4,710 00	
116 acres mowing, at \$54	. . . . .	6,264 00	
30 acres orchard, at \$40	. . . . .	1,200 00	
129 acres pasture, at \$20	. . . . .	2,580 00	
189 acres woodland, at \$20	. . . . .	3,780 00	
229 acres waste land, at \$10	. . . . .	2,290 00	
Sidewalks	. . . . .	2,200 00	
			<hr/>
			\$26,024 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates)	. . . . .	\$12,000 00
Cottage No. 2 (inmates)	. . . . .	6,000 00
Cottage No. 3 (inmates)	. . . . .	5,000 00
Cottage No. 4 (inmates)	. . . . .	13,700 00
Cottage No. 5 (inmates)	. . . . .	13,700 00
Cottage No. 6 (inmates)	. . . . .	6,500 00
Cottage No. 7 (inmates)	. . . . .	15,274 00
Cottage No. 8 (inmates)	. . . . .	18,200 00
Cottage No. 9 (inmates)	. . . . .	33,000 00
Old administration building	. . . . .	10,000 00
Central building	. . . . .	97,700 00
Infirmery	. . . . .	1,500 00
Old chapel building	. . . . .	2,000 00
Kitchen and laundry building (old)	. . . . .	4,500 00
Kitchen and laundry building (not completed)		26,103 83
Industrial building	. . . . .	21,500 00
Warehouse	. . . . .	18,000 00
Old evaporation building	. . . . .	500 00
Shaker Cottage	. . . . .	4,000 00

Amounts carried forward \$309,177 83 \$26,024 00

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	.	.	.	.	\$309,177 83	\$26,024 00
Old shop building and sheds	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	
Brick shop (storage)	.	.	.	.	200 00	
Cow barn and shed	.	.	.	.	13,743 00	
Horse barn	.	.	.	.	1,200 00	
Farmer's house (employees)	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (three-tenement)	.	.	.	.	1,700 00	
Stone house	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	
Wagon house	.	.	.	.	1,500 00	
Workman's house, south meadow	.	.	.	.	1,200 00	
Piggery	.	.	.	.	1,200 00	
Dairy house	.	.	.	.	1,200 00	
Small tool house	.	.	.	.	100 00	
Corn house	.	.	.	.	100 00	
North woodshed	.	.	.	.	300 00	
North tool shed	.	.	.	.	700 00	
Three silos	.	.	.	.	550 00	
Two henhouses	.	.	.	.	800 00	
Brooder house	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	
Ice house	.	.	.	.	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator	.	.	.	.	1,489 00	
Work shed	.	.	.	.	1,250 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power)	.	.	.	.	200 00	
Water system (cost)	.	.	.	.	24,000 00	
Sewerage system (cost)	.	.	.	.	7,500 00	
Telephone system	.	.	.	.	3,000 00	
Electrical distributing system	.	.	.	.	1,800 00	
Equipment for heat, light and power	.	.	.	.	500 00	
					<hr/>	377,909 83
Total real estate	.	.	.	.	.	\$403,933 83

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	.	.	.	.	.	108,670 91
						<hr/>
Total valuation of property	.	.	.	.	.	\$512,604 74

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .	232	—	232
Number received during the year	467	—	467
Number passing out of the institution during the year .	382 ¹	—	382 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year	317	—	317
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	288.23	—	288.23
Number of individuals actually represented	658	—	658
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).	48.27	18.87	67.14

¹ Also 8 absent without leave.

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1920	829
Paroled during year 1921	347
	<hr/>
	1,176
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	299
	<hr/>
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1921	877
Net gain	48

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages	\$57,764 48
2. Clothing	11,316 05
3. Subsistence	21,644 60
4. Ordinary repairs	6,796 72
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	52,359 08
	<hr/>
Total for institution	\$149,880 93

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 79.)

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

The year 1921 will long be remembered by each visitor in this branch as a period which tested his patience, resourcefulness and ability to handle difficult problems. Disturbed industrial conditions, necessity of complying with school attendance laws, and the spirit of unrest which is still so prevalent, all operated to the disadvantage of our boys. Yet, notwithstanding the unusual features, it is encouraging to note that results on the whole were extremely satisfactory. At the close of the year approximately 75 per cent of our wards were doing well. Of the 139 Lyman and 144 Shirley boys who became of age during the year, 68 per cent were doing well when they attained their majority. Twenty boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys and 12 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, who became of age in 1921, were granted honorable discharges by the trustees. The 68 per cent mentioned above does not include those boys who were honorably discharged.

A close study of the statistics incorporated in this report will give some idea of the amount of work involved in our problem. Roughly speaking, there were 13,000 visits made during the year, 1,350 homes of boys investigated, and in addition more than 250 foster homes were investigated, most of which proved satisfactory.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Constructive work on parole, however, was to a large extent neglected, as a result of emergency work. Our visitors spent more than 1,500 hours in seeking runaways from place and from both institutions, and over 2,000 hours in looking for jobs for boys. They were also obliged to attend court 463 days, and

on most of these days had to return boys to either Lyman School or to the Industrial School for Boys. With such a large number of boys on parole, it seems unfortunate that our visitors have to spend so much time in seeking school runaways and returning them. I feel strongly that much better results could be obtained if the matter of returning school runaways were not considered a part of our visitors' work. It seems a waste of time and money when one who could do the work just as well could be engaged at a much smaller salary. It is logical, however, to expect our visitors to devote some time to locating school runaways, but once located I feel it should be the business of the school authorities to see that such boys are returned.

The need of constructive work on parole was never so apparent as at present. Unfortunately, however, our visitors are overburdened with more cases than they can properly attend to. I hope the day is not far distant when the need of constructive work in the homes becomes so obvious that our force of visitors will be increased to handle the problem adequately.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

In the transition period from abnormally high wages to reduced employment, our visitors were keenly alive to their responsibilities and prepared their boys for the inevitable break in wages. The result was, therefore, that most of our boys held their jobs. In a way it is truly remarkable that so many of them, poorly equipped mentally and physically, have retained their employment when others, better equipped, have failed.

Yet we still have unemployment as a disturbing factor. Industrial conditions have not been so bad for years. Unemployment in the large cities is so common that unless due care is taken by our visitors our wards may offer unemployment as an excuse for their lack of desire to work. In such cases the visitor must know his boys and understand whether they are in earnest or lazy. Conditions in the country districts have also changed a great deal during the year. Lack of employment in the cities has driven many people to the farms in search of work, and for the first time in years the farmer has ceased to be an errand boy for his hired help. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of our boys, lacking in mental poise, and not

overfond of farm work, have not been able to hold their jobs under competition.

I notice, too, a growing feeling among the parents of some of our boys who find it hard to support them under present industrial conditions, to complain to the visitors in the hope that they will remove their boys until conditions improve and they can again become an earning power in the home.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Among our boys of present school age who formerly worked and were thrown out of employment, it is almost impossible to get them to return to school and not be truants. Primarily they left school because they disliked it, and their dislike has been accentuated the longer they have been free of school.

Continuation schools are dreaded by our boys who are obliged to attend, and among employers the feeling is common that they do not wish to bother with any boys who have to go to continuation school.

STATISTICS.

A disturbing feature of the year's work was the large number of boys who were returned to Lyman School. The total number was 458, of which number 355 were returned for violation of parole, and 103 for relocation and other purposes. It is hard to put one's finger on any definite reason for so many returns, but the consensus of opinion among our visitors is that returned boys were not disciplined enough, with the result that they looked upon a return to the school as of minor consequence. Efforts have been made at the school to make the stay of a returned boy less pleasant, and it is hoped that beneficial results will follow.

During the year 39 boys on parole from Lyman School and 25 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys were granted honorable discharges by the trustees.

A glance at the statistical table will show a large number of our boys on parole whose whereabouts and occupation are unknown. Undoubtedly this is in keeping with the spirit of the times, which sends so many young men wandering all over the country.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

During the year the net gain in deposits of wards in our care was \$5,028.02. The total balance on deposit at the close of the fiscal year was \$19,877.81. This represents 692 accounts. The large net increase in deposits may be accounted for by the fact that our visitors were exercising great care in collecting wages due. The experiment of buying boys' clothing through the office has worked to good advantage, and marked savings are made.

The work of the visitors and office force has been most satisfactory, and the superintendent wishes to acknowledge appreciation of their efforts.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1920	1,685
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	755
Boys on visiting list during the year 1921	2,440
Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	458
Became of age during year	139
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year	20
Boys committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during the year	9
Boys died during the year	6
Honorably discharged from custody during the year	39
	671
Number of boys on parole Nov. 30, 1921	1,769
Net gain	84

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	188	10.62
Out of State and occupation unknown	117	6.61
At board, attending school	87	4.92
Attending school, not boarded	293	16.56
Employed on farms	123	6.95
In mills (textile)	122	6.90
In other mills and factories	85	4.80
Idle	131	7.40
Classed as laborers	79	4.46
In machine shops	16	.90

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1921*
— Concluded.

	Number.	Per Cent.
In shoe shops	67	3.19
Clerks and in stores	54	3.05
In institutions	29	1.64
Ill	16	.96
Occupations unknown	6	.34
Whereabouts and occupation unknown	169	9.55
In printing plants	10	.56
College	2	.11
Messengers and doing errands	38	2.14
In 16 different occupations	137	7.74
	1,769	100.00

The records of the above 1,769 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,393, or 78.75 per cent, were doing well; 61, or 3 per cent, were doing fairly well; 29, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, were doing badly; out of State and occupation unknown, 117, or 7 per cent; and the whereabouts and conduct of 169, or $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 26. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

To court	2
Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	445
Number of boys paroled to others	165
Number of boys paroled to Army or Navy	2
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	141

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation 755

Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1921 87

TABLE 27. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

For violation of parole	355
For relocation and other purposes	103
Total of returns	458

TABLE 28. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	40	28.78
In machine shops	7	5.03
In textile mills	8	5.76
In different occupations	23	16.55
Teamsters	2	1.44
Out of State	8	5.76
Whereabouts unknown	30	21.58
Ill	1	.72
In factories	7	5.03
In jail	5	3.59
Laborers	8	5.76
	139	100.00

TABLE 29. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	94	67.63
Doing fairly well	2	1.44
Doing badly	5	3.59
Out of State and conduct unknown	8	5.76
Whereabouts unknown	30	21.58
	139	100.00

During the year 20 boys who became of age in 1921 were granted honorable discharges by the trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30. — *Status Nov. 30, 1921, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army	76
In the United States Navy	102
In the United States Marines	10
On parole to parents or other relatives	1,081
On parole to others	91
On parole on own responsibility	36
On parole at board	87
On parole out of the State	117
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	169
<hr/>	
Outside the school	1,769

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1920	829
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	347
<hr/>	
Number of boys on visiting list during year 1921	1,176
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	103
Became of age during year	144
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during year	25
Honorably discharged from custody during year	25
Number of boys died during year	2
<hr/>	
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1921	877
Net gain to department	48

TABLE 32. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	123	14.03
Machinists	14	1.59
Employed on farms	51	5.82
Doing odd jobs	42	4.79
In textile mills	73	8.32
In shoe shops	12	1.37
Classed as laborers	89	10.15
Clerks and working in stores	33	3.76
Other factories	50	5.70
Recently released	10	1.14
Teamsters	31	3.53
In 20 different occupations	101	11.52
In institutions	21	2.39
Occupations unknown	8	.91
Out of State	41	4.68
Idle	85	9.69
In college and school	12	1.37
Whereabouts and occupation unknown	74	8.44
Printing	3	.34
Ill	4	.46
	877	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 877 boys show that at the time of the last report 656, or 74.80 per cent, were doing well; 85, or 9.69 per cent, were doing fairly well; 21, or 2.39 per cent, were doing badly; 41, or 4.68 per cent, were out of State; 74, or 8.44 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown	20	13.89
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	46	31.95
Teamsters	8	5.55
Employed on farms	1	.69
In shoe shops	7	4.86
In textile mills and other mills and factories	10	6.94
Classed as laborers	12	8.33
Machine shops	33	2.08
Out of State	9	6.25
Odd jobs	15	10.42
In other institutions	3	2.08
Ill	2	1.39
Idle	8	5.57
	144	100.00

TABLE 34. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	96	66.67
Doing fairly well	6	4.17
Doing badly	13	9.02
Conduct unknown	9	6.26
Whereabouts unknown	20	13.88
	144	100.00

During the year 12 boys who became of age in 1921 were granted honorable discharges by the trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 96 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1921, and 7 returned for hospital treatment or relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Salaries:

Superintendent	\$2,460 00	
Visitors	21,330 00	
Clerks	3,991 32	
	<hr/>	\$27,781 32

Travel, visitors and boys:

Travel of visitors	\$7,110 99	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto	3,272 22	
Telephone and telegraph	1,339 16	
Travel of boys	3,275 12	
Carriage hire for boys	602 25	
Return of runaways and sundries	186 67	
	<hr/>	15,786 41

Office expenses:

Postage	\$620 97	
Printing	194 64	
Stationery	300 83	
Telephone and telegraph	332 57	
Rent	840 00	
Sundries	53 96	
	<hr/>	2,342 97

Boys boarded out:

Board	\$14,703 98	
Clothing	11,030 83	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care)	723 41	
	<hr/>	26,458 22

Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	1,621 61	
	<hr/>	

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys
from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys . . . \$73,990 53

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL POPULATION.

The fiscal year began with an enrollment of 321 girls. During the year 133 girls were committed, 67 girls were returned, and 236 girls were placed, leaving at the end of the year 285 girls in the school. The daily average attendance has been 303.67 girls.

The same general policies were carried out as in previous years with but few changes.

DEATH OF DR. BECKLEY.

Chester Charles Beckley, M.D., who was in charge of the medical work at the school for the past fourteen years, passed away at the Clinton Hospital on the evening of Feb. 4, 1921, following a major operation. Dr. Beckley was friend, adviser and physician to both girls and officers, and in his death the school suffered a distinct loss.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. BARTOL.

Edward F. W. Bartol, M.D., was appointed by the trustees to succeed Dr. Beckley, and we are greatly indebted to Dr. Bartol for his efficient services so generously rendered at all times. With the exception of an unusually large number of operative cases, the health of the girls has been good. Medical treatment for specific diseases has been continued, and during the year there has been a noticeable decrease of those cases.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Each year appropriate exercises are given at Christmas and Easter by the girls. This year a very attractive play, "The Dawning," was presented on Easter Sunday evening, and during Christmas week a pageant was given.

All State and national holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises and plays.

Amateur theatricals, dances and moving-picture entertainments have been held from time to time in the chapel. House parties, indoor and out-of-door games furnish recreation for the girls, and competition in games between houses has been encouraged.

WORK AT BOLTON COTTAGE.

Because of a lower census it seemed feasible to reorganize the work at Bolton Cottage. As the returned girls at Roger were available for the laundry work, we decided to send a sufficient number, having them taken up in the morning and returned in the afternoon.

By this method we were able to employ only ten girls in the laundry instead of twelve (transferring the higher grade girls from Bolton to the main cottages, thus giving them the advantage of the work at the school building), to do away with the Bolton dormitory, and to transfer one teacher to the main school.

CHOIR GIRLS.

Arrangements were made this year whereby all choir girls were placed in one cottage. This has been a distinct advantage as these girls have been able to have their rehearsals in their own cottage, thus saving light and the going to and from chapel in the evening.

A minstrel entertainment was prepared in the early spring and was such a success that we decided to give it in the Town House at Lancaster Center. An unexpected sum was realized from this performance, and, by the addition of a small sum to this amount, a new organ was purchased and the old one placed in Clara Barton Cottage for the use of the choir.

We use both piano and organ with our choir, thus gaining orchestral effects so beautiful in choir work.

ACADEMIC WORK.

The problems of those in charge of educational work in institutions are many.

Besides the difficulties arising in the pupil herself, — her lack

of opportunity, her misdirected interests, her over-development along some lines and under-development along so many others, her retarded mental ability, — we have also to take into consideration, first, the fact that one is dealing with an everchanging population; second, that the demands of life in an institution seem to be such that there are constant interruptions to the school work.

In order to meet the first of these, the work must be planned in a sufficiently flexible way so that those who are constantly entering may have an equal and fair opportunity.

As regards the second, even in proportion as these demands are increased or diminished, in just such proportion are results to be measured. In this respect we feel that the year 1920-21 has been a particularly fortunate one.

In our institution the chief source of interruption is the work that must be done on the farm. This year, because of the fact that returned girls were available, it was possible to begin regular classes early in October, to run our academic classes without any interruptions, and with only a very small group of training girls absent from their handwork classes during the fall months.

Another distinct advantage is the fact that catechism and Sunday School are now held on Sunday and not on Friday afternoon as was formerly the custom.

Sunday seems a more fitting day for the religious work, and the school work gains practically an entire afternoon.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE WORK.

Our domestic science classes began in September of this school year, classes being arranged for the Mary Lamb girls at this time. With the opening of the regular academic school, classes for new girls were added.

As an experiment a class was started for girls who had previously been considered too small to take this work. These younger girls are frequently given school placing without having taken any part of their kitchen course.

It was with the hope of teaching this type of girl a little along household lines — such as table setting, waiting on table, and getting a simple breakfast — that the class was opened.

The teacher in charge of the domestic science department has given her classes only the cooking of plain, simple, economical food.

Food prepared in this class has, for the most part, been sent out to the different cottages.

In addition to this the girls have prepared supper for the teachers several times, and at Christmas time they prepared and served supper to guests from the parole branch.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Work in physical training began the middle of November. All girls except returned girls are required to take gymnasium work, unless excused by the doctor.

The new girls take gymnasium work as a cottage group, but the other girls take it in regular school time, the various classes having two forty-five minute periods per week.

The work has consisted of floor work, military tactics, drills in Indian clubs, wands and dumb bells. Folk dances were taught, and æsthetic dances were also given to special groups for use in the June pageant.

Much attention has been given to games. Bat ball furnished a competitive game for upper classes and inter-cottage teams during the winter months. In the spring baseball teams were organized and much enthusiasm aroused.

We feel that gymnasium work is of great value to our girls, — instant obedience is required, co-ordination is taught and wholesome teamwork and clean play insisted upon.

RECEIVING COTTAGE.

The fact that Richardson girls are remaining in the receiving cottage somewhat longer than in previous years has not interfered with their progress in school.

At the end of three months a girl is enrolled in the school building both for handwork and academic work, unless there is some exceedingly good reason why she should remain longer in the cottage schoolroom.

During the year several classes visited the Bird Museum at South Lancaster and the Public Library, where pictures and articles of historical interest are on exhibition.

The girls were much interested and we felt it profitable for them to be brought in touch with things outside of the institution.

GRADUATION EXERCISES.

This year feeling that more recognition should be given to such girls as are promoted from our upper grade class to commercial, and hoping that it might prove an incentive to lower grade girls, simple graduation exercises were held on our annual exhibition day in June.

In Judge McDonald's absence, Mr. Davenport addressed the class on behalf of the trustees and presented certificates of promotion to the twenty-seven members of the graduating class.

Musical selections, prepared during the year by the piano pupils, were rendered at intervals throughout the program.

This was followed by a cantata, "Pan, on a Summer's Day," by Paul Bliss. The cantata was given by the choir girls and was illustrated in pantomime on a stage set for a woodland scene. Several original dances were introduced. Exhibits of school work were held in all academic rooms.

Each handwork class besides having its own exhibit also had a group at work. It is hoped that this will become an annual event at the school.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

DR. EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, *Supervising Physician.*

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1921, is respectfully submitted.

There has not been as much sickness as in some years past although the number of surgical cases has been somewhat greater. There have been no serious accidents and we have been free from any contagious diseases.

There has been a gratifying decrease in the amount of venereal disease, and there has been no need to segregate any of these cases.

A definite system of quarantine, both for returned and new girls, has been instituted in the hope of preventing the introduction of any contagious diseases.

Dr. William E. Dolan has served as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and Dr. Edward T. Fox as dentist.

Summary of Work done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department	4,689
Number of cases admitted to hospital	212
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital	468
Average number of patients in hospital	8
Number of new commitments examined by physician	133
Number of returned girls examined by physician	67
Number of girls examined on leaving school	124
Blood taken for Wassermann reaction	462
Number of smears taken	458
Total number of treatments for specific diseases	3,751
Case of pneumonia	1
Transferred to other hospitals for operations	11
Number pregnant when committed	19

X-rays	2
Girls referred to Massachusetts General Hospital, orthopedic department	6
Operation on cervical glands	1

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits	24
Number of commitments whose vision was tested	123
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested	49
Number of ear examinations	141
Number of nose examinations	131
Number of throat examinations	142
Operations for adenoids and tonsils	21
Prescriptions for glasses given	55
Deviated septum	20
Defective vision	35
Defective hearing	9
Glands positive	43
Glands negative	80
Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school	124
Paracentesis of right ear drum	1
Case of suspicious trachoma treated	1
Operation on nose at Massachusetts General Hospital	1

Report of Work of Dentist.

Amalgam fillings	1,183
Enamel fillings	266
Cement fillings	139
Extractions	377
Gas administrations	143
Novocaine administrations	104
Ether administrations	1
Cleansings	240
Charting	322
Partial plates	6
Full upper plates	2
Gold inlays	20
Gold crowns	13
Porcelain crowns	2
Bridge work, 3 teeth	1
Bridge work, 2 teeth	2
Pulps removed and canals filled	20

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36. — *Total number of girls in custody of trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1920	321	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1920	429	
		—
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1920	750	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	133	
		— 883
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	77	
Honorably discharged during year	24	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	13	
Discharged on expiration of sentence (transferred from Reform- atory for Women) during year	2	
		— 116
		—
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1921	767	

TABLE 37. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1920	321	
Since committed	133	
		— 454
Recalled to the school:		
For a visit to the school	21	
From a visit home	5	
From court	3	
From hospital	22	
On account of illness	6	
For further training	7	
Because unsatisfactory in place	4	
For larceny	7	
For running away from the school	8	
For running away from place	5	

Recalled to the school — *Con.*

For running away from home	3
For being immoral while a runaway	11
While a runaway from place	8
While a runaway from home	3
For immoral conduct	20
While in place	9
While at home	11
Because in danger of immoral conduct	4
	<hr/> 1 126
	<hr/> 580

Released from the school:

On parole to parents and relatives	64
On parole to other families for wages	142
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages	8
From a visit to the school	21
For a visit	5
To court	3
Ran away from Industrial School	9
Transferred to hospitals	41
Transferred to schools for the feeble-minded	1
Transferred to hospital for the insane	1
	<hr/> 2 295
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1921	285

¹ One hundred and seven individual girls were returned during the year.² Two hundred and sixty-three individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 38. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	—	7 ¹	11	2	1
1	—	8 ¹	13	2	2
1	—	15 ¹	9	2	3
1	—	20 ¹	6	2	4
3	—	1	5	2	5
4	—	2	8	2	6
1	—	5	8	2	7
1	—	6	2	2	8
1	—	7	3	2	9
1	1	—	3	2	10
2	1	1	1	2	11
2	1	2	2	3	—
3	1	3	2	3	1
3	1	4	4	3	2
2	1	5	3	3	4
6	1	6	3	3	5
7	1	7	1	3	6
2	1	8	1	3	9
9	1	9	2	4	—
10	1	10	1	4	1
9	1	11	1	4	4
9	2	—	1	4	8

Total number paroled for first time during year, 169; average length of stay in school, 2 years, 1 month, 5 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39. — *Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Adultery	1
Being a runaway	10
Delinquency	25
Fornication	11
Idle and disorderly	6
Larceny	11
Leading an idle, vagrant and vicious life	5
Lewdness	15
Nightwalking	3
Stubbornness	45
Wayward child	1
<hr/>	
Total number committed	133

TABLE 40. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Between 10 and 11 years	1
Between 11 and 12 years	2
Between 12 and 13 years	2
Between 13 and 14 years	8
Between 14 and 15 years	27
Between 15 and 16 years	46
Between 16 and 17 years	43
Between 17 and 18 years	4
<hr/>	
Total number committed	133

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 5 months and 13 days.

TABLE 41. — *Nativity of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Born in the United States	123
Born in foreign countries	10
Canada	3
Ireland	1
Italy	2
Poland	1
Russia	3
<hr/>	
Total	133

TABLE 42. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Both parents born in the United States	47
Both parents foreign born	58
Father native born and mother foreign	10
Father foreign born and mother native	12
Mother native, father unknown	3
Mother foreign, father unknown	1
Nativity of both parents unknown	2
<hr/>	
Total	133

TABLE 43. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In school	20
Housework at home	12
Housework at foster home	7
Factory	7
Miscellaneous	2
Idle	85
<hr/>	
Total number committed	133

TABLE 44. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In high school (first year)	8	In school when committed	20
In high school (second year)	3	Out of school less than one	
In high school (third year)	3	year	37
Through grade IX	2	Out of school between one and	
In grade IX	8	two years	40
In grade VIII	23	Out of school between two and	
In grade VII	29	three years	25
In grade VI	26	Out of school between three	
In grade V	21	and four years	10
In grade IV	5	Out of school between four	
In ungraded and special		and five years	1
classes	5	<hr/>	
<hr/>		Total number committed	133
Total number committed	133		

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$198 47
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	.	.	\$12 77
--	---	---	---------

Sales:

Farm:

Cows and calves	\$355 95
Sundries	8 66

	<u>364 61</u>
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377 38

Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year	\$15 90
Account maintenance	11 46

	<u>27 36</u>
--	--------------

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1920	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$7,174 87
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	3,000 00
Approved schedules of 1921	144,197 78

	<u>154,372 65</u>
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Special funds:

Fay	\$100 00
Mary Lamb	62 68

	<u>162 68</u>
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Total	\$155,138 54
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution receipts	\$377 38
Refunds account maintenance	86 46
Refunds of previous year	15 90

	<u>\$479 74</u>
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Amount carried forward	\$479 74
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>			\$479 74
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance November schedule, 1920	\$7,384 80		
Eleven months' schedules, 1921	\$144,197 78		
Less returned	86 46		
		144,111 32	
November advances	2,939 97		
			154,436 09
Special funds:			
Fay	\$100 00		
Mary Lamb	62 68		
			162 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1921:			
In bank	\$30 82		
In office	29 21		
			60 03
Total			\$155,138 54

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$411 07
Appropriation, current year	162,400 00
Total	\$162,811 07
Expenses (as analyzed below)	160,537 33
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$2,273 74

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:		
Catharine M. Campbell, superintendent	\$2,374 99	
Medical	3,078 11	
Administration	5,297 93	
Ward service (female)	18,882 90	
Industrial and educational department	11,125 95	
Repairs	3,481 14	
Farm	13,266 00	
Stable, garage and grounds	871 61	
		\$58,378 63
Religious instruction:		
Catholic	\$622 40	
Hebrew	236 90	
Protestant	440 00	
Other	50 00	
		1,349 30
Travel, transportation and office expenses:		
Advertising	\$2 48	
Postage	360 00	
Stationery and office supplies	435 61	
Amounts carried forward	\$798 09	\$59,727 93

Amounts brought forward \$798 09 \$59,727 93

Travel, transportation and office expenses — *Con.*

Telephone and telegraph	355 60	
Travel	440 48	
Freight	18 24	
		1,612 41

Food:

Flour	\$5,334 06	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.	1,249 64	
Bread, crackers, etc.	149 17	
Peas and beans (canned and dried)	402 37	
Macaroni and spaghetti	218 88	
Potatoes	402 60	
Meat	5,756 17	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned)	1,513 95	
Butter	28 69	
Butterine, etc.	157 68	
Peanut butter	579 87	
Cheese	236 49	
Coffee	299 15	
Coffee substitutes	73 24	
Tea	78 74	
Cocoa	95 83	
Egg powders, etc.	203 58	
Sugar (cane)	971 43	
Fruit (fresh)	130 70	
Fruit (dried and preserved)	587 11	
Lard and substitutes	505 18	
Molasses and syrups	1,006 76	
Vegetables (fresh)	1 82	
Vegetables (canned and dried)	50 49	
Seasonings and condiments	513 83	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.	263 75	
Sundry foods	41 00	
Freight	754 96	
		21,607 14

Clothing and materials:

Boots, shoes and rubbers	\$2,773 25	
Clothing (outer)	1,529 74	
Clothing (under)	363 77	
Dry goods for clothing	3,814 43	
Hats and caps	145 24	
Leather and shoe findings	487 01	
Machinery for manufacturing	57 15	
Socks and smallwares	819 45	
Freight	64 87	
		10,054 91

Furnishings and household supplies:

Beds, bedding, etc.	\$1,115 79	
Carpets, rugs, etc.	659 43	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.	431 53	
Dry goods and smallwares	60 44	

Amounts carried forward \$2,267 19 \$93,002 39

Amounts brought forward \$2,267 19 \$93,002 39

Furnishings and household supplies — *Con.*

Electric lamps	163 43
Fire hose and extinguishers	4 41
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	1,235 40
Kitchen and household wares	1,360 60
Laundry supplies and materials	1,603 83
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants	665 74
Machinery for manufacturing	109 80
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.	469 50
Sundries	312 26
Freight	159 99
Storehouse supplies	82 64

8,434 79

Medical and general care:

Books, periodicals, etc.	\$85 30
Entertainments, games, etc.	91 90
Gratuities, Christmas gifts to wards	102 99
Ice and refrigeration	459 33
Manual training supplies	170 40
Medicines (supplies and apparatus)	961 91
Medical attendance (extra)	100 15
Patients boarded out	673 92
Return of runaways	55 00
School books and supplies	373 25
Girls' toilet articles	186 18
Girls' pictures	30 41
Trunks, handbags, etc.	467 99
Sundries, flags	26 14
Freight	45 21

3,830 08

Heat, light and power:

Coal (bituminous)	\$4,732 10
Freight and cartage	2,005 40
Coal (anthracite)	12,387 52
Freight and cartage	8,086 84
Wood	269 43
Electricity	1,255 52
Oil	99 63
Operating supplies for boilers and engines	239 15
Sundries, candles	5 13
Freight	4 08

29,084 80

Farm:

Bedding materials	\$251 98
Blacksmithing and supplies	199 83
Carriages, wagons and repairs	188 73
Dairy equipment and supplies	104 21
Fertilizers	1,654 90
Grain, etc.	7,270 60
Hay	392 46
Harnesses and repairs	165 65
Horses	175 00

Amounts carried forward \$10,403 36 \$134,352 06

Amounts brought forward \$10,403 36 \$134,352 06

Farm — *Con.*

Cows	50 00	
Rent of pasture	100 00	
Spraying materials	226 11	
Stable and barn supplies	173 36	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	919 44	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	399 84	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.	12 00	
Sundries, poultry house supplies	44 69	
Freight	31 46	
Tractor repairs and parts	13 80	
		12,374 06

Garage, stable and grounds:

Automobile repairs and supplies	\$570 94	
Blacksmithing and supplies	55 10	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	30 00	
Grain	252 50	
Harnesses and repairs	116 30	
Labor (not on pay roll)	16 00	
Spraying materials	60 50	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	108 92	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	89 66	
		1,299 92

Repairs, ordinary:

Brick	\$308 00	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.	596 60	
Electrical work and supplies	432 38	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.	498 76	
Labor (not on pay roll)	622 62	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products)	2,407 70	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.	959 81	
Plumbing and supplies	684 63	
Roofing and materials	768 00	
Tents, awnings, etc.	70 00	
Tools, machines, etc.	105 48	
Boilers, repairs	303 02	
Engines, repairs	15 84	
Freight	22 28	
		7,795 12

Repairs and renewals:

Furnace and heater sections	\$132 29	
Set tubs	339 00	
Plumbing and renewals	441 03	
Auto truck	1,071 70	
Installing Elm heating	998 81	
Material, Elm heating	411 07	
Repair of chapel roof	268 75	
Boiler repairs and smokestack	1,053 52	
		4,716 17

Total expenses for maintenance \$160,537 33

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$60 03	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account maintenance	2,939 97	
	<hr/>	\$3,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1921, schedule		13,426 01
		<hr/>
		\$16,426 01

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills	\$16,426 01
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 303.67.

Total cost for maintenance, \$160,537.33.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.1665.

Receipt from sales, \$364.61.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0230.

All other institution receipts, \$12.77.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0007.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$10.1428.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1921.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm)	\$9,200 00	
7 acres woodland	400 00	
33 acres (Bolton)	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot)	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot)	700 00	
10 acres woodland	300 00	
Water works, reservoir and land	7,500 00	
Sewer systems	10,000 00	
		\$31,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse	\$5,000 00	
Hospital	10,000 00	
Chapel	14,000 00	
Putnam cottage	18,000 00	
Fisher cottage	18,000 00	
Richardson cottage	18,000 00	
Rogers cottage	16,000 00	
Fay cottage	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb cottage	16,000 00	
Elm cottage	7,000 00	
Farmhouse	2,000 00	
Bolton cottage	21,000 00	
Honor cottage	31,000 00	
Pines cottage	29,000 00	
Dairy	1,200 00	
Large barn	13,350 00	
Bolton farm buildings	3,000 00	
Holden shops	900 00	
Hose house	200 00	
Amounts carried forward	\$239,950 00	\$31,935 00

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	.	.	.	.	\$239,950 00	\$31,935 00
Piggery	.	.	.	.	1,700 00	
Silo	.	.	.	.	500 00	
Ice houses	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	
Spring houses	.	.	.	.	100 00	
Reservoir gate house	.	.	.	.	200 00	
Pump building and machinery	.	.	.	.	1,500 00	
Administration building	.	.	.	.	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system	.	.	.	.	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse	.	.	.	.	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits	.	.	.	.	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system	.	.	.	.	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional	.	.	.	.	300 00	
Vegetable cellar	.	.	.	.	5,500 00	
						<hr/> 332,990 00
Total real estate	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$364,925 00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.						
Personal property	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>81,674 43
Total valuation of property	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$446,599 43

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .	—	321	321
Number received during year (committed, 133; returned from parole, 67).	—	200	200
Number passing out of the institution during the year .	—	236	236
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution . .	—	285	285
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	—	303.67	303.67
Average number of officers and employees during the year	19	52	71

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year . .	572
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	116
Employees of Parole Branch	16

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:

Salaries and wages	\$58,378 63
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,612 41
Food	21,607 14
Religious instruction	1,349 30
Clothing and material	10,054 91
Furnishings and household supplies . .	8,434 79
Medical and general care	3,830 08
Heat, light and power	29,084 80
Farm and stable	12,374 06
Grounds	1,299 92
Repairs, ordinary	7,795 12
Repairs and renewals	4,716 17

Total for institution	\$160,537 33
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Expenditures for Parole Branch.

Salaries	\$22,696 83	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses	8,899 73	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls	2,637 83	
Total	<hr/>	\$34,234 39
<hr/>		
Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls, and the Girls Parole Branch		\$194,771 72

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Superintendent of Parole Branch: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent.*

Girls on parole from an institution for delinquents present from year to year much the same problems. One of the chief obstacles to overcome this year has been a great increase in the number of girls on parole. There have been 572 different girls on parole during the whole or a part of the year. Last year there were 506. The daily average number of girls has been 349.33. The daily average has increased steadily in the last five years from 267 in 1917 to 349.33 in 1921. The weekly per capita cost has increased from \$1.43 in 1917 to \$1.89 in 1921.

One hundred and sixty-nine girls paroled for the first time and 63 girls reparaoled have been taken from the school on parole this year, a total of 232 girls. This is the largest number taken from the school in one year.

An increase in the number of girls in the charge of each visitor has been added to somewhat by the withdrawal of one visitor, who has been in charge of finding homes and employment for about six and one-half years, and who has visited from 10 to 20 girls in addition to her other duties. These other duties have become so insistent this year that all her time has been absorbed by it.

A great deal of time and thought is put into locating the girl coming out of the school for the first time, in an effort to bridge the gap between the institution and the greater freedom and temptation outside. To provide each girl with the best possible chance means the use of every available resource and the exercise of judgment, intuition and imagination. The fact that many of the girls are incapable of sustained effort, or are too much of a responsibility for their employers or for their families, makes many changes necessary. Nevertheless, 87 girls

during the year completed a stay of at least a year in a place of employment, and of all the girls in homes or employment on Nov. 30, 1921, 46 had been in one place over a year.

Three hundred and sixty-five girls have been in housework positions during the year. Three hundred and eighty-seven homes have been used. There have been 197 new employment applications for girls, of which 180 have been looked up and 120 used.

There have been 133 investigations of the homes of the girls newly committed to the school. The following is a summary showing from what conditions the latter came: —

Of the 133 girls committed, 72 were living in their own homes and 7 in foster homes; 40 were runaways from their homes; 73 had had previous court records; 36 had been in other institutions; 36 came from homes where there were immoral influences; 56 had both parents living.

One hundred and ninety-three homes have been reinvestigated, because girls were ready to be paroled from the school, or had been petitioned for by parents or relatives. This added knowledge of developments in the family of the girl is of real value, not only if the girl goes home, but in the understanding of the relations of the girl to her family.

The problem of the girl at home is very different from that of the girl in a foster home, or one employed, for often it becomes the problem of the whole family. The relations between the girl and her visitor are different, for the girl naturally turns to her own people for sympathy, if not for advice. Often, in such cases, the visitor influences her girl through some receptive mother or sister.

Sometimes a girl thrives only at home with her own people; sometimes she is unable to stand up under the greater freedom allowed her at home. On Nov. 30, 1921, there were 103 girls in their own homes, and of those paroled for the first time during the year, 46 went directly to their homes or relatives.

Thirty-two girls have attended public schools, — 16 in high school, 12 in grammar school, 1 in normal school, 1 in an academy, and 2 in business college. No girl has been removed from a school because of misbehavior in school. There have been no cases of truancy. Eight of these girls have remained

in one home through the entire year; 6 are still in their first foster home; 5 have been entirely self-supporting during the year; and 6 have attended school from their own homes.

The public school teachers have been most kind and co-operative. The good behavior of the girls in the one high school which once refused to admit the Industrial School girl has won for the girls this year a cordial welcome.

The girls have shown remarkable progress, both in their studies and in the general formation of character. They have become normal, well-living, clean-minded girls, satisfied with the every-day pleasures and the every-day duties of life.

Fifty-eight girls with babies, or who were pregnant, have been in our care during the year. Twenty-three of the 58 girls were pregnant when committed to the school. In many instances their commitment could be avoided, principally because of their change of attitude after the birth of their children. This class of girls cannot be trained at the institution, and must be placed back in the community in about the same state of development as when committed. They are for the most part inefficient because of a lack of training, and present a difficult problem for the department.

Girls are returned to the school most reluctantly and only when our resources in the community are temporarily exhausted, or when the girl has become a menace to society. The reasons for return for serious cause may be roughly grouped under 5 heads, — immorality, stealing, running away, for medical treatment, and for training.

At the beginning of the year there were 41 girls at the school who had been returned. Of this number, 9 had been pregnant when committed and had been returned for training. There had been no mental examination in 5 instances. Twenty-eight out of the 36 examined were feeble-minded or psychopaths. Thirty-six of these girls have been placed.

Sixty-four girls have been returned to the school during the year, 8 for further training. Twenty-eight were taken out again before November 30, leaving 43 "returned girls" in the school. Of the 64 girls returned, 47 were examined mentally. Thirty-six of the 47 were feeble-minded or psychopaths. Of the 43 in the Industrial School at the end of the year, 33 had

been examined mentally and 23 were feeble-minded or psychopaths.

There are a large number of girls who have maintained themselves on a level of self-respect and efficiency which is most hopeful. One hundred and thirteen of the 365 girls employed at housework during the year have been entirely self-supporting throughout the year. Sixty-two girls, who have been employed at housework from three months to a year, have been entirely self-supporting during that time.

It is encouraging to note that \$2,317.16 more was deposited in the savings bank by the girls in 1921 than in 1920. On Nov. 30, 1921, there were 358 accounts of girls under twenty-one years, totaling \$12,977.80. Thirty girls during the year had accounts ranging from \$104.84 to \$320.10. Five had over \$200 earned and saved by themselves, and one had \$450.86 when she became twenty-one. This large sum included allotment money.

These figures are significant of the effort to inculcate habits of thrift. On the other hand, great emphasis is placed on wise spending, and girls are allowed to choose their own clothes as soon as they show signs of good judgment. The handling of their own money is a great incentive to the more thoughtful girls.

One of the most necessary services to be rendered to the girl on parole is the care of her health. Eyes, feet, throats and appendices are ever with us, clamoring for attention. During the year 540 visits have been made to the out-patient departments of hospitals. There have been 65 ward patients and 43 girls examined at the Psychopathic Hospital. Girls have consulted private doctors 54 times.

These visits to hospitals are so inevitably numerous that they are a great tax on the visitors' time, even when our devoted helper, Miss Field, is with us. During her long absence this last year we had the assistance of Mrs. Gould, who volunteered on certain mornings for a number of weeks, and during the vacation period the services of an extra visitor were secured temporarily. But with the increased number of girls the demands for hospital attention have necessarily increased, and the need for a regular worker becomes more insistent.

The only measure of success we know is the conduct of the girls when they pass out of the care of the trustees. Seventy-seven girls attained their majority, and 24 received honorable discharge for their constantly good behavior on parole.

Of the 101 who passed out of the trustees' care during the year, the conduct of 65 was good; of 6 was doubtful; of 4 was bad; and of 26 was unknown, because they were out of the State, runaways, or too recently out of an institution to determine which way they would turn.

A very clear need is the study of the personality — the body, the mind and the character — of all girls committed as delinquent to the care of the State, that treatment may be really intelligent and that its results may form the basis of the future action of the State. It is not enough to care for these girls as if they were children; the State needs to know of all of them if they are capable of growing up.

With the constantly increasing efficiency of the technique of the department, there has developed an unusually fine team spirit, so marked as to be worthy of comment. The constant demands of the girls upon the best one has to give are great mental and spiritual discipline to the workers, and serve to keep alight their enthusiasm.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45. — *Summary of certain phases of work of visitors of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Number of visits to girls in place	1,540
Number of visits to girls at home	535
Number of interviews with girls elsewhere (in office, at Industrial School, etc.)	2,366
Number of trips (to train, etc.) with girls	1,681
Number of trips to hospital with girls	763
Number of trips to private doctors with girls	53
Number of trips to dentists with girls	80
Number of homes visited and investigated	578
Number of homes visited with girl	40
Number of shopping trips with or for girls	653
Number of interviews with parents and relatives	2,427
Number of interviews with other people	4,493
Number of times runaways hunted	149
Number of places investigated	180
Number of visits to court	90
Number of visits at the Industrial School	92
Number of visits at other institutions	181
Number of errands (checking trunks, etc.)	474
Number of visits to public schools	25

TABLE 46. — *Status Nov. 30, 1921, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	102
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	15
On parole in families, earning wages	198
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives	6
Attending school, earning wages	18
Attending school, living at home	5
Out of State, in place	2
In hospitals	17
Married (subject to recall for cause)	69
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd	2
In private institution, out of State	1
Boarding temporarily	4

Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:	
(a) This year	20
(b) Previously	20
Runaway from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown:	
(a) This year	1
(b) Previously	2
	<hr/>
	482
In the school Nov. 30, 1921	285
	<hr/>
	767

TABLE 47. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1920	\$14,251 14
Cash received from savings to credit of 366 girls from Dec. 1, 1920, to Nov. 30, 1921	\$18,080 94
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 13 girls	463 37
Cash received for trust funds	360 30
Cash received from other sources	274 39
Interest on deposits	697 33
	<hr/>
By 1,443 deposits with the department	19,876 33
	<hr/>
	\$34,127 47
Cash withdrawn by 365 girls	16,133 07
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1921	\$17,994 40

TABLE 48. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*
[Cash withdrawn on account of 365 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing	245	\$7,928 45
Dentist	80	1,063 75
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.	84	539 27
To help at home	30	599 13
Board	123	926 17
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and expenses in returning runaway wards.	89	277 20
Expenses for baby	24	474 21
Hospital	27	389 16
Overpaid wages, returned to employer	7	41 45
Christmas, vacations and spending money	32	181 73
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed	8	162 91
Schooling	4	75 75
Transferred to other institutions	4	32 22
To co-operative bank	1	37 44
Girls becoming of age	76	3,264 73
	<hr/>	
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies	5	\$15,993 57
		139 50
	<hr/>	
	-	\$16,133 07

TABLE 49. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Salaries:		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent	\$2,016 13	
Visitors	16,256 11	
Clerks	3,889 35	
Extra clerks	535 24	
	<hr/>	\$22,696 83
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,089 89	
Carriage hire	377 81	
	<hr/>	4,467 70
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$55 05	
Postage	356 94	
Printing	399 07	
Stationery and office expenses	288 00	
Telephone and telegrams	817 14	
Rent	2,520 00	
Sundries	95 83	
	<hr/>	4,432 03
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$31,596 56
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$467 81	
Clothing	905 05	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)	545 70	
Travel	715 57	
Miscellaneous	3 70	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls		2,637 83
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$34,234 39

PART III

TRUST FUNDS

TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$5,957 45	\$24,200 00	\$30,157 45
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments . . . \$960 81			960 81
Securities matured, sold or transferred 5,000 00			
	5,960 81		
Securities purchased or transferred . . .		11,500 00	
	\$11,918 26	\$35,700 00	\$31,118 26
<i>Payments in 1920-21.</i>			
Securities purchased or transferred . . .	11,500 00		
Securities matured, sold or transferred . . .		5,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$418 26	\$30,700 00	\$31,118 26
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bonds		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany R.R. Co. certificates		300 00	
Columbus (Ohio) bond		11,500 00	
Everett bond		3,000 00	
New York bond		1,000 00	
West Brookfield bonds		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company		400 00	
Easthampton note		6,000 00	
Norwood note		6,000 00	
		\$30,700 00	
Cash on hand		418 26	\$31,118 26

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921		20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificate		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds		5,000 00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate		1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$6,792 65		\$6,792 65
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	1,735 04		1,735 04
	\$8,527 69		\$8,527 69
<i>Payments in 1920-21.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	841 67		841 67
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$7,686 02		\$7,686 02
Cash on hand . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$7,686 02

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920 . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921 . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$386 99	\$100 00	\$486 99
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	61 20		61 20
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$448 19	\$100 00	\$548 19
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock . . . . .	. . . . .	\$100 00	
Cash on hand . . . . .	. . . . .	448 19	\$548 19

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$83 05		\$83 05
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	42 17		42 17
	\$125 22		\$125 22
<i>Payments in 1920-21.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	62 68		62 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$62 54		\$62 54
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$62 54

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920 . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921 . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$178 45		\$178 45
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	43 73		43 73
	\$222 18		\$222 18
<i>Payments in 1920-21.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$122 18		\$122 18
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$122 18

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Quincy bond	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$41 50		\$41 50
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	36 59		36 59
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$78 09		\$78 09
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand	\$78 09

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1922

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



SOCIAL SERVICE
FILE
BOSTON

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1922

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

APPROVED BY THE

COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 1, 1923.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The report of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, constituting the Division of Juvenile Training of the Department of Public Welfare, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1922, is herewith respectfully presented.

RICHARD K. CONANT,
Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE, *Vice-Chairman*.
MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, FRAMINGHAM.
AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
JAMES D. HENDERSON, BROOKLINE.
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS.

1. Lyman School for Boys, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. Industrial School for Boys, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. Industrial School for Girls, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1922, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Director*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Chairman*,
RALPH A. STEWART, *Vice-Chairman*,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
AMY E. TAYLOR,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY,
CLARENCE J. McKENZIE,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.

REPORT.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

A glance at the following tables will show that during the year 1922 the number of commitments to the three schools dropped considerably as compared with the previous two years. Commitments to the Lyman School for Boys decreased 18.75 per cent in 1922 from 1921. The Industrial School for Girls shows a decrease of only 9 per cent, while the Industrial School for Boys shows a decrease of 22.5 per cent.

The decrease in the number of commitments has resulted in a lower daily average number of inmates in all of the schools. This is very fortunate, for many reasons, but particularly because it brings the population of the schools down to their normal capacities. More personal attention can thus be given to the individual boy and girl.

TABLE 1. — Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1922.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Lyman School for Boys	347	341	277
Industrial School for Girls	118	133	121
Industrial School for Boys	285	352	273

TABLE 2. — Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1922, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1922.

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1922.
	1920.	1921.	1922.		
Lyman School for Boys	439	467	442	450	391
Industrial School for Boys	221	288	278	284	230
Industrial School for Girls	334	304	292	268	272

TABLE 3. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1913	254	202	126	582
1914	246	239	125	610
1915	289	218	90	597
1916	257	221	134	612
1917	384	258	155	797
1918	419	289	169	877
1919	332	374	180	886
1920	347	285	118	750
1921	341	352	133	826
1922	277	273	121	671
Totals	3,146	2,711	1,351	7,208

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1922, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 4,121, distributed as follows:—

TABLE 4. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1922.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School for Boys	391	1,865	2,256
Industrial School for Boys	230	906	1,136
Industrial School for Girls	272	457	729
Total	893	3,228	4,121

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1922, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows:—

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report	\$8,048 88
Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole	79,062 25
Expenses of Girls Parole Branch	34,517 69
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys	221,020 70
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys	143,074 36
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls	144,158 84
Total	\$629,882 72

DEATH OF MISS ELIZABETH CABOT PUTNAM.

Miss Elizabeth Cabot Putnam, a former trustee of the Lyman School and the Industrial School for Girls, died Oct. 9, 1922, at the age of 86 years.

Miss Putnam was appointed as Trustee in June, 1880, and for almost a quarter of a century, or until 1904, labored incessantly for the unfortunate wards of the State, giving herself to the work with unexampled devotion. At that time Miss Putnam decided to resign her public office, but her interest continued unabated in

the boys and girls of the Lyman and Industrial Schools and for many years thereafter she continued her work as a volunteer visitor.

The following excerpt from a "Minute unanimously adopted by the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools at a meeting held in Lancaster, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1904, all of the trustees being present, upon the resignation of Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam of Boston" will undoubtedly prove of interest at this time:—

Partly by law and partly by custom the trustees previously exercised a divided responsibility over their wards during the critical years of probation, the visiting system being directed by the State Board of Charity. In 1895, at the cost of incalculable effort, in which Miss Putnam as ever took the lead, legislation was enacted under which the trustees assumed the full care of Lyman School boys up to the time of their majority; and they are now in process of assuming a similar undivided responsibility toward the probationers of the State Industrial School.

This brief outline of advance in methods and conditions gives meagre indication of what each step forward has meant in the way of improved opportunity for a multitude of boys and girls, and of how unsparingly Miss Putnam has surrendered herself to their service.

Never careful that her services should be recognized, she has been content to undertake the most humble offices, and to work in indirect and most laborious ways. Never desirous of prominence, she yet outstripped all her comrades in securing the legislation without which improvement in method was impossible, and in combating proposed legislation hostile to the interests of the school. She has sought always not to build up an imposing institution, but to open a way for the individual, to use the institution as a means toward a freer and a fuller life. Above all, the standard of what is due from the State to the disinherited among its children has been permanently raised in Massachusetts by Miss Putnam's twenty-four years of public service.

DEATH OF WALTER A. WHEELER.

Walter A. Wheeler, for 25 years Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch of Massachusetts Training Schools, passed away on Sept. 7, 1922, at the age of 72 years.

Mr. Wheeler had served the State in various capacities for nearly fifty years, beginning as a teacher in 1872. He served a term in the State Legislature in 1890, and in 1892 was appointed superintendent of the State Primary School at Monson, the state home for dependent children. It was in this position that he conceived the ideas which later were to make him known as the father of the system of placing boys and girls in foster homes instead of keeping them in an institution for a long period of time. By carrying out his ideas and finding homes for all of these children, he soon made the State School at Monson unnecessary and it was closed in 1895, and in that year he was selected to take charge of the work among the boys who were paroled from the Lyman School. He occupied the position of Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch until he retired on June 1, 1920, having reached the age of 70.

No one who has had the privilege of being associated with Mr. Wheeler can ever forget his kindly, gentle nature and his love for and interest in the boy and in his welfare.

RESIGNATION OF EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

On Aug. 31, 1922, Miss Edith N. Burleigh resigned as superintendent of the Girls Parole Branch, to accept a higher salaried position with the Massachusetts Civic League. For ten years Miss Burleigh had been directing the work of the Girls Parole Branch, which has charge of all girls paroled from the Industrial School for Girls.

The efficiency and high standards of the parole department are well known throughout the country. This is due, in a large measure, to the untiring efforts and whole-hearted devotion of Miss Burleigh. During her years of service, she has built up a splendid organization and trained a most loyal and efficient staff of workers. Under her guidance much progress has been made in the supervision of

paroled girls in the community. There are many young women, both in this Commonwealth and throughout the country, who will always remember Miss Burleigh's administration because of her help and inspiration to them. Much of their success in life is due to the training received while under her care and the guidance of her able assistants.

The Trustees wish Miss Burleigh the greatest success and happiness in her new work.

ALMEDA F. CREE, NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

Miss Almeda F. Cree, for several years assistant superintendent of the Girls Parole Branch, was, on Sept. 1, 1922, promoted to the position of superintendent made vacant by the resignation of Miss Edith N. Burleigh.

Miss Cree has been connected with the parole department since 1909, first as a visitor, then as investigator of the girls' families, homes and delinquencies, and as assistant superintendent. She is thoroughly familiar with all of the details of the work, having acted as superintendent at various times during the absence of the superintendent.

Miss Cree's work of investigating and recording the histories of the girls committed to the Industrial School deserves special mention because of the highly important part these records play in the study and treatment of the individual girl. In this work she displayed unusual tact, extreme thoroughness and a keen sense of fair-mindedness — all very essential for such difficult and delicate work. This experience is bound to be of great value to her as superintendent where she must deal with so many girls, parents, employers and public officials. The trustees feel very fortunate to have in the department a person so well fitted by training and experience to take up the work which Miss Burleigh had been doing so efficiently.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 12 regular meetings during the year, in addition to the 48 meetings of the various committees. The question of the parole of a boy or girl requires much attention and careful thought in order to make a decision which, after all the factors and circumstances of the case are considered, will be consistent with the future welfare of the boy or girl. During the past year, the Board considered 1,785 cases dealing with the parole of boys and girls.

At the regular monthly meetings of the Board, the heads of the institutions and departments are present to discuss their particular problems with the trustees. Parents, friends, attorneys and public officials appear before the Board regarding certain inmates whom they think should be paroled to their homes. The trustees give full consideration to all such requests and try to reach the decision which will be for the best interests of the boy or girl concerned. There were 16 such hearings in 1922.

The trustees are consulted many times during the year by different officers of the institutions and parole departments regarding matters upon which they need assistance before the regular meeting of the Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board for September was combined with an outing at the home of Miss Bleakie, Worcester Road, Framingham. In addition to the Trustees, there were invited the Governor, the Trustees' wives, the Judges of the local and nearby courts, several neighbors, the superintendents of the training schools and parole branches, the visitors of the parole branches and the clerical force of the central offices of the trustees. A delicious luncheon was served, after which the Chairman of the Board called upon several persons for speeches. A male quartet from the Boys Parole Branch furnished some music.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

There have been 133 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. The Parole Committees of the Lyman School and Industrial School for Boys meet each month at the schools. In addition to the above visits by the trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the three schools 33 times during the year.

The inmates of all the training schools have the right to communicate with the Trustees by letter at any time and they are privileged to speak to the Trustees or their secretary on their visits to the schools.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION.

Special attention is given to the spiritual welfare of the boys and girls in the training schools. An opportunity is provided for all boys and girls to attend religious worship according to their own faith. Religious instruction is provided at appropriate times. Many officers in the school assist in this work and some workers come regularly from the outside to conduct services and to administer generally to the spiritual needs of their faith. During the year \$5,331.76 was expended on religious instruction in the three training schools.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

With the exception of an outbreak of influenza in the early part of the year at the boys' schools, the general health of both the inmates and officers of all three schools has been very good. All of the schools are now equipped with a hospital which will enable them to take care of any emergency. Competent physicians visit the schools regularly and give careful attention to the health of the inmates. Regular hours of work and play, of eating and sleeping, are responsible in a large measure for the excellent health of the boys and girls in the training schools.

An interesting statement, showing the gain in weight of boys in the Industrial School for Boys (see report of superintendent, page 26) is typical of the other schools.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

The savings accounts of boys and girls on parole continue to grow. All boys and girls are urged to save in order that they may have something to start with when they reach the age of 21 and pass out of the trustees' care. At the close of the year the Boys Parole Branch reported a total balance on deposit of \$23,990.40, representing 750 accounts. This is a net gain of \$4,112.59 over the previous year. The Girls Parole Branch had a balance on deposit of \$20,072.91 for the corresponding period, representing 567 accounts, a net gain of \$2,078.51.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

At the Lyman School for Boys, a new central kitchen and storehouse has been constructed, the Legislature appropriating \$75,000 for this purpose. This building was nearly completed at the close of the fiscal year. The excavating, plumbing, steam fitting, grading and electric wiring were done by the boys under the supervision of competent officers.

An account of other improvements at the Lyman School will be found under the superintendent's report.

At the Industrial School for Boys, the central kitchen and laundry building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$62,000 the previous year, was completed and placed in service in July. It has added much to the efficiency of the school. Steam from this building is used to heat three others, bringing about a great saving in fuel.

The new infirmary building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$45,000, was nearly completed at the close of the fiscal year.

At the Industrial School for Girls, two cottages were connected with the central heating plant. New steam heating systems were installed in four other cottages. A new barn was constructed at the Bolton branch.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

The trustees have requested the Legislature for funds to move and relocate a cottage at the Industrial School for Boys, and for material for rebuilding a barn, for hay storage and horses, at the same institution; also for an appropriation for the construction of a chapel and assembly building at the Lyman School for Boys.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

The past year has been one of encouragement in many respects despite many trying incidents. In the statistical tables you will note that the number of new commitments has dropped from 341 in 1921 to 277 during 1922, and that the daily average was 442.34, or a decrease of 25.01 from the daily average of the previous year. This means that we have been able to reduce the numbers in our cottages and give the masters an opportunity for work with the boys of a more personal nature than is possible with a larger number.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The school grades have done commendable work. The course of study has been much the same as last year. The boys have shown keen interest — a fact due largely to the earnestness and efficiency of the teachers. Many of our boys come to the school with a dislike for study and for the restraint of school life, and it requires unusual tact and patience on the teacher's part to overcome this dislike. There has been a spirit of loyalty through the year, not one of the boys having run away from the school department.

The drawing, music, gymnasium and manual training classes have continued their successful work, as well as the class in wood turning and forging, the latter class devoting a part of the day to repair work for the institution. The printing department has done more and better work this year than usual. The boys have applied themselves diligently to their tasks. The work of the three institutions and of the two parole departments furnishes good material for instruction. The department is greatly handicapped for the want of a new cylinder press. An appropriation for this has been asked for, and it would be an advantageous outlay.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The boys have derived much pleasure from the varied entertainments provided during the year. Besides the moving-picture entertainments, special holiday programs appropriate to the day have been given. Much interest and friendly rivalry have been shown in the inter-cottage games, each cottage having its major and minor baseball, football and basketball teams.

HEALTH.

The health of the school has been excellent, with the exception of an epidemic of influenza the first of the year. During the past year there has been noted a great improvement in the boys' teeth, due to the fact that special emphasis has been placed upon better care of the teeth. The efficiency of the dental operating room has been greatly increased by the addition of a Clark dental electric unit with Ritter engine, new chair and dental cabinet, overhead indirect light for operating, and a new set of operating and extracting instruments. The dentist is now able to care for more patients and in a more thorough manner.

Death has claimed one of our efficient officers, Mr. Frank A. Buxton, express and truck driver for nearly four years, who was stricken with septic pneumonia and lived only a few days.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The year just ended has been an especially busy one along the line of construction and repair work. The Legislature appropriated \$75,000 for a new central kitchen and storehouse building, to be fully equipped, and to have a refrigerating plant. This building is nearly completed. The excavating, grading, plumbing, steam fitting and electric wiring are being done by the boys under the supervision of competent instructors.

A concrete subway, two hundred feet in length, connecting the new building with the central heating plant has been built by boys of the industrial classes.

Extensive repairs were made at Berlin cottage. The interior was entirely renovated with paint and paper, and new ceilings were put into the schoolroom, dining room and kitchen. A new floor was laid in the kitchen and new windows put in to give added light and ventilation. Electric light fixtures were installed in the dining room and kitchen.

The old 35 kilowatt generator at the power plant has been replaced with a new 50 kilowatt Ames generator, which adds to the efficiency of the plant. New electric wire cable was installed in the subways. A line of water pipe was placed in the school building for fire protection.

At Riverview cottage one side of the house was shingled, several rooms painted, ceilings repaired, and a new boiler for heating installed. At Davitt cottage, the foundation of the barn was rebuilt and a new floor laid. All of the farm buildings, and several cottages (Gables, Maple, Wayside and the Inn) were painted on the exterior. The interior of several cottages (Elms, Chauncy, Boulder, Gables, Oak and Davitt) was painted throughout.

Many of the electric light poles and wires were replaced, due to damage from the ice storm of November, 1921. A new bull and ox stable, of cement and wood construction, was built by boys of the carpentry and masonry classes. New partitions, a telephone booth, and new furniture were installed in the office of the administration building, adding greatly to the efficiency of the work. Alterations were made in the basement of the administration building to provide clothing and recreation rooms for the employees.

GROUNDS.

A large amount of work has been done for the improvement of the lawns, trees and shrubbery. Fifteen hundred feet of cement sidewalks, from the administration building to the Park Street station, and from Elms cottage to the central kitchen and storehouse, have been completed and much grading has been done. The greenhouse produced a large quantity of cut flowers for institutional use, as well as the seedlings and young plants for the farm.

FARM.

- The farm produced abundantly, although the season was unfavorable for the growing of some crops. Potatoes, although a large acreage was planted, rotted badly at the time of digging, due to the cold, wet season. Ensilage corn did not do as well as usual. The supply of vegetables and small fruits was good. A large apple crop was harvested. The dairy produced sufficient milk and butter for institution needs. The poultry department was most productive, supplying eggs and poultry in abundance. A large flock of young birds has been raised, by which it is hoped to keep up our record of the past year.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, for the year 1922 is respectfully submitted.

Early last spring we had quite an epidemic of influenza, something over one hundred and fifty cases. In October between the 9th and the 15th we had thirty cases of follicular tonsillitis. Cultures were taken from all these cases and in every instance the report was negative. We had a number of cases of diphtheria, one in January, one in April, one in May, four in June and one in November. Four boys who were found to be carriers were also in quarantine at various times. There were but two cases of appendicitis during the year and but one case of pneumonia. Most of the acute sickness, as usual, was due to ordinary colds, accidents and incidental ills.

The amount of actual sickness does not vary much from year to year, aside from epidemics. The routine hospital work however has increased materially in the last few years, each year more and more time being required, and still the work is being done by one nurse and a matron, the same as when the hospital was built fifteen years ago.

Following is a summary of our work: —

Number of visits by physician	359
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients	11,065
Number of cases admitted to hospital	432
Number of different patients treated, out-patients	4,872
Number of different patients treated, ward patients	432
Average number of patients in hospital daily	7
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily	30
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients	50
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients	24
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients	9
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients	1
Number of new inmates examined by physician	277
Number of inmates leaving examined by physician	761
Number of inmates returned examined by physician	306
Number of inmates released to other hospitals or institutions:	
Massachusetts General Hospital	63
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	12
Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals or institutions:	
State Infirmary at Tewksbury	1
Westfield State Sanatorium	1
Number of operations performed	8
Number of inmates whose vision was tested	53
Number of inmates given glasses	26
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated	36
Number of inmates whose ears were treated	45
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were tested	35

Special Cases:

Influenza	165
Tonsillitis	40
Diphtheria	8
Pneumonia	1
Diabetes	1
Appendicitis	2
Varicocele	1
Burns	2
Ingrowing nail	1
Frozen feet	1
Fractures	5
Tonsils and Adenoids	43

Report of Dental Work Performed by Dr. William E. Moore.

Number of patients seen by dentist	2,252
Number of amalgam fillings	629
Number of cement fillings	507
Number of extractions	560
Number of treatments	470
Number of root fillings	18
Number of cleanings	885
Number of gold crowns	7
Number of partial upper plates with clasp	2
Number of partial lower plates with clasp	2

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1921	465
RECEIVED: — Committed	277
Recommitted	3
Returned from places	440
Runaways captured	118
Returned from hospitals	59
Returned from funerals	9
Returned from visits to sick relatives	5
	911
Whole number in the school during the twelve months	¹ 1,376
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives	478
Paroled to others than relatives	145
Boarded out	138
Runaways	124
Sent to hospitals	64
Turned over to police	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys	20
Released to funerals	8
Released to visit sick relatives	7
Transferred to Westfield Sanatorium	1
	986
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1922	390

TABLE 6. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1922, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1922.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable	1	112	113
Berkshire	5	403	408
Bristol	38	1,279	1,317
Dukes	1	23	24
Essex	29	1,890	1,919
Franklin	2	108	110
Hampden	33	918	951
Hampshire	4	181	185
Middlesex	42	2,747	2,789
Nantucket	1	24	25
Norfolk	8	708	716
Plymouth	13	318	331
Suffolk	75	2,764	2,839
Worcester	25	1,375	1,400
Totals	277	12,850	13,127

¹ This represents 645 individuals.

TABLE 7. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Fathers born in United States	24	12	23	23	30	27	18	17	23	16
Mothers born in United States	25	29	20	20	26	48	33	32	26	22
Fathers foreign born	31	34	21	19	29	41	27	28	29	19
Mothers foreign born	26	17	24	26	42	24	24	17	26	17
Both parents born in United States	35	24	33	32	53	49	37	40	44	38
Both parents foreign born	123	111	149	104	183	242	196	190	178	171
Nativity of both parents unknown	26	51	32	50	37	33	27	51	44	18
Nativity of one parent unknown	37	26	31	38	48	52	47	40	42	29
Per cent of foreign parentage	48	45	52	40	48	58	59	55	52	62
Per cent of American parentage	14	10	11	12	14	12	11	11	13	14
Per cent of unknown parentage	10	20	11	19	10	8	8	15	13	6

TABLE 8. — *Nativity of Boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Born in United States	222	234	282	249	333	363	292	317	311	244
Foreign born	31	10	7	7	49	53	36	27	24	31
Unknown nativity	1	2	—	1	3	3	4	3	6	2

TABLE 9. — *Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1922.	Committed from 1885 to 1921.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	—	4	25	29
Eight	2	36	115	153
Nine	5	134	231	370
Ten	29	316	440	785
Eleven	30	600	615	1,245
Twelve	41	142	748	1,931
Thirteen	64	1,874	897	2,835
Fourteen	90	2,729	778	3,597
Fifteen	16	200	913	1,129
Sixteen	—	25	523	548
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	2	17	19
Unknown	—	12	32	44
Totals	277	7,078	5,518	12,873

TABLE 10. — Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.

Had parents	186
Had no parents	6
Had father only	20
Had mother only	27
Had stepfather	16
Had stepmother	10
Had intemperate father	43
Had parents separated	16
Had attended church	277
Had never attended church	—
Had not attended school within one year	9
Had not attended school within two years	4
Had been arrested before	223
Had been inmates of other institutions	73
Had used tobacco	96
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested	25
Were attending school	152
Were idle	78
Parents owning residence	51
Members of family had been arrested	99

TABLE 11. — Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	—	4	25	1	1
1	—	5	10	1	2
10	—	6	11	1	3
12	—	7	6	1	4
23	—	8	7	1	5
29	—	9	4	1	6
41	—	10	1	1	7
44	—	11	1	2	3
28	1	—			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 254; average length of stay in the school, 11.53 months.

TABLE 12. — Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.

Assault	1
Breaking and entering	87
Delinquent Child	39
Larceny	94
Transferred from custody of Division of Child Guardianship	13
Stubbornness	22
Running away	9
Forgery	3
Vagrancy	1
Ringing Fire Alarm	1
Carrying Loaded Revolver	2
Receiving Stolen property	1
Incest	2
Disturbing the Peace	1
Breaking Glass	1
Total number committed	277

TABLE 13. — Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by Paroling.
1912-13	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
Average for ten years	452.52	314.6	621.2	214.2

TABLE 14. — Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.
A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1913	15.09	1918	14.06
1914	15.23	1919	13.82
1915	15.83	1920	13.98
1916	15.61	1921	14.04
1917	14.33	1922	14.18

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1913	18.42	1918	12.14
1914	17.24	1919	10.75
1915	16.12	1920	11.74
1916	15.47	1921	11.11
1917	14.43	1922	11.53

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1913	13.22	1918	12.91
1914	13.27	1919	13.04
1915	13.18	1920	13.19
1916	13.02	1921	13.20
1917	12.98	1922	13.04

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1913	410	1918	361
1914	377	1919	461
1915	405	1920	333
1916	386	1921	458
1917	279	1922	443

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys — Concluded.*
E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1913	\$5 51	\$5 48	1918	\$7 00	\$6 98
1914	5 26	5 23	1919	8 00	8 06
1915	5 37	5 31	1920	9 85	9 83
1916	5 44	5 42	1921	9 56	9 55
1917	5 90	5 89	1922	9 61	9 60

TABLE 15. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

In 1st grade	1
In 2d grade	8
In 3d grade	20
In 4th grade	51
In 5th grade	54
In 6th grade	60
In 7th grade	50
In 8th grade	18
In 9th grade	2
In high school	9
Special class	4

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance December 1, 1921 (overdraft)	\$3,606 80
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*Receipts.**Income.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$24 73
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Sales	10 25
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Miscellaneous:

Interest on bank balances	132 61
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	167 59 ¹
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Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year	16 00
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1921	\$14,846 14
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Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30)	15,000 00
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Approved schedules of 1922	197,080 97
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	226,927 11
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Special appropriations:

Approved schedules of 1922	32,797 21
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Lyman trust fund income	803 91
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Total	\$257,105 02
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$167 59
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Refunds, account maintenance	15 00
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Refunds of previous year	16 00
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	\$198 59
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Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of schedules of previous year	\$11,239 34
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Approved schedules of 1922	\$197,080 97
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Less returned	15 00
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	197,065 97
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November advances	10,272 25
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	218,577 56
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Special appropriations	32,818 90
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Lyman trust fund income	803 91
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Balance November 30, 1922	4,706 06
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Total	\$257,105 02
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MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$2,200 00
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Appropriation, current year	218,825 00
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Total	\$221,025 00
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Expenses (as analyzed below)	221,020 70
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Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$4 30
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¹ In addition to \$167.59 there was credited direct to institution through the Auditor's account, \$113.90; total income credit is \$281.49.

Analysis of Expenses.	
Personal services	\$94,912 89
Religious instruction	2,246 06
Travel, transportation and office expenses	3,599 06
Food	30,652 48
Clothing and materials	16,613 08
Furnishings and household supplies	9,419 60
Medical and general care	7,308 92
Heat, light and power	22,307 90
Farm	14,387 45
Garage, stable and grounds	1,484 40
Repairs, ordinary	10,186 17
Repairs and renewals	7,902 69
Total expenses for maintenance	\$221,020 70

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.	
Balance December 1, 1921	\$234 06
Appropriations for current year	75,000 00
Total	\$75,234 06
Expended during the year (see statement below)	34,062 31
Balance November 30, 1922, carried to next year	\$41,171 75

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Extraordinary appropriation: fire damage in laundry	— —	\$2,500 00	\$234 06	\$2,500 00	—
Central kitchen and storehouse	Acts 1922, chap. 129	75,000 00	33,828 25	33,828 25	\$41,171 75
		\$77,500 00	\$34,062 31	\$36,328 25	\$41,171 75

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	
Resources.	
Cash on hand	\$4,706 06
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):	
Account maintenance	\$10,272 25
Account special appropriations	21 69
	10,293 94
	\$15,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account November, 1922, schedule	8,954 73
Special appropriations	1,265 10
	\$25,219 83
Liabilities.	
Schedules of November bills	\$23,954 73
Special schedules	1,265 10
	\$25,219 83

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 442.34.

Total cost for maintenance, \$221,020.70.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.6089.

Receipt from sales, \$124.15.¹

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0054.

All other institution receipts, \$157.34.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0068.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.5967.

¹ Included \$113.90, which was credited to institution direct through auditor's accounts.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

40 acres, 39 rods grounds (about buildings)	\$8,743 74
135 acres, 18 rods mowing	16,711 46
81 acres, 37 rods tillage	9,643 56
24 acres, 106 rods orchard	2,332 62
32 acres, 133 rods woodland	984 93
124 acres, 48 rods pasture	3,107 50
14 acres, 140 rods waste and miscellaneous	549 36

\$42,073 17*Buildings.*

Willow Park Cottage	\$5,000 00
Maple Cottage	3,700 00
Elms Cottage	22,000 00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages	38,000 00
Gables Cottage	9,000 00
Hillside Cottage	15,000 00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages	47,000 00
Oak Cottage	16,000 00
Boulder Cottage	17,000 00
Wayside Cottage	5,900 00
Davitt Cottage	5,500 00
Administration building	11,100 00
The Inn	1,000 00
Storehouse	12,300 00
School building	43,400 00
Power station	44,043 00
Greenhouse	2,000 00
Scale building	500 00
Hospital	12,000 00
Piggery	1,000 00
Cow barn	14,500 00
Creamery building	1,436 00
Henhouses	1,200 00
Horse barn and fire station	7,980 00
Superintendent's house	3,500 00
Superintendent's barn	600 00
Superintendent's summer house	50 00
Ice house	1,550 00
Subways	6,765 00
Heating system	10,049 00
Hot-water system	3,465 00
Sewerage system	10,650 00
Equipment for heat, light and power	24,402 00
Water system	2,800 00
Laundry equipment	2,285 00
Railroad siding	456 25
Underground cable, wire, fixtures, etc.	4,800 00

407,931 25

Berlin (house)	\$3,200 00
Berlin barn and sheds	1,500 00
Riverview	4,000 00

8,700 00

Total real estate	\$458,704 42
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PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	157,858 37
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Total valuation of property	\$616,562 79
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STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	465	—	465
Number received during the year	911	—	911
Number passing out of the institution during the year	986	—	986
Number at the end of the fiscal year	390	—	390
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year	442.34	—	442.34
Average number of officers and employees during the year	61.76	44.47	106.23

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1921	1,769
Released on parole during year 1922	761
Total	2,530
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	670
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1922	1,860
Net gain	91

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—	
1. Salaries and wages	\$94,912 89
2. Subsistence	30,652 48
3. Clothing	16,613 08
4. Ordinary repairs	10,186 17
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	68,656 08
Total for institution	\$221,020 70

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$28,280 00
Office and other expenses	18,024 57
Boarded boys under fourteen	26,471 41
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	6,286 27
Total	\$79,062 25

Notes on current expenses:—

- 1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
- 2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- 3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- 4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.
Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions,—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

A striking feature of school affairs has been the return, during the last half of the year 1922, to the average population that we had in 1920. During the first of 1920 there were 223 boys in the school; the number of commitments suddenly increased until in May, 1921, we had 301 boys. The population remained at this average until April, 1922, when the number fell off rapidly until in November, 1922, there were but 230 boys in the school. Phenomena of this sort suggest the possibility of some variable condition in the open community. The small population is making possible a better segregation of types and allowing more time for study of individuals and a more careful adaptation of the training to the needs of each boy. The plan of having an experienced man devote his whole time to the consideration of the boys' needs and abilities and guide him through his course in the school, has so developed as to emphasize once more the essential value of individualization in character education.

Although no formal mental tests are given, the number of definitely feeble-minded boys is still probably on the increase. Whereas in 1921 there were nine per cent of the boys doing fourth grade work or less, this year we have 20 per cent in these classes. Many of them are nearly as much retarded in physical as in mental growth. Last year attention was called to the large number of boys — about 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the whole school — who had had previous institutional training. This has fallen to 23 per cent, which is a matter for some congratulation, inasmuch as the influence of this type of boy makes work with new comers much more difficult.

HEALTH.

The general health of the school still continues exceedingly good, and the physical development of the boy under the regular and carefully planned régime of the school is always remarkable. Seven per cent have gained under 5 pounds; 23 per cent between 5 and 10 pounds; 29 per cent between 10 and 15 pounds; 26 per cent between 15 and 20 pounds; 10 per cent between 20 and 25 pounds and about 5 per cent over 25 pounds. During the entire year but 12 boys failed to show a gain in weight. The tremendous need of a proper infirmary building was again brought home to us last winter when we had a considerable epidemic of a minor type of influenza.

FARM.

Very many of our boys are of the type who must earn their living by the sweat of the brow, so to speak, and although most of them will return to city homes, the training offered through the work on the farm is of tremendous value. On the farm some 5 acres of land have been cleared and put in condition for use, and a ditch 4,000 feet long and about 4 feet wide has been opened up, which drains and makes available for agriculture about 60 acres of good meadow land. Incidental to the clearing of land, about 60,000 feet of lumber has been put through our own saw-mill.

This work of clearing and draining land, cutting of lumber and the like, has been found to be of great value in fitting boys to take their place in the world's work.

Specifically, from 50 to 60 boys are each year trained in dairy work and go directly to places on farms. The following is a brief statement of the more important farm products: —

Poultry (pounds)	2,884.5
Pork (pounds)	13,302
Eggs (dozens)	3,861
Milk (quarts)	158,528
Vegetables (bushels)	7,116
Fruit (bushels)	1,976.7

There is no doubt but that the work of furnishing the above products on the farm aids greatly in the boy's physical development.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The new general kitchen and laundry building has been completed and was placed in service early in July. It has already justified the expense involved through the added efficiency and economy it makes possible. By utilizing the steam of the boilers in this new building to heat three others, there has been accomplished a saving in labor and fuel. An excellent job of grading has been done, giving the building a very fine setting, and it is a great addition to the appearance of the school.

The erection of a new infirmary building has gone forward rapidly and this should be ready for occupancy in the early spring. Twelve hundred square yards of sidewalk, 420 feet of six-inch water main, and 750 feet of eight-inch sewer pipe, for serving this building, have already been placed, thus connecting the infirmary with the existing system.

The water system was thoroughly gone over during the summer, and the stand pipe cleaned and painted inside, putting this in condition for another ten years of service.

There is great need of a new horse barn. The old Shaker barn is very nearly unfit for use. Much of the timber, however, is available for use and this barn should be relocated and rebuilt.

The need of a swimming pool is still apparent. In a school of this sort, where so much of correction and repression is essential, everything that makes for spontaneous activity is of great help in getting the boy over the hard places, and a boy's love of water makes swimming for him the greatest possible help in this direction.

EDUCATION.

While character training is the chief aim of the school, character always has a social reference which must be determined by the social failure or success of the individual. It cannot, therefore, be taught as a thing apart, but must be incidental to the work and play of daily living. Moreover, it is only through living that the character becomes evident. As the various traits are evinced, the good are encouraged and an effort made to repress the bad. A good citizen has been defined as one who can take care of himself and have a little left over for some one else. At least earning one's own living is essential; hence industrial efficiency must be the foundation of any successful career. Realizing this, the school has always emphasized vocational and industrial education. There is little value in trying to force a boy into higher types of learning than his abilities allow, and such academic training as is given has been for the purpose only of bringing the boys up to their best possible level of attainment and in training them to use their intellectual capacities on this level. Therefore, while there is no definite course in character training, as such, character development runs all through the day's living, in the shops, the schoolroom, on the farm, in the playground, and in the home life of the cottage. Often unrecognized by the boy, this character formation is uppermost in the minds of the instructors.

Several times attention has been called to the general apathy and lack of ambition in the type of boy that comes to this school. As individualization becomes

more developed, we find that much of this attitude has as a basis the constant failure of the lad before commitment. Perhaps the most important source of this failure has been through contact with the public school system. About 60 per cent of the boys committed this year have not satisfactorily finished the 6th grade. While under the law they must remain in school until 14 years of age, or until 16 if they have not completed the 6th grade, they may have reached the level of their ability in the 4th and 5th grades. It is not unusual to find boys who have attended the 6th and 7th grades who could not read and could scarcely write their names. It should not be difficult to imagine, when one considers the importance of school contact in the early life of the boy, what the effect must be of having borne in on him constantly through the months and years the fact of his inferiority. Failure in school work soon brings failure in conduct, then truancy, and the stage is all set for a delinquent career. By so placing the boys in the school that their tasks shall be within the limit of their capacities, the development of their whole personalities under the influence of success in work or in play is in many cases quite astonishing. Even in academic work, when this is kept within their grasp, there is quite as much interest as one finds in the average boy in public school. It may be true that many of our boys do well after leaving the school solely because they have tasted, while here, the joy of succeeding, and the confidence that comes with success.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley for the year 1922 is hereby respectfully submitted.

With the exception of an epidemic of influenza during the months of February and March, the health of the school population on the whole has been good. The same improvement in height, weight, and physical condition of the boys while at the school continues as in past years. The epidemic of influenza which occurred in the early part of the year was of a much less virulent type than the great epidemic of 1918. While the number of boys infected was quite large, the disease was of a comparatively mild type and left no serious sequelæ in its wake. As we had more than one hundred boys ill at once and the capacity of our hospital consisted of only six beds we were obliged to use three of the cottages as temporary hospitals until conditions became normal. The infected boys all recovered without any serious consequences.

It gives me pleasure to note that a new infirmary is in process of construction which will be ample for our needs. It is situated in a central location and when finished will contain two large wards, a number of separate rooms for isolation and observation, an operating room, dentist's room, adequate quarters for out-patient work, and a convalescent room, together with quarters for a nurse. This new building will be of great service to us in taking proper care of ill and convalescent boys.

We are still using the toxin-antitoxin immunization for diphtheria which we have used so successfully for nearly eight years, and consequently are entirely free from that insidious and terrible disease. The boys are all carefully examined upon entering and leaving the school and go back to the outside world assured that they are physically fit to take their places in earning a livelihood. The eyes and ears of all new boys are carefully examined, and all having defects of vision are given special attention and glasses are prescribed if needed.

Dr. H. A. Draffin, who has performed the dental work for several years with entire satisfaction, was obliged to resign on account of his inability to devote sufficient time to the work, and was succeeded by Dr. I. W. Smith of Leominster whose report is appended.

The following is a summary of the medical and dental work done at the school during the year:—

Number of physician's visits to the school	345
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department	12,164
Number of cases admitted to hospital	339
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department	654
Total number of patients admitted to hospital	339
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital	256
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day	133
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day	1
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day	114
Average number of patients in hospital	15
Average number of patients in out-patient department	33

Number of new inmates of school examined by physician	273
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school	423
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school	136
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution:	
Massachusetts General Hospital	4
State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2
Worcester State Hospital	2
Operations performed:	
Tonsils and adenoids	8
Phimosis	3
Peritonsillar abscess	1
Incisions for septic condition	12
Etherization	19
Suturing of incised wounds	10
Glasses prescribed	16
Immunization by toxin-antitoxin	273
Fracture of clavicle	1
Dislocation of humerus	1
Special cases treated:	
Influenza	172
Tonsillitis	44
Pharyngitis	25
Laryngitis	4
Tubercular knee	1
Infected knee	1
Infection of extremities	33
Arthritis	4
Pneumonia	2
Gonorrhea	3
Wassermann test	4
Syphilis	1

Report of Dental Work performed.

Number of amalgam fillings	447
Number of cement fillings	219
Number of cleanings	510
Number of extractions	419

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1921	317
Committed during the year	255
Received from Lyman School for Boys on transfer	18
Returned from parole	99
Returned from leave of absence	7
Returned from hospital	7
	<hr/> 703
Paroled	310
Returned paroles placed out	105
Granted leave of absence	7
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	6
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	4
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	2
Taken to State Infirmary, Tewksbury	2
Taken to State Farm, Bridgewater	2
Returned to court, over age	1
Taken to Burbank Hospital, Fitchburg	1
Died as result of accident	1
Absent without leave	32
	<hr/> 473
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1922	230

TABLE 17. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Both parents born in the United States	45
Both parents foreign born	141
Father foreign born and mother native	17
Father native born and mother foreign	15
Mother foreign born and father unknown	4
Father foreign born and mother unknown	6
Father native born and mother unknown	13
Mother native born and father unknown	8
Nativity of parents unknown	24
	<hr/> 273
Total	273

TABLE 18. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Born in the United States	247
Born in foreign countries	26
Italy	6
Canada and the Provinces	4
Poland	4
Portugal and the Azores	3
England	2
Russia	2
Australia	1
Scotland	1
Porto Rico	1
Greece	1
Sweden	1
	<hr/> 273
Total	273

TABLE 19. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Larceny	78
Breaking and entering and larceny	45
Breaking and entering	31
Unlawful use of automobiles	11
Receiving stolen property	2
Carrying revolver or other dangerous weapon	3
Vagrancy	4
Assault and battery	7
Runaways	9
Forgery or uttering	3
Assault	4
Incest and other sex cases	9
Stubborn, disobedient, delinquent	40
Ringling in false alarm of fire	2
Idle and disorderly	1
Gambling	1
Drunkenness	1
Not determined, transfers, etc.	22
Total number admitted	273

TABLE 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents	187
Had father only	34
Had mother only	37
Parents unknown	6
Both parents dead	9
Had stepfather	7
Had stepmother	10
Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor	59
Parents separated	15
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned	57
Had parents owning residence	76
Had not attended school within one year	66
Had not attended school within two years	67
Had not attended school within three years	47
Had been in court before	202
Had drunk intoxicating liquor	39
Had used tobacco	218
Had been inmates of another institution	78

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*¹

15-16	111
16-17	102
17-18	60
Total	273

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

In 3d grade, or below	11
In 4th grade	15
In 5th grade	63
In 6th grade	75
In 7th grade	43
In 8th grade	31
In high school	35
Total	273

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

TABLE 23. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	—	1	38	—	9
1	—	2	67	—	10
2	—	3	95	—	11
1	—	4	49	1	—
5	—	5	21	1	1
9	—	6	6	1	2
6	—	7	1	1	4
7	—	8	1	1	5

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 310; average length of stay in the school, 10½ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922: —

CASH ACCOUNT.	
Balance December 1, 1921	\$773 34
<i>Receipts.</i>	
<i>Income.</i>	
Personal services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$35 55
Sales	1,157 55
Miscellaneous	108 20
	<hr/>
	1,301 30
Other receipts:	
Refunds of previous year	70
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>	
Maintenance appropriations:	
Balance of 1921	\$12,191 43
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30)	6,500 00
Approved schedules of 1922	122,646 09
	<hr/>
	141,337 52
Special appropriations:	
Approved schedules of 1922	56,851 44
	<hr/>
Total	\$200,264 30
<i>Payments.</i>	
To treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution income	\$1,301 30
Refunds, account maintenance	281 08
Refunds of previous year	70
	<hr/>
	\$1,583 08
Maintenance appropriations:	
Balance of schedules of previous year	\$13,128 93
Approved schedules of 1922	\$122,646 09
Less returned	281 08
	<hr/>
	122,365 01
November advances	6,363 59
	<hr/>
	141,857 53
Special appropriations	56,812 28
Balance November 30, 1922	11 41
	<hr/>
Total	\$200,264 30
MAINTENANCE.	
Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$719 72
Appropriation, current year	144,650 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$145,369 72
Expenses (as analyzed below)	143,074 36
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$2,295 36

Analysis of Expenses.					
Personal services	.	.	.	.	\$58,483 36
Religious instruction	.	.	.	.	1,725 00
Travel, transportation and office expenses	.	.	.	.	2,472 36
Food	.	.	.	.	18,999 77
Clothing and materials	.	.	.	.	10,899 68
Furnishings and household supplies	.	.	.	.	6,399 04
Medical and general care	.	.	.	.	3,699 28
Heat, light and power	.	.	.	.	15,603 91
Farm	.	.	.	.	12,591 84
Garage, stable and grounds	.	.	.	.	2,493 51
Repairs, ordinary	.	.	.	.	4,606 23
Repairs and renewals	.	.	.	.	5,100 38
Total expenses for maintenance					\$143,074 36

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.					
Balance December 1, 1921	.	.	.	.	\$35,896 17
Appropriations for current year	.	.	.	.	45,000 00
Total					\$80,896 17
Expended during the year (see statement below)	.	.	.	\$61,749 11	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	.	.	.	19	
					61,749 30
Balance November 30, 1922, carried to next year					\$19,146 87

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Kitchen and laundry building	Acts 1921, chap. 203	\$62,000 00	\$35,895 98	\$61,999 81	\$0 19*
Infirmary and hospital building	Acts 1922, chaps. 129, 546	45,000 00	25,853 13	25,853 13	19,146 87
		\$107,000 00	\$61,749 11	\$87,852 94	\$19,147 06

*Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth	.	.	.	.	\$0 19
Balance carried to next year	.	.	.	.	19,146 87
Total, as above					\$19,147 06

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.					
Resources.					
Cash on hand	.	.	.	\$11 41	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):	.	.	.		
Account maintenance	.	.	\$6,363 59		
Account special appropriations	.	.	125 00		
				6,488 59	\$6,500 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account	.	.	.		
November, 1922, schedule	.	.	.	14,209 35	
Special appropriation schedules November	.	.	.	4,897 67	
					\$25,607 02
Liabilities.					
Schedule of November bills	.	.	.	\$20,709 35	
Special appropriation schedules, November	.	.	.	4,897 67	
					\$25,607 02

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 277.75.

Total cost for maintenance, \$143,074.36.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.9061.

Receipt from sales, \$1,157.55.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0801.

All other institution receipts, \$143.75.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0099.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.8161.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

45 acres lawns and buildings, at \$75	\$3,375 00
100 acres tillage, at \$30	3,000 00
100 acres mowing, at \$54	5,400 00
30 acres orchard and small fruits, at \$40	1,200 00
297 acres pasture, at \$20	5,940 00
184 acres woodland, at \$20	3,680 00
134 acres waste land, at \$10	1,340 00
Sidewalks	3,400 00

\$27,335 00*Buildings.*

Cottage No. 1 (inmates)	\$12,000 00
Cottage No. 2 (inmates)	6,000 00
Cottage No. 3 (inmates)	5,000 00
Cottage No. 4 (inmates)	13,700 00
Cottage No. 5 (inmates)	13,700 00
Cottage No. 6 (inmates)	6,500 00
Cottage No. 7 (inmates)	15,274 00
Cottage No. 8 (inmates)	18,200 00
Cottage No. 9 (inmates)	33,000 00
Old administration building	10,000 00
Central building	97,700 00
Infirmery (old)	1,500 00
Infirmery and hospital building (not completed)	25,853 13
Old chapel building	2,000 00
Kitchen and laundry building (old)	2,000 00
Kitchen and laundry building (new)	62,000 00
Industrial building	21,500 00
Warehouse	18,000 00
Old evaporation building	500 00
Shaker cottage	4,000 00
Old shop building and sheds	1,000 00
Brick shop (storage)	200 00
Cow barn and shed	13,743 00
Horse barn	1,200 00
Farmer's house (employees)	1,000 00
House with brick basement (three-tenement)	1,700 00
Stone house	1,000 00
Wagon house	1,500 00
Workman's house, south meadow	1,200 00
Piggery	1,200 00
Dairy house	1,200 00
Small tool house	100 00
Corn house	100 00
North woodshed	300 00
North tool shed	700 00
Three silos	550 00
Two henhouses	800 00

Amounts carried forward

\$395,920 13

\$27,335 00

[illegible]

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	317	—	317
Number received during the year	372	—	372
Number passing out of the institution during the year	459 ¹	—	459 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year	230	—	230
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year	277.75	—	277.75
Number of individuals actually represented	661	—	661
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	50.98	20.03	71.01

¹ Also 32 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Branch.*

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1921	877
Paroled during year 1922	411
	1,288
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	381
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1922	907
Net gain	30

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages	\$58,483 36
2. Clothing	10,899 68
3. Subsistence	18,999 77
4. Ordinary repairs	4,606 23
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	50,085 32

Total for institution	\$143,074 36
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Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent.
(See page 44.)

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

Notwithstanding that each visitor was overburdened with the large number of boys, the past year has been one of encouragement. When one considers that at the close of the year there were 1,860 boys on parole from Lyman School with 82.95 per cent doing well, and 907 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys with 80.17 per cent doing well, our visitors may feel justifiably proud of their work. To be sure the marked improvement in business conditions during the greater part of the year aided materially. Every experienced worker in social service work knows that steady industrial work is one of the surest means of helping those whose greatest need is to be constantly employed.

Perhaps the best test of parole work is the percentage of boys who are doing well when they attain their majority. There were 134 Lyman School boys who became of age during the past year, 64.93 per cent of whom were doing well, and in addition, 24 others who became of age were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees, who are not included in the percentage table. There were 179 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys who became of age during the year, 69.83 per cent of whom were doing well, and 26 others who became of age were honorably discharged by the Trustees. This large percentage, we may safely assume, represents those who are good citizens, and who bid fair not to become charges of the Commonwealth again.

The United States Army, Navy and Marines still claim a large quota of our wards. At the close of the year 140 from Lyman School for Boys and 93 from the Industrial School for Boys were in different branches of the Service. The lure of travel and excitement has impelled many of our wards to join the Service, and many have become so well satisfied with conditions that they have re-enlisted. It is only natural, however, to expect that some tire of the monotony and are discharged as undesirable.

Some indication of the improvement in business as affecting our boys may be seen by noting that of the 1,860 on parole from Lyman School for Boys, only 47 were classed as idle, and of the 907 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, only 35 were idle. Most of our boys during the business depression learned the lesson of holding on to their jobs, with the result that now most of them are steadily employed.

There were 51 boys committed to other institutions from both schools, 37 from the Industrial School for Boys and 14 from Lyman School for Boys. Throughout the State the courts have shown a disposition to commit to the Massachusetts Reformatory and State Prison those convicted of very serious offences, rather than request that they be returned to our institutions.

So far as possible, the Trustees have paroled to their own homes boys who had a reasonable chance to make good there. It is becoming more and more apparent that though a home may be weak, a boy will do better in it than with strangers. However, if a boy has been tried at home and has failed, then his parents and the boy himself feel that an opportunity to make good at home has been given and all are better satisfied when the boy is placed out in a foster home.

The number of boys returned to Lyman School during the year totals 440, as compared with 458 in 1921, and to the Industrial School for Boys 99 as compared with 103 in 1921. We are glad to note an improvement in the number of boys returned to Lyman School, because of violation of parole.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

During the year 56 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys and 47 on parole from Lyman School for Boys were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This is by far the largest number honorably discharged in any one year. Our boys look forward with much satisfaction to an honorable discharge, for they realize that these discharges are given only to those boys who have done exceptionally well.

SAVINGS.

The net gain in deposits for the year was \$4,112.59. The balance on deposit on November 30, 1922 was \$23,990.40, representing 750 accounts. One of our wards, though only eighteen years of age, has saved nearly \$900, while several have from \$300 to \$400 to their credit. We have expended for boys placed at wages nearly \$5,000, spent for clothing, doctors' and dentists' bills, and sundry charges. We have also turned over to boys who became of age, or to the parents of boys still in our care who needed financial assistance \$5,286.64. It is customary to hold a boy's money for him until he becomes of age, except when there is urgent need of it by the boy or by his family.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1922.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1921	1,769
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1922	761
Boys on visiting list during year 1922	2,530
Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	440
Became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	134
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year	30
Boys committed to other institutions during the year	14
Boys died during the year	2
Honorably discharged from custody during the year	47
Boys recommitted	3
	670
Number of boys on parole November 30, 1922	1,860
Net gain	91

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1922.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	140	7.52
Out of State	79	4.24
At board, attending school	95	5.10
Attending school, not boarded	363	19.51
Employed on farms	123	6.61
In mills (textile)	157	8.44
In other mills and factories	125	6.73
Idle	47	2.52
Classed as laborers	123	6.61
In machine shops	23	1.23
In shoe shops	57	3.06
Clerks and in stores	30	1.63
In institutions	14	.75
Ill	12	.65
Occupation unknown	60	3.25
Whereabouts and occupation unknown	117	6.29
In printing plants	18	.97
Recently released	12	.65
Messengers and doing errands	39	2.09
In 12 different occupations	226	12.15
	1,860	100.00

The records of the above 1,860 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,543, or 82.95 per cent, were doing well; 47, or 2.52 per cent, were doing fairly well; 14, or .75 per cent, were doing badly; out of State, 79, or 4.24 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 117, or 6.29 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown 60, or 3.25 per cent.

TABLE 26. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	478
Number of boys paroled to others	145
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	138
Total number paroled within the year, and becoming subjects of visitation	761
Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1922	95

TABLE 27. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

For violation of parole	392
For relocation and other purposes	48
Total number returned,	440

TABLE 28. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	29	21.64
On farms	7	5.22
In textile mills	3	2.24
In different occupations	10	7.47
Teamsters	7	5.22
Salesmen	9	6.71
Whereabouts unknown, and out of State	39	29.10
Idle	6	4.48
In factories	6	4.48
In shoe shops	6	4.48
Laborers	12	8.96
	134	100.00

TABLE 29. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	87	64.93
Doing fairly well	2	1.49
Doing badly	7	5.22
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	38	28.36
	134	100.00

During the year 24 boys who became of age in 1922 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30. — *Status Nov. 30, 1922, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army	52
In the United States Navy	77
In the United States Marines	11
On parole to parents, or other relatives	1,284
On parole to others	135

On parole on own responsibility	10
On parole at board	95
On parole out of the State	79
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	117
<hr/>	
Outside the school	1,860

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1921	877
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	411
<hr/>	
Number of boys on visiting list during year 1922	1,288
<hr/>	
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	99
Became of age during year	179
Committed to other institutions during year	37
Honorably discharged from custody during year	56
Number of boys died during year	7
Number of boys recommitted during year	3
<hr/>	
	381
<hr/>	
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1922	907
<hr/>	
Net gain to department	30

TABLE 32. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1922.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	93	10.35
Machinists	25	2.75
Employed on farms	66	7.27
Doing odd jobs	40	4.41
In textile mills	71	7.82
In shoe shops	27	2.97
Classed as laborers	112	12.34
Clerks and working in stores	55	6.06
Other factories	81	8.93
Recently released	11	1.21
Teamsters	65	7.16
In different occupations	48	5.29
In institutions	21	2.31
Occupations unknown	15	1.63
Out of State	51	5.62
Idle	35	3.85
In school	7	.77
Whereabouts and occupation unknown	73	8.05
Printing	5	.55
Ill	6	.66
<hr/>		
	907	100.00
<hr/>		

The reports on the above-mentioned 907 boys show that at the time of the last report 727, or 80.17 per cent, were doing well; 35, or 3.85 per cent, were doing fairly well; 21, or 2.31 per cent, were doing badly; 51, or 5.62 per cent, were out of State; 73, or 8.05 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33. — Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown	30	16.76
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	39	21.78
Teamsters	8	4.48
Employed on farms	8	4.48
Salesmen	14	7.82
In textile mills, other mills and factories	16	8.94
Classed as laborers	24	13.41
Machine shops	5	2.79
Out of State	6	3.35
Odd jobs	11	6.14
In other institutions	6	3.35
Idle	12	6.70
	179	100.00

TABLE 34. — Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	125	69.83
Doing fairly well	12	6.70
Doing badly	10	5.59
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	32	17.88
	179	100.00

During the year 26 boys who became of age in 1922 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 87 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1922, and 12 returned for hospital treatment or relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35. — Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.

Salaries:			
Superintendent	\$2,580	00	
Visitors	21,660	00	
Clerks	4,040	00	
			\$28,280 00
Travel of visitors and boys:			
Travel of visitors	\$7,216	31	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto	3,123	66	
Telephone and telegraph	1,327	31	
Travel of boys	2,810	49	
Carriage hire for boys	561	18	
Return of runaways and sundries	205	13	
			15,244 08
Office expenses:			
Postage	\$770	05	
Printing	351	78	
Amounts carried forward	\$1,121	83	\$43,524 08

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$1,121 83	\$43,524 08
Office expenses — <i>Con.</i>		
Stationery	178 13	
Telephone and telegraph	323 22	
Rent	840 00	
Supplies and equipment	317 31	
		2,780 49
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$14,879 51	
Clothing ¹	11,160 38	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care)	431 52	
		26,471 41
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out		6,286 27
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys		\$79,062 25

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$113.90. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL POPULATION.

On December 1, 1921, there were enrolled in the School 285 girls. During the year 121 girls were committed, 71 girls were returned and 205 girls were placed, leaving on December 1, 1922, 272 girls in the School. The daily average was 292 girls and numbers ranged from 271, the smallest number, to 304, the largest number in any one day.

ACADEMIC WORK.

Because of the amount of farm work to be completed, it was not possible to begin classes at the central school building until October. At this time gymnasium, music and domestic science classes, as well as all academic classes, were organized. At Bolton Cottage, however, school opened early in September. In planning the school work in our institutions it must be remembered that our problem is peculiar to ourselves. The majority of our girls have disliked school and have attended only as the law demanded. The reasons for this are varied. Perhaps the girl is mentally below normal age, with the result that she has been obliged to sit — a great over-grown girl — with little children, a fact humiliating in her eyes; perhaps the attitude of the home has been hostile to the school, and mother or father, or both, have insisted that the child become a wage earner at the earliest possible moment; perhaps, as in the case of so many, the lure of personal finery has been so great that she has left school early in the grades to earn money to satisfy the desire for fine clothes. Others are handicapped by their foreign parentage. Still others have never had an opportunity for school work, but have been buffeted about and worked all their lives, their employers evading in some way the school laws of the country, with the usual result that when the girls come to us at the age of fourteen to sixteen years, they have lost the desire to learn or are so unused to mental processes that it is difficult to arouse them. Many of the girls have been out of school from one to three years before coming to us. Consider, in addition, that all of our girls are delinquent, and that even if they were attending school at the time of commitment, it is probable that their interests were not upon their school work.

It is girls such as these that we must so train and educate that when, at the end of the brief period of eighteen to twenty-four months, they are ready to take their places again in the community, they will cease to be a menace to society and become law-abiding citizens, ready to live clean, decent lives, and as they make homes for themselves to train their children so that they in turn may not become state charges. It will readily be seen that the task is not a light one.

When the girl enters the institution we test her school ability, and place her in the grade for which she seems best qualified. Our purpose then becomes, first, to interest her in school, and second, to make her feel the real value of such work. Thus it is that every effort is made to make our school work practical, yet broad enough to include some of the finer things of life. It must, of course, be adapted to the individual, and, because of the type of girl, it must be objective. Incentive to progress must be given and a constant attempt made to arouse the sluggish

mentality, almost lethargy, into which so many of our girls have fallen. For these reasons, our school work is based in general on the requirements of the public schools, yet of necessity these requirements are lessened, and the number of promotions per year in the lower grades is increased. Competitive work is encouraged. If, at the end of her training here, we find that the girl has come to realize the value of an education, even though the actual amount of knowledge assimilated by her may have been small, we feel that our work has not been in vain. From the nature of our task it is evident that our teachers should not only be capable women, but women of vision.

It is most unfortunate that we are obliged to keep under our care girls whose mentality is such that the training is without definite value to them, who are a needless burden to the teachers, and a hindrance to other girls who are able to profit by our training.

Departmental work was tried out in our two highest classes this year with marked success. The subject of Community Civics has been added to the curriculum in these same grades. All girls who are members of these classes are enthusiastic in its praise. The lessons are made distinctly practical and it has proved a subject that offers great possibilities, handled, as it is at the present time, by an efficient teacher. During the year, members of this class with their teacher have visited Clinton and inspected the post office, the bank and the telephone exchange, besides attending the exhibition held by the Chamber of Commerce in the Town Hall. Representatives of the class also attended the town meeting at Lancaster. These trips have not only been instructive but have had a social value as well. They have also proved an aid to discipline as only deserving girls were allowed the privilege.

We have adopted the policy of giving the girls report cards each month. The report includes all work done in the central school building — handwork, as well as academic. Ranks are given for effort and conduct. The matron's signature is required on these cards. If a matron feels that some cards are not as good as they should be, she refers such cards to the superintendent. The girls work for good cards and many are sending their reports home to their parents. The result is good and there is a gain in co-operation in the various departments of the institution. To promote continuity of work between cottage and school, matrons are encouraged to make weekly visits to the central school building and to confer with the teachers in charge of the girls in their respective cottages.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Basketry class began November 1. This class besides lending interest and industry to many girls who seem unable to keep abreast with the work in the dress-making and academic classes, develops in these same children marked ability in handling cane, reed and raffia — fashioning same into most artistic patterns and shapes, decorated and finished up to commercial standard. On this department falls the work of decorating the Chapel at Christmas and Easter, the school building at exhibition time, and of all cane weaving and gluing of cottage furniture. The paper work done by some of these girls is most artistic, delicate handling of materials and the correct combination of colors being taught.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Recognizing the value of music for our girls, we have planned our schedule so that every academic class has one forty-five minute period per week. In addition to this the whole school comes together for at least one period each week for a general rehearsal.

"Music Appreciation" afternoons have been held in the Chapel for all of the girls. These have been given either on Saturday or Sunday afternoons. The programs have included talks by the girls on the various composers, assisted by victrola records and selections by the choir. It is our aim to cultivate in the

girls a taste for better music and to have them become familiar with some of the works of noted composers.

There are at present thirty-five girls in the general choir. In addition separate choir groups have been trained for Protestant and Catholic services. Two quartettes have also been organized — one composed of colored girls.

Piano lessons are given to girls who are interested and show promise.

We have been fortunate in being able to purchase four new pianos this year. They were much needed in the cottage life and with the increased facilities for practicing, more girls are now able to take lessons.

The annual exhibition was held on June 17. The program for the afternoon was divided into two parts. The first part consisted of the graduation exercises of the upper grade class. This took the forms of a debate between the upper grade class and commercial class. The subject, "Resolved, that country life is better for a girl than city life," was the result of work in the civics class. Miss Anna Campbell, Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie, Trustee, and Mr. Robert J. Watson acted as judges. The award was made to the negative side — the commercial class girls being the winners. Certificates of promotion were awarded by Miss Mary J. Bleakie, Trustee, who addressed the class in the absence of Judge McDonald.

The second part of the program was given by the choir. It consisted of a cantata in pantomime, "The Three Springs" by Paul Bliss. The stage was made particularly lovely by the addition of quantities of Southern moss to the woodland setting. The pool at the back of the stage made a resting place for the water lilies — little girls with wide petals framing their faces. The whole — costumes, stage setting, dances and music — was unusually attractive.

Exhibits of all departments were held at the School Building. Booths that were to have been a feature on the lawn had to remain in the hall of the school building because of threatening weather, but other than this, the afternoon program was carried out as planned.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the central heating plant has been extended to include the heating of Fisher and Clara Barton cottages and new steam heating systems have been installed at Fay, Roger, Mary Lamb and Pines cottages.

During the month of July the barn at Bolton was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. The barn has been rebuilt and is now in use although not entirely completed.

A dairy room is being constructed at the extreme east end of the cow barn which when completed will take care of the milk supply and afford a place for the making of butter.

A new gravel roof has replaced the worn-out roof on the barn and the slate roofs on the cottages have been repaired and are now in good condition. Roofs at the Hospital and Elm Cottage have been partially shingled and put in good repair.

Five new refrigerators were purchased during the year to replace worn-out refrigerators, and have been much appreciated in the cottages where they were sent.

The hospital and Eastman cottage have been painted and the woodwork on the school building, store house, Pines, Fisher and Mary Lamb cottages has received several coats of paint and the appearance of all has been greatly improved.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

During the year the sacrament of Confirmation was administered to forty-eight Catholic girls by the Right Reverend Thomas M. O'Leary, Bishop of the Springfield diocese and the sacrament of Confirmation was administered to nine Episcopal girls by the Reverend Thomas F. Davies, Episcopal Bishop of western Massachusetts.

We are most grateful to the officiating clergymen — Rev. Edward J. Fitzgerald of Clinton, Rev. Robert R. Carmichael of Clinton and Rev. David P. Hatch of Lancaster — for their assistance and efficient, faithful service, and to Mrs. J. J. Dann of Worcester, Jewish Instructor, for her keen interest, help and encouragement to the Jewish girls.

GENERAL.

There were 2,000 visitors to see the girls during the year and 600 visitors to see the institution. Thirty-eight visits were made by the trustees during the year.

We are indebted to Mr. Walter W. Morrison of Boston for his generous Christmas gift of Victrola records which have been greatly appreciated and enjoyed by girls and officers.

Through the generosity of Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie, Trustee, each girl in the school was able to send a Christmas card of greetings to her family, in addition to the Christmas letter which had gone out earlier in the month.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending November 30, 1922 is respectfully submitted.

We have had very little sickness of importance the past year and the health of the girls on the whole has been excellent. There has been very little contagious disease.

The increase in out-patients over last year, noted in our report, is due to the fact that a limited number of chronic cases have had to make repeated visits to the hospital for treatment.

Dr. William E. Dolan has continued to serve as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist and Dr. Edward T. Fox as dentist.

Summary of Work Done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department	6,589
Number of cases admitted to hospital	465
Total number of different cases admitted to hospital	360
Average number of patients in hospital	8
Number of new commitments examined by physician	121
Number of returned girls examined by physician	71
Number of girls examined on leaving school	127
Number having blood taken for Wassermann reaction	447
Smears taken	363
Total number of treatments for specific diseases	6,048
Transferred to other hospitals for operation	6
Taken to other hospitals for treatment and advice	12
Pregnant, returned girls	9
Pregnant, when committed	11
X-rays	2

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits	24
Number of commitments whose vision was tested	127
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested	23
Number of ear examinations	164
Number of nose examinations	164
Number of throat examinations	141
Operations for adenoids and tonsils	17
Girls given prescriptions for glasses	60
Deviated septum	28
Defective hearing	11
Glands "positive"	58
Glands "negative"	69
Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school	127
Operation on ear	1

Report of Work of Dentist.

Amalgam Fillings	1,098
Enamel Fillings	314
Cement Fillings	95
Extractions	340
Gas administrations	106
Noval administrations	80
Novocaine administrations	13
Cleansings	252
Full upper plates	2
Partial plates	8
Bridged teeth	18
Gold inlays	12
Trubyte crowns	9
Gold crowns	13

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36. — *Total number of girls in custody of trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1921	285	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1921	482	
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1921	767	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	121	
Received on parole from Reformatory for Women	1	
		889
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	117	
Honorably discharged during year	25	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	13	
Discharged on expiration of sentence (transferred from Reformatory for Women) during year	2	
Died	2	
Deported	1	
		160
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1922	729	

TABLE 37. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1921	285	
Since committed	121	
		406
Recalled to the school:		
For a visit to the school	24	
From a visit home	5	
From hospital	7	
For treatment	4	
For further training	10	
Because unsatisfactory in place	5	
For larceny	2	
For running away from school	12	
For running away from place	7	
For discipline	2	
Too feeble-minded to place	2	
For running away from home	5	
For being immoral while a runaway	17	
While a runaway from place	10	
While a runaway from home	7	
For immoral conduct	14	
While in place	10	
While at home	4	
Because in danger of immoral conduct	1	
		117
		523
Released from the school:		
On parole to parents and relatives	52	
On parole to other families for wages	112	
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages	15	
For a visit to the school	23	
For a visit	5	

Released from the school — *Con.*

Ran away from Industrial School	11
Transferred to hospitals	28
Transferred to Monson State Hospital	1
Discharged on expiration of sentence (transferred from Reformatory for Women)	
during year	2
To be deported	1
Transferred to Reformatory for Women	1
	<hr/> 251
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1922	<hr/> 272

TABLE 38. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	—	1 ¹	5	1	11
1	—	6 ¹	6	2	—
1	—	15 ¹	7	2	1
1	—	16 ¹	6	2	2
1	—	2	7	2	3
2	—	4	9	2	4
1	—	6	2	2	5
1	—	7	3	2	6
1	—	8	5	2	7
2	—	10	4	2	8
1	—	11	4	2	9
1	1	—	1	2	10
1	1	1	2	2	11
4	1	2	1	3	—
2	1	3	1	3	3
3	1	4	2	3	5
6	1	5	3	3	6
3	1	6	2	3	7
8	1	7	1	3	8
3	1	8	3	3	9
7	1	9	1	3	10
4	1	10			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 120; average length of stay in school, 2 years, 2 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39. — *Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Adultery	1
Being a runaway	8
Delinquent	21
Fornication	8
Idle and disorderly	5
Larceny	11
Leading an idle, vagrant and vicious life	1
Lewdness	8
Nightwalking	1
Stubbornness	54
Wayward Child	3
Total number committed	121

TABLE 40. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

[illegible]

Between 14 and 15 years	19
Between 15 and 16 years	41
Between 16 and 17 years	33
Between 17 and 18 years	11
Total number committed	121
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 5 months and 26 days.	

TABLE 41. — *Nativity of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Born in the United States	108
Born in foreign countries	13
Canada	4
England	1
Italy	4
Nova Scotia	1
Russia	3
Total	121

TABLE 42. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Both parents born in the United States	35
Both parents foreign born	58
Father native born and mother foreign	13
Father foreign born and mother native	4
Mother native, father unknown	5
Mother foreign, father unknown	2
Father native, mother unknown	3
Nativity of both parents unknown	1
Total	121

TABLE 43. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

In school	32
Housework at home	7
Housework at foster home	5
Factory	7
Miscellaneous	11
Idle	59
Total number committed	121

TABLE 44. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

In high school (first year)	5	In school when committed	32
In high school (second year)	5	Out of school less than one year	25
Through grade IX	2	Out of school between one and two years	30
In grade IX	3	Out of school between two and three years	25
In grade VIII	22	Out of school between three and four years	8
In grade VII	20	Out of school between four and five years	1
In grade VI	28	Total number committed	121
In grade V	17		
In grade IV	6		
In grade III	4		
In ungraded and special classes	9		
Total number committed	121		

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922: —

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance December 1, 1921		\$60 03
Receipts.		
Income.		
Personal services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$10 84	
Sales	524 49	
		535 33
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.		
Maintenance appropriations:		
Balance of 1921	\$13,426 01	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30)	5,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1922	117,438 66	
		135,864 67
Special appropriations:		
Approved schedules of 1922		14,475 30
Trust funds:		
Rogers book	\$34 50	
Fay	70 00	
		104 50
Total		\$151,039 83
Payments.		
To treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$535 33	
Refunds, account maintenance	8 06	
		\$543 39
Maintenance appropriations:		
Balance of schedules of previous year	\$13,486 04	
Approved schedules of 1922	\$117,438 66	
Less returned	8 06	
	117,430 60	
November advances	4,071 65	
		134,988 29
Special appropriations		14,379 55
Rogers book fund	\$34 50	
Fay fund	70 00	
		104 50
Balance, November 30, 1922		1,024 10
Total		\$151,039 83
MAINTENANCE.		
Balance from previous year, brought forward		\$1,090 42
Appropriation, current year		147,500 00
Total		\$148,590 42
Expenses (as analyzed below)		144,158 84
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth		\$4,431 58

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$56,593 23
Religious instruction	1,360 70
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,596 16
Food	17,412 83
Clothing and materials	9,260 21
Furnishings and household supplies	9,074 01
Medical and general care	3,484 40
Heat, light and power	18,786 40
Farm	11,599 88
Garage, stable and grounds	1,399 74
Repairs, ordinary	6,796 62
Repairs and renewals	6,794 66
Total expenses for maintenance	\$144,158 84

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for current year, heating certain cottages	\$18,000 00
Expended during the year (see statement below)	14,475 30
Balance November 30, 1922, carried to next year	\$3,524 70

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year
Heating certain cottages	Acts 1922, Chap. 129	\$18,000 00	\$14,475 30	\$14,475 30	\$3,524 70
		\$18,000 00	\$14,475 30	\$14,475 30	\$3,524 70

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$1,024 10
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance	4,071 65
	\$5,095 75
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1922, schedules	21,728 24
	\$26,823 99

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills	\$26,728 24
One voucher on schedule against special appropriation	95 75
	26,823 99

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 292.
Total cost for maintenance, \$144,158.84.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.4941.
Receipt from sales, \$524.49.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0345.
All other institution receipts, \$10.84.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.00.
Net weekly per capita \$9.4596.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm)	\$9,200 00
7 acres woodland	400 00
33 acres (Bolton)	2,835 00
12 acres (Broderick lot)	1,000 00
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot)	700 00
10 acres woodland	300 00
Water works, reservoir and land	7,500 00
Sewer systems	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$31,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse	\$5,000 00
Hospital	10,000 00
Chapel	14,000 00
Putnam cottage	18,000 00
Fisher cottage	18,000 00
Richardson cottage	18,000 00
Rogers cottage	16,000 00
Fay cottage	16,300 00
Mary Lamb cottage	16,000 00
Elm cottage	7,000 00
Farmhouse	2,000 00
Bolton cottage	21,000 00
Honor cottage	31,000 00
Pines cottage	29,000 00
Dairy	1,200 00
Large barn	13,350 00
Bolton farm buildings	3,000 00
Holden shops	900 00
Hose house	200 00
Piggery	1,700 00
Silo	500 00
Ice houses	1,000 00
Spring houses	100 00
Reservoir gate house	200 00
Pump building and machinery	1,500 00
Administration building	14,900 00
Electric wiring and telephone system	10,500 00
Schoolhouse	40,000 00
Heating unit and underground conduits	11,500 00
High-pressure water system	5,340 00
Fire escapes, additional	300 00
Vegetable cellar	5,500 00
	<hr/>
	332,990 00
Total real estate	<hr/>
	\$364,925 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	87,559 92
	<hr/>
Total valuation of property	\$452,484 92

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	-	285	285
Number received during year (committed, 121; returned from parole, 71)	-	192	192
Number passing out of the institution during the year	-	205	205
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	-	272	272
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	-	292	292
Average number of officers and employees during the year	21	54	75

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year	596
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	142
Employees of Parole Branch	16

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
Salaries and wages	\$56,593 23
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,596 16
Food	17,412 83
Religious instruction	1,360 70
Clothing and material	9,260 21
Furnishings and household supplies	9,074 01
Medical and general care	3,484 40
Heat, light and power	18,786 40
Farm and stable	11,599 88
Grounds	1,399 74
Repairs, ordinary	6,796 62
Repairs and renewals	6,794 66
Total for institution	\$144,158 84
Extraordinary expenses:	
Heating Cottages	14,475 30
	\$158,634 14.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

Salaries	\$22,955 19
Visitors' traveling and office expenses	9,136 15
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls	2,426 35
Total	\$34,517 69
Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls, and the Girls Parole Branch	\$193,151 83

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Superintendent of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.¹

¹ Edith N. Burleigh resigned as superintendent on Aug. 31, 1922.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent.*

The year has been exceptional because of the many changes in personnel in the Girls Parole Branch. Miss Edith N. Burleigh, who had been its able executive for ten years, left on Aug. 31, 1922, to take up new duties. The assistant superintendent was promoted to the office of superintendent.

Miss Sarah Dechter, who had been a competent visitor for two years, was given the field work which the assistant superintendent had done — that of making the first investigations of the families from which our new commitments come.

Miss Goldie Basch and Miss Marguerite Gould resigned their positions as visitors on Aug. 1, 1922. Miss Gould left to be married and Miss Basch to accept a higher salaried position in the West. Miss Adele Chandler, Miss Marion Flanders and Miss Louise Sweeney, all experienced social workers, were selected to fill these vacancies.

In general the policies of previous years will be continued, but it is the plan of the Parole Branch to give special attention to the following phases of the work: —

First: More frequent visiting of girls paroled to parents and relatives. The work can be readjusted so that girls in their own homes may be visited more frequently. Many of the failures of girls paroled to parents in the past might have been averted, perhaps, if they had been adequately visited.

Our foster homes are selected with the greatest care. That does not mean that girls, even in these homes, can be left without visiting. All girls should be visited often enough for the visitors to be a real influence over them and to keep them interested and encouraged, and to guide the employers or relatives in judicious management of them. Visitors should be ever on the watch to keep in the foster home, as well as in the girl's own home, a sympathetic, wholesome attitude toward the girl, and to know that she is given the best opportunities to succeed.

The girl in her own home is often with parents who are ignorant and illiterate — distrustful and resentful of all authority. The officer who calls quarterly, or semi-annually, for a report on the girl is met with antagonism. But the visitor, who "drops in" frequently in a friendly, sympathetic, interested, unofficial manner gets the good will of the entire family. Her advice, which at first may be unwelcomed, in time will be sought, and she will be looked upon as a real "friend in need."

Second: Consideration of the advisability of dividing the State into geographical districts, for the purposes of visiting, and the developing more fully of the community resources of the State.

A table showing the distribution of our girls in foster homes indicates that nearly every one was within a fifteen-mile radius of Boston. It is a pity to lose the splendid opportunities that our country village homes offer. There the girl can enter into the church and neighborhood activities as she is not always allowed to do in the city or near-city home.

To spread our girls out over the State and utilize the new opportunities for their

development, is a big step which cannot be taken in a day or a week, but in a few months our work ought to show a decided change in location.

If each visitor has her girls grouped in a territory wholly her own, she may have more time for visiting and can search out and open up many new avenues for the advancement of her girls. This readjustment, to be successfully done, must be made gradually and without causing commotion among the girls. A careful study of this question will be made during the year.

Third: Secondary investigations of all homes made by one person.

The homes of all girls petitioned for and of all girls who are ready to be paroled from the School should be reinvestigated to ascertain what changes have taken place since the first investigations were made.

A person doing only investigating can become skilful and expeditious. She will learn the short cuts to the most reliable sources of information. She will give sufficient time to all interviews. A good investigator must be a good listener, for investigating is not asking reams of questions, but is talking in a kindly, confidential way as friend to friend. It takes much time to search out facts and at the same time create a feeling of good will. To gather facts without arousing undue suspicions against the person investigated and at the same time create and strengthen the confidence of these unfortunate ones in all welfare work and workers is a real science which must be studied.

THE GIRL ON PAROLE.

There have been 596 individual girls on parole during the year, — 24 more than last year. One hundred and thirty girls were taken on parole from the school for the first time and 77 returned girls have been reparaoled this year, making a total of 207 girls.

At the beginning of the year there were remaining in the school 43 girls who had been previously returned. Thirty-nine of those girls were placed again on parole this year. Thirty-four of the 43 returned girls were mentally examined and 88 per cent were diagnosed as feeble-minded or psychopaths.

Three hundred and forty-four girls have been in housework positions during the year. Three hundred and forty-nine foster homes have been used. Two hundred and eighteen new applications for girls to do housework have been investigated and 105 new foster homes used.

Eighty-five girls during the year completed at least a year's stay in a foster home; 62 had been in their places over a year; 17 remained in the same places at least 2 years; and 6 for 3 years. Forty-three girls were in the same foster homes from Dec. 1921 to Dec. 1, 1922.

Thirty-four girls have attended school during the year — 21 in High School, 10 in grammar school, 1 in normal school, 1 in an academy and 1 in business college. Three girls were graduated from High School. Two of these became of age. Seven of these 34 girls have lived in their own homes and were no expense to the department apart from that of visiting. Nineteen school girls in foster homes have earned wages sufficient to be self-supporting. Seven girls in grammar school have earned fifty cents a week during school time. One girl only has been boarded and her father has reimbursed the State for her board.

THE RETURNED GIRL.

Seventy girls have been returned to the school during the year, 11 for further training. (Ten were committed pregnant and had had no training.) Thirty-nine girls were paroled again before Nov. 30, 1922, leaving 35 returned girls in the school. Of the 70 girls returned, 54 were mentally examined and 88.8 per cent of that number were feeble-minded or psychopaths. Of the 35 remaining in the school at the end of the year, 24 had had mental examinations and 95 per cent were found to be feeble-minded or psychopaths.

A girl is not returned to the school until every resource in the community has been thoroughly tested or she has become a menace to society. Girls are returned for serious causes, such as repeated stealing, running away, immorality, and for medical care and training.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

Sixty-five girls with babies, or pregnant girls, have been in our care during the year, 40 per cent of whom were committed to the school pregnant. One cannot help wondering whether, if the commitment of the pregnant girl were postponed until after the birth of the child, in most cases, she could not be cared for in the community and her commitment to an institution be unnecessary. As she is not kept at the school but is transferred to another institution to await confinement, and then taken by the parole branch wholly untrained, she is a serious problem.

To teach her how to care for herself and her baby and be self-supporting at the same time is a difficult situation and one under which many girls go to pieces. To find a suitable home for such a girl and keep her encouraged and happy takes as much time and planning as two or three girls without babies would require.

MEDICAL CARE OF GIRLS.

Our visits to the hospitals, private doctors and dentists have increased noticeably this year. The need of a regular hospital worker is more and more urgent. Had it not been for the devotion of our faithful friend, Miss Caroline Field, who has just completed 13 years of volunteer service for our department, our girls could not have had the medical attention that has been given them.

There have been 890 visits to the out-patient departments of hospitals and 164 ward patients, including those who were committed to the Psychopathic Hospital for 10 days' observation. Girls have been seen by private doctors and dentists 107 times.

INVESTIGATIONS OF HOMES.

There have been 121 investigations of the homes of the girls committed to the school during the year. The following figures tell something of the conditions in those homes and of the girls themselves when committed:—

Both parents living in the home	52
Living in their own homes when committed	63
Homes which had either immoral or alcoholic relatives in them	69
Girls with previous court records	58
Girls who had been on probation from court	52
Girls who had been in other institutions	27
Girls who had had mental examinations before commitment (70 per cent of whom were found to be feeble-minded or psychopaths)	47
Girls who were known to have venereal disease before commitment	34

There have been 279 secondary investigations of girls' homes made this year. Whether the girl is paroled to her home or not, this additional information is a great help in studying the girl and the relation of her family to her.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

On Nov. 30, 1922, there were 341 bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, totaling \$14,002.45. Thirty-six girls had accounts ranging from \$100.56 to \$335.86. Six had over \$200 each. Several girls had aided their families financially. The girls are encouraged to do this when there is need in the home. One girl has sent her mother \$150 this year to help in the support of the family.

CONCLUSIONS.

Of 142 girls who passed out of the care of the Trustees this year, 25 were honorably discharged. The conduct of the 117 who reached their majority may be divided as follows: 68, good; 11, fair; 14, bad; 25, unknown, because they were out of the State or runaways.

When one remembers that all of the girls when committed to the school were considered failures by social agencies, by probation officers, and by parents, the above figures are most encouraging.

Parole, however, cannot be estimated by figures alone, because there is so much of the human element, the personal touch, that enters into character building. Many times it has been noted that a girl who was considered a failure at 21, was a real success at 24. The influence of the friendly contact with her visitor was only temporarily forgotten.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45. — Summary of certain phases of work of visitors of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.

Number of visits to girls in place	1,340
Number of visits to girls at home	574
Number of interviews with girls elsewhere (in office, at Industrial School, etc.)	2,425
Number of trips (to train, etc.) with girls	1,260
Number of trips to hospital with girls	890
Number of trips to private doctors with girls	17
Number of trips to dentists with girls	90
Number of homes visited and investigated	510
Number of homes visited with girl	26
Number of shopping trips with or for girls	665
Number of interviews with parents and relatives	2,872
Number of interviews with other people	4,510
Number of times runaways hunted	143
Number of places investigated	218
Number of visits to court	48
Number of visits at the Industrial School	98
Number of visits at other institutions ¹	196
Number of errands (checking trunks, etc.)	401
Number of visits to public schools	15
Judge Baker Foundation	14
Hours overtime	1,643

TABLE 46. — Status Nov. 30, 1922, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	111
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	16
On parole in families, earning wages	175
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives	8
Attending school, earning wages	19
Attending school, living at home	2
Attending school, boarding	1
Out of State, in place	1
In hospitals	15
Married (subject to recall for cause)	57
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd	3
Boarding temporarily	3
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:	
(a) This year	28
(b) Previously	17
Runaway from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown:	
(a) This year	1
	457
In the school Nov. 30, 1922	272
	729

TABLE 47. — Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1921	\$17,994 40
Cash received from savings to credit of 316 girls from Dec. 1, 1921, to Nov. 30, 1922	\$18,060 71
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 13 girls	226 43
Cash received for trust funds	1,336 00
Cash received from other sources	292 40
Interest on deposits	641 01
By 1,440 deposits with the department	20,556 55
	\$38,550 95
Cash withdrawn by 362 girls	18,478 04
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1922	\$20,072 91

TABLE 48. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*
[Cash withdrawn on account of 362 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing	246	\$8,532 73
Dentists	48	771 34
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.	85	557 30
To help at home	17	313 70
Board	125	935 27
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and expenses in re- turning runaway wards	137	396 96
Expenses for baby	17	357 16
Hospital	35	639 08
Overpaid wages, returned to employer	4	19 01
Christmas, vacations and spending money	64	253 57
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed	6	256 00
Schooling	8	52 74
Transferred to other institutions	5	173 57
To co-operative bank and insurance	3	82 72
Girls becoming of age	88	4,929 76
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies	5	\$18,270 91 207 13
		\$18,478 04

TABLE 49. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Salaries:		
Edith N. Burleigh, Supt.	\$1,875 00	
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.	570 00	
Visitors	16,168 33	
Clerks	3,891 76	
Extra clerks	450 10	
		\$22,955 19
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,158 98	
Carriage hire	388 52	
		4,547 50
Office Expenses:		
Advertising	\$66 08	
Postage	444 89	
Printing	179 94	
Stationery and office expenses	480 73	
Telephone and telegrams	828 96	
Rent	2,520 00	
Sundries	68 05	
		4,588 65
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$32,091 34
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$654 66	
Clothing	606 76	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)	363 18	
Travel	801 75	
Total expended for girls		2,426 35
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Indus- trial School for Girls		\$34,517 69

VOLUNTEER WORKERS.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

Miss Caroline I. Field	Boston.
Mrs. Thomas C. Brennan	Boston.

TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$418 26	\$30,700 00	\$31,118 26
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investments	1,609 68		1,609 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$2,027 94	\$30,700 00	\$32,727 94
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bond		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany R.R. bonds		300 00	
Columbus (Ohio) bond		11,500 00	
Everett bond		3,000 00	
New York (State) bond		1,000 00	
West Brookfield bond		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400 00	
Easthampton note		6,000 00	
Norwood notes		6,000 00	
Cash on hand		\$30,700 00 2,027 94	\$32,727 94

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1921-22.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1922		20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds		5,000 00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate		1,000 00	\$20,000 00

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$7,686 02		\$7,686 02
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investments	1,760 74		1,760 74
	\$9,446 76		\$9,446 76
<i>Payments in 1921-22.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	803 91		803 91
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$8,642 85		\$8,642 85
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand			\$8,642 85

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1921-22			
Balance Nov. 30, 1922		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$448 19	\$100 00	\$548 19
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investment	63 02		63 02
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$511 21	\$100 00	\$611 21
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100 00	
Cash on hand		511 21	\$611 21

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1921		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1921-22			
Balance Nov. 30, 1922		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Com- pany bonds		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$62 54		\$62 54
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investments	42 68		42 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$105 22		\$105 22
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand			\$105 22

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1921-22.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1922		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$122 18		\$122 18
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investment	42 62		42 62
<i>Payments in 1921-22.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	\$164 80		\$164 80
	70 00		70 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$94 80		\$94 80
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand			\$94 80

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Securities matured	\$1,000 00		
Securities transferred		1,000 00	
<i>Payments in 1921-22.</i>			
Securities transferred	\$1,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,000 00
Securities matured	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1922		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
United States bonds		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$78 09		\$78 09
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investment	36 20		36 20
	\$114 29		\$114 29
<i>Payments in 1921-22.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	34 50		34 50
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$79 79		\$79 79
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand			\$79 79

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING Nov. 30, 1923



DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Publication of This Document Approved by the Commission on Administration and Finance.

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE, *Vice-Chairman*.
MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, FRAMINGHAM.
AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
JAMES D. HENDERSON, BROOKLINE.
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
CLARENCE J. McKENZIE, WINTHROP.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, Room 305, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

The Division of Juvenile Training—one of three divisions of the Department of Public Welfare—is in charge of an unpaid Board of Trustees (seven men and two women), appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. One of the Trustees is designated by the Governor as Director of the Division.

They are responsible for the administration of the three State training schools—the Lyman School for Boys, which receives all boys under 15 who are sent to institutions by the court for various causes except truancy; the Industrial School for Boys, which receives boys over 15 but under 18, whose offences are not serious enough to cause them to be sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory; and the Industrial School for Girls, which receives all girls under 17 whose offences are not serious enough to cause them to be sentenced to the Reformatory for Women.

All boys and girls are committed to the care and supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age.

The Trustees may parole a boy or girl at any time, but this is not usually done until they complete the course of training prescribed by the particular school to which he or she is committed. The average length of stay at the Lyman School is a little less than a year; at the Industrial School for Boys, about eleven months; and at the Industrial School for Girls a little less than two years.

When the course of training is finished, the boy or girl is paroled. If there is a home which is at all suitable, they are paroled there; otherwise, they are placed out in other families where they can earn wages, or go to school, if of school age. All homes are carefully investigated by a competent staff of parole visitors before they are used for placing.

The Trustees may revoke the parole of boys or girls at any time before they reach 21.

The mere fact that a boy or girl gets married does not affect the commitment. There are 56 married girls in the care of the Trustees at the present time. Most of these girls are married with the approval of the Trustees after they have made good on parole.

Some girls are married before commitment. In few such cases, the girl goes back to her husband after finishing her training at the school.

It is not necessary for parents to apply for the parole of their children, because their cases will come before the Trustees automatically when their training is finished, and parole to their parents made if the home is at all suitable.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

It is interesting to note the rise and fall in the number of commitments to the three training schools year after year, but it is not a simple task to submit accurate reasons for these changes. When one considers the fact that practically all of the boys and girls who are committed to the care of the Trustees have been before the courts many times previous to commitment and placed on probation or given suspended sentences, he can see that the more important question is as to how many boys and girls become delinquent in a particular year rather than the number who are actually adjudged such by the courts and committed to our institutions.

Commitments to the Lyman School for Boys for 1923 increased 6 per cent over the number for 1922, while the Industrial School for Girls showed a decrease of 4 per cent, and the Industrial School for Boys a decrease of 17 per cent.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Lyman School for Boys.....	341	277	295
Industrial School for Boys.....	352	273	227
Industrial School for Girls.....	133	121	116

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1923, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1923.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1923.
	1921.	1922.	1923.		
Lyman School for Boys.....	467	442	408	450	450
Industrial School for Boys.....	288	278	211	284	224
Industrial School for Girls.....	304	292	263	268	243

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1914.....	246	239	125	610
1915.....	289	218	90	597
1916.....	257	221	134	612
1917.....	384	258	155	797
1918.....	419	289	169	877
1919.....	332	374	180	886
1920.....	347	285	118	750
1921.....	341	352	133	826
1922.....	277	273	121	671
1923.....	295	227	116	638
Totals.....	3,187	2,736	1,341	7,264

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1923, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 4,097, distributed as follows:—

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1923.*

	In the Schools	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School for Boys.....	450	1,833	2,283
Industrial School for Boys.....	224	881	1,105
Industrial Schools for Girls.....	243	466	709
Total	917	3,180	4,097

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1923, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows:—

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report	\$8,049.24
Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole.....	80,864.04
Expenses of Girls Parole Branch.....	33,988.58
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys.....	238,956.63
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys.....	143,131.57
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls.....	136,617.64
Total	\$641,607.70

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, in addition to the 40 meetings of the various committees. During the past year, the parole committees of the three schools considered 1,646 cases involving the parole of boys and girls.

No effort is made to pass on a case until all the facts which both the institutions and the parole departments are able to obtain are placed before the trustees.

For some time every boy who is returned to either the Lyman School for Boys or the Industrial School for Boys for violation of his parole has been brought before the parole committee of that school and allowed to state his own case and explain his failure on parole or the reasons for his return. It has been found that the boy then feels that he has been treated fairly and sees the justice in any decision the Trustees make in his case.

During the past year an effort has been made to see all the girls who are returned to the Industrial School for Girls for violation of their parole and

discuss their shortcomings with them before deciding how long they should remain in the School before being paroled again. In considering the question of paroling a girl, where the parents have applied for her, many factors must be given attention. Most of the girls would be much better fitted to take their places in the community if they were required to finish the prescribed course of training at the school before being paroled. Many times, however, where there is illness in her home and her financial assistance is greatly needed, the Trustees are willing to grant an early parole to her home on trial.

It is a difficult problem in all cases of boys and girls whose parents want them and need them at home, to safeguard the boy or girl and, at the same time, do justice to the parents.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

There have been 109 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the three schools 45 times during the year.

The inmates of all the training schools have the right to communicate with the Trustees by letter at any time and they are privileged to speak to the Trustees or their Secretary on their visits to the schools.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION.

Most of the boys and girls in the training schools attend religious services of their own faith much more faithfully and regularly than when they were in their own homes. The trustees recognize the importance of religious instruction in their plans for the training and discipline of delinquent boys and girls. Many officers in the schools assist in this work and some workers come regularly from the outside to conduct services and to administer generally to the spiritual needs of their faith. During the year \$5,327.65 was expended on religious instruction in the three training schools.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

The general health of both the inmates and officers of all the schools has been very good during the year 1923. The new hospital and infirmary building at the Industrial School for Boys was completed and opened during the year. It is adequately equipped in every way and is large enough to take care of the needs of the school for many years to come. All of the schools now have hospital facilities sufficient for any emergency. There is a competent physician in charge of the medical work of each school who makes regular visits to the school and looks after the health of the inmates.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

Every boy and girl who is placed in a family other than his own home is urged to save a portion of his wages. This money is usually forwarded to the parole branch by the employer and placed in the Savings Bank to the credit of the boys and girls. When they reach the age of 21, their savings are turned over to them. In many cases the girls who get married when they reach 21 or before have as much money saved as have the young men whom they are going to marry.

At the close of the year the Boys Parole Branch reported a total balance on deposit of \$30,788.58, representing 845 accounts. This is a net gain of \$6,798.18 over the previous year. The largest single account was \$1,040.92.

The Girls Parole Branch had a balance on deposit for the corresponding period of \$22,222.40, representing 550 accounts. This is a net gain of \$2,149.49. The largest single account was \$310.46.

BERLIN BRANCH OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

This farm was purchased in 1895 when the Trustees became convinced that it was unwise to keep the very young boys who were committed for minor offences, with the older boys who were more used to the ways of the world and whose influence upon these small boys might not be very wholesome.

It consisted of a fine old-fashioned farmhouse with large barn and sheds and

90 acres of land, located about 7 miles from the main school. Here it was thought about 20 of the youngest boys could be given all of the comforts and benefits of a real home atmosphere and be trained without the rigid discipline of an institution.

The wisdom of the Trustees' selection of a Master and Matron—the house-mother and father—to assume the responsibilities of such a family group is shown by the fact that the same couple—Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley—are still in charge of this cottage, having served the Commonwealth for 28 years.

There is a great opportunity for these children to get the fresh air—to swim in the summer—to skate in winter—to go to school and learn about farm work by doing such chores as they can. There is plenty of fruit and fresh vegetables in season and lots of fresh milk the year round—which mean so much to growing boys.

Separating these young boys from their former environment usually works wonders in their outlook upon life in a very short time. As soon as they can be “cleaned up”—morally, physically and spiritually—they are placed out in foster homes to go to school, even though it is necessary to pay board for them.

Special attention is given to this cottage at the present time because the house has been completely remodelled during the past year. A new steam heating system has been installed and an entirely new plumbing system has been put in. The school room has been enlarged so that there is ample space now for all the boys and plenty of light.

The basement has been made over—shower baths, toilets and steel lockers for the boys' clothing installed. The kitchen has been equipped with all modern conveniences and the sleeping quarters have been rearranged. A new sun parlor has been added. Nothing has been left undone to make this cottage into a modern home, well equipped for the work of training these young boys. A new coat of paint on the outside will be the finishing touch.

Other improvements in this school and in the other schools will be found in the Superintendent's report for the institution.

MENTAL TESTS.

During the year, agents of the Department of Mental Diseases, under the direction of Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham, visited all of the training schools and gave mental tests to all of the inmates. It is hoped that the results of these tests will enable the schools the better to classify their inmates and to carry out their training in a more efficient way.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

In 1915 the Legislature passed the following statute:—

“The trustees may grant an honorable discharge to any person in their custody who, in their opinion, for meritorious conduct is worthy and deserving thereof, and whom they believe permanently reformed. The court of commitment shall be so notified in writing and thereupon shall make an entry to the foregoing effect in its records concerning this particular person. If a person is honorably discharged by the trustees or becomes twenty-one, he shall be completely released from all penalties or disabilities incurred in consequence of commitment.”

Under this statute, the Trustees have granted honorable discharges to 101 boys and 31 girls during the year 1923. It is a great incentive for the boys and girls to do their best while on parole.

The following are two typical cases of wards who have received honorable discharges in accordance with this statute:—

“Frank was born in 1904 in one of our mill cities, the son of poor but respectable foreign-born people. His mother was unable to speak English. The home surroundings were fair, but as both parents worked all the time, Frank did not receive much attention, and twice in his 9th year was before the court and placed on probation for delinquency.

“As his delinquency and truancy continued, he was then committed, at nine years of age, to a county training school, where he remained for over five

years. During this time he ran away frequently and at last was committed to the Lyman School when he was about 15 for not obeying the rules of the county training school.

"After a stay of about 7 months in the Lyman School, he ran away from that institution and joined the United States Navy, where he served 9 months. His father secured his release from the Navy by proving that he was under age at the time of enlistment.

"The following year (the boy being then 16 years old) he was before the court on three counts of robbery and was committed to the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. The police reported that he had been hanging around with the toughest gang in the city and was considered a very bad boy.

"After a stay of about 11 months at the Industrial School for Boys, he was paroled to his home. The old gang that he had associated with in the past was waiting for him when he was paroled, but he would not have anything to do with them. He immediately got work in one of the local mills and continued steadily at work whenever the mill was in operation. He finally changed his work to that of teamster for an ice company.

"In a little over two years from the date of his parole, he was given an honorable discharge. He was then 19 years of age and excellent reports had been received regarding his conduct covering the preceding two years.

"Notwithstanding the weakness of home conditions and his long period of delinquency, the boy made good from the time he was paroled from the Industrial School for Boys."

"Nellie was the daughter of a man of heavy drinking habits and a mother who was feeble-minded. The mother died when Nellie was about 16 years of age. For several years previous to the mother's death, the family had been under observation on account of the neglected condition of the children due to the father's drinking and the mother's carelessness and inability to care for them. Previous to her mother's death Nellie had been working about in several different families at housework.

"After her mother's death, complaint was made that Nellie and her sister (two years younger) were living at home in a condition of extreme neglect. Both girls were in a deplorable condition of filthiness and raggedness, with heads infested with vermin. It was found that Nellie had had immoral experiences while at housework in families and that she was diseased. At the age of 16½ she was committed to the Industrial School for Girls on a charge of lewdness. It was felt, however, that she was not essentially a bad girl, but rather the victim of extremely unfavorable circumstances.

"After remaining in the Industrial School for Girls about a year and a half, Nellie was placed at housework on a farm in a family where there were several children. This home was exactly suited to Nellie, who loved the freedom and outdoor life of the country. She was fond of children and on the whole did very well indeed. She was rather slow about her work, but showed a wonderful spirit of willingness and her behavior was entirely satisfactory. She remained in this home over a year and was then placed in another home where she could receive more pay. She remained here about a year. She did exceedingly well in this home also—was absolutely trustworthy and honest and much loved by her employer and her children.

"Nellie had a brother older than herself who was a hopeless invalid and a charity patient in a hospital in their home county. Nellie was exceedingly fond of this brother and constantly, during the period she had been placed out, had kept in touch with him and visited him from time to time. An opportunity was obtained for Nellie to become a ward maid in this hospital where she could have the privilege of being with her brother and caring for him. He had by this time become totally blind and Nellie showed a most unselfish devotion in looking out for him and making life as happy as possible for him. Her younger sister, who had meanwhile been placed in various families in the community, also obtained work at the same hospital, so that the two sisters were together with their invalid brother.

"Just before Nellie was 21, she was given an honorable discharge. Her conduct and work had been exceedingly good and her attitude toward her brother and sister most remarkable. Shortly after her honorable discharge she was married and is now keeping house on a farm. She seems very happy and very well married."

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

The Lyman School for Boys closes its fiscal year with 450 boys in the institution. At the time of the last annual report there were 390 boys in the school. The number of new commitments during the year has been 295. The daily average attendance for the year was 407.91, a decrease of 12½% over the previous year.

In a study of the statistical tables the most encouraging record is that 45 fewer boys were returned from places. There has been no material change in the average time the boys have remained in the school—it still remains about eleven and one-half months. The average age of commitment is also about the same, namely, 12.97 years.

EDUCATIONAL.

The work in the academic department has been substantially the same as in the previous year and the satisfactory results obtained reflect credit on our corps of efficient teachers. Although they encounter hindrances unknown to teachers in public schools, their classes compare favorably with those on the outside. The staff of teachers remains the same as last year with two exceptions. Mr. Harry Butler, who for five years faithfully served as principal, resigned in July to accept a more lucrative position in the public schools. Miss Emma J. McHugh, a teacher of broad experience, was promoted to fill the position. Miss Mary R. Stewart, who taught drawing efficiently for two years, resigned in July to enter private school work.

Manual training is one of the regular features of the school work. The boys in these classes are interested and like the work and many of them show marked skill. The advanced classes in wood turning and forging have continued their good work and as they devote part time to repair work for the institution, they receive much practical experience. One hundred thirty boys have received this training during the year.

The music and gymnastic classes have been kept up to their usual high standard.

A new band of thirty pieces was formed in September and the boys are making such progress that they will be able to entertain in the near future.

HEALTH.

The health record of the boys has been exceptionally good during the past year. We have had an unusual number of cases of appendicitis and a large number have been operated upon for adenoids and tonsils. In September all boys in the school were given the Schick test and those found susceptible to diphtheria were given toxin-antitoxin, and all boys who have come to the school since that time have been immunized.

The dental work has been carried on during the year by Dr. William Moore, who spends four mornings a week at the school. He examines each boy's teeth and does such work as is necessary for their preservation. Each boy must go before the physician and dentist for a final examination before being paroled.

FARM.

The farm takes a most important place among the school activities and we aim to give every boy some of this training, as we believe the freedom of farm life, and the care of stock, plants and trees are important in character building.

The past year has been one of the most successful years we have had, especially in the production of fruit and vegetables. Over 2,000 bushels of

apples and 1,980 bushels of potatoes were harvested, also an abundant supply of other fruits and vegetables. All fruit and vegetables are now stored in the new Central Storage Building.

The dairy produced sufficient milk for the institution needs. A few more cows have been purchased to replace old or unprofitable milkers. The poultry department, although not a large one, produced an abundant supply of eggs and dressed poultry. We have started the next year with a larger flock of birds and also a flock of ducks. The piggery has produced 16,400 pounds of dressed pork.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In the matter of improvements a new fire alarm system, connecting the school with the Westboro Town system, has been installed and pipe and connections have been purchased for connecting Davitt Cottage with the town sewer system, also for relaying the water mains. Materials have also been purchased for remodeling the hospital basement for an out-patient department. This work is now in progress. Four new refrigerators were purchased to replace worn-out ones. A Ford Sedan and Fordson Tractor were purchased for institution use.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The trades instruction has been carried on in its usual efficient manner. In the shoe shop thirty-five boys were trained to make shoes from the cutting to the finished shoe. It is our aim to fit these boys to take a good position when they leave the school.

The printing class, besides its regular school work, has demonstrated its usefulness by doing a large amount of practical work for the various departments under the Department of Public Welfare. After alterations and improvements have been made in the former storehouse building, the printing department will be moved, giving much needed additional space. A new cylinder press has been purchased and will be installed in the new room.

The carpenter section has done exceptionally well. Besides doing a large amount of general repair work for the institution, the class has made doors and windows for the Berlin improvements, also a large amount of shelving in the new Central Kitchen and Storehouse.

There is a considerable amount of electrical work to be done by the boys under the instruction of a competent electrician, the entire work of installing wires in the new Central Kitchen and Storehouse and subway being done by this class. The covering of all steam pipes with asbestos covering has been done well and is a credit to the boys who did the work.

The laying of 900 feet of new cement sidewalks, the transplanting of trees and shrubbery and regrading of the grounds have added greatly to the appearance of the institution.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys for the year 1923 is respectfully submitted.

Most of the boys are in fairly good health when they come to the school, and of those who are not, nearly all improve in health while here. When we look back over the year, or over a series of years, we realize that we have been very fortunate as regards serious sickness. Since the epidemic of influenza in nineteen hundred eighteen, nineteen and twenty, we have had hardly a boy dangerously ill other than with some condition requiring surgical interference. The cases of boys who come to the hospital for treatment are mostly minor injuries, local infections and ordinary colds and sore throats, very many of them due to the thoughtlessness of the boys themselves.

We have had a large number of cases of appendicitis, nearly all operated on at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Several boys were sent there for hernia operations.

There have been three mild cases of diphtheria and three boys, whose cultures

were taken when they came to the school, were found to be carriers.

Last September we requested the State Board of Health to give at the Lyman School the Schick test for diphtheria. All the boys in the institution at that time were given the test, and those who were found susceptible to diphtheria were given the three doses of toxin-antitoxin. Since then every boy coming to the school has been tested and immunized if necessary. This we propose to continue to do, since there can no longer be any question as to the efficacy of this method of preventing diphtheria.

Following is a partial summary of the work done at the hospital:—

Number of visits by physician, 344.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 10,871.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 447.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,198.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 462.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 28.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 55.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 22.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 6.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 0.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 294.
 Number of inmates leaving examined by physician, 529.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 347.
 Number of inmates leaving school examined by nurse, 0.
 Number of inmates returned examined by nurse, 6.
 Number of inmates released to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 97.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 30.
 Worcester City Hospital, 1.
 Worcester Memorial Hospital, 1.
 Belmont Hospital, 2.
 Collis Huntington Hospital, 1.
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 1.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 28.
 Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 21.
 Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 39.
 Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated, 18.

Special Cases:—

Diphtheria, 1.	Abscess in thigh, 1.
Scarlet fever, 1.	Septicoemia, 1.
Rheumatic heart, 1.	Ruptured urethia, 1.
Chorea, 1.	Amputation of finger, 1.
Cellulitis, 7.	Fracture, clavicle, 1.
Appendicitis, 10.	Fracture, leg, 1.
Hernia, 9.	Cleft palates, 2.
Varicocele, 1.	Tonsils and adenoids removed, 51.
Infected hand, 2.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Boys in Lyman School Nov. 30, 1922.....		390
Received:—Committed	294	
Recommitted	1	
Returned from places.....	397	
Runaways captured	69	
Returned from hospitals.....	106	
Returned from leave of absence.....	14	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	1	
	<hr/>	882
Whole number in the school during the twelve months.....		*1,272

Released :—Paroled to parents and relatives.....	377
Paroled to others than relatives.....	140
Boarded out.....	85
Runaways.....	81
Released to hospitals.....	107
Turned over to police.....	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	10
Granted leave of absence.....	15
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	3
Committed to other institutions.....	3
American School for Deaf.....	1
Monson State Hospital.....	1
Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater....	1
	822
Remaining in the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1923.....	450
* This represents 894 individuals.	

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1923, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1923	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	2	113	115
Berkshire	9	408	417
Bristol	30	1,317	1,347
Dukes	—	24	24
Essex	35	1,919	1,954
Franklin	4	110	114
Hampden	21	951	972
Hampshire	3	185	188
Middlesex	55	2,789	2,844
Nantucket	—	25	25
Norfolk	4	716	720
Plymouth	13	331	344
Suffolk	81	2,839	2,920
Worcester	38	1,400	1,438
Totals.....	295	13,127	13,422

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys Committed to Lyman School for Boys During Past Ten Years.*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Fathers born in United States.....	12	23	23	30	27	18	17	23	16	24
Mothers born in United States.....	29	20	20	26	48	33	32	26	22	15
Fathers foreign born.....	34	21	19	29	41	27	28	29	19	17
Mothers foreign born.....	17	24	26	42	24	24	17	26	17	17
Both parents born in United States...	24	33	32	53	49	37	40	44	38	44
Both parents foreign born	111	149	104	183	242	196	190	178	171	165
Nativity of both parents unknown....	51	32	50	37	33	27	51	44	18	38
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	26	31	38	48	52	47	40	42	29	29
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	45	52	40	48	58	59	55	52	62	56
Per cent of American parentage.....	10	11	12	14	12	11	11	13	14	14
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	20	11	19	10	8	8	15	13	6	13

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of Boys Committed to the Lyman School for Boys During Past Ten Years.*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Born in United States.....	234	282	249	333	363	292	317	311	244	284
Foreign born	10	7	7	49	53	36	27	24	31	11
Unknown nativity	2	—	1	3	3	4	3	6	2	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1923, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1923	Committed from 1885 to 1922	Committed previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	—	4	25	29
Eight	4	38	115	157
Nine	8	139	231	378
Ten	19	345	440	804
Eleven	35	630	615	1,280
Twelve	63	1,183	748	1,994

Thirteen	76	1,938	897	2,911
Fourteen	83	2,819	778	3,680
Fifteen	7	216	913	1,136
Sixteen	—	25	523	548
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	—	2	17	19
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	295	7,355	5,518	13,168

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Had parents, 211.
 Had no parents, 18.
 Had father only, 18.
 Had mother only, 20.
 Had stepfather, 21.
 Had stepmother, 17.
 Had intemperate father, 96.
 Had intemperate mother, 2.
 Had both parents intemperate, 1.
 Had parents separated, 10.
 Had attended church, 293.
 Had never attended church, 2.
 Had not attended school within one year, 8.
 Had not attended school within two years, 3.
 Had been arrested before, 179.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 52.
 Had used tobacco, 157.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 41.
 Were attending school, 172.
 Were idle, 79.
 Parents owning residence, 51.
 Members of family had been arrested, 114.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
5.....	—	3	17.....	1	1
2.....	—	4	14.....	1	2
2.....	—	5	11.....	1	3
9.....	—	6	7.....	1	4
13.....	—	7	4.....	1	5
12.....	—	8	3.....	1	6
33.....	—	9	2.....	1	7
41.....	—	10	2.....	1	8
22.....	—	11	1.....	1	9
21.....	1	—	1.....	1	10
1.....	2	1	1.....	3	5
Total number paroled for first time during year, 224; average length of stay in the school, 11.59 months.					

TABLE 12.—*Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Breaking and entering, 101.
 Delinquent child, 36.
 Larceny, 111.
 Stubbornness, 22.
 Running away, 13.
 Ringing fire alarm, 3.
 Placing obstruction on railroad, 1.
 Malicious mischief, 7.
 Setting fires, 1.
 Total, 295.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of Inmates	New Commit- ments	Paroled	Released Otherwise than by Paroling
1913-14.....	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15.....	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16.....	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17.....	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18.....	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19.....	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20.....	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21.....	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22.....	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23.....	407.91	295	602	220
Average for ten years.....	452.47	318.7	638.1	218.7

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1914.....	15.23	1919.....	13.82
1915.....	15.83	1920.....	13.98
1916.....	15.61	1921.....	14.04
1917.....	14.33	1922.....	14.18
1918.....	14.06	1923.....	13.95

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months		Months
1914.....	17.24	1919.....	10.75
1915.....	16.12	1920.....	11.74
1916.....	15.47	1921.....	11.11
1917.....	14.43	1922.....	11.53
1918.....	12.14	1923.....	11.59

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1914.....	13.27	1919.....	13.04
1915.....	13.18	1920.....	13.19
1916.....	13.02	1921.....	13.20
1917.....	12.98	1922.....	13.04
1918.....	12.91	1923.....	12.97

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1914.....	377	1919.....	461
1915.....	405	1920.....	333
1916.....	386	1921.....	458
1917.....	279	1922.....	443
1918.....	361	1923.....	398

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR	Gross	Net	YEAR	Gross	Net
1914.....	\$5.26	\$5.23	1919.....	\$8.00	\$8.06
1915.....	5.37	5.31	1920.....	9.85	9.83
1916.....	5.44	5.42	1921.....	9.56	9.55
1917.....	5.90	5.89	1922.....	9.61	9.60
1918.....	7.00	6.98	1923.....	11.26	11.21

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

In 1st grade, 1.	In 8th grade, 38.
In 2d grade, 8.	In 9th grade, 1.
In 3d grade, 29.	In high school, 7.
In 4th grade, 44.	Special class, 11.
In 5th grade, 53.	Vocational class, 1.
In 6th grade, 57.	Continuation school, 2.
In 7th grade, 43.	Total, 295.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1923:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance December 1, 1922.....	\$4,706.06
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Receipts.

PERSONAL SERVICES :—

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement..... 24.57

SALES :— 682.24

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Interest on bank balances..... \$181.86
Sundries 200.00 381.86

TOTAL INCOME \$1,088.67

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS :—

Balance of 1922..... \$8,954.73
Advance money (Amount on hand Nov. 30)..... 15,000.00
Approved schedules of 1923..... 205,867.87 229,822.60

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—

Balance of 1922..... \$1,265.10
Approved schedules of 1923..... 42,215.24 43,480.34

LYMAN TRUST FUND INCOME :—

Approved schedules of 1923..... \$663.31 663.31

TOTAL \$279,760.98

Payments.

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH :—

Institution income \$1,088.67
\$1,088.67

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS :

Balance of schedules of previous year..... \$13,682.48
Approved schedules of 1923..... 205,867.87
November advances..... 14,027.32 \$233,577.67

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :

Balance of schedules of previous year..... \$1,265.10
Approved schedules of 1923..... \$42,215.24
Less advances, last year's report 21.69 42,193.55
\$43,458.65

LYMAN TRUST FUND INCOME..... 663.31

Balance, November 30, 1923..... 972.68

TOTAL \$279,760.98

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year..... \$241,325.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)..... 238,956.63

Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth..... \$2,368.37

*Analysis of Expenses.*PERSONAL SERVICES \$94,591.84
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION 2,381.47
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES..... 3,850.35
FOOD 31,913.22
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS..... 13,210.26
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES..... 9,165.92
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE..... 7,050.85
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER..... 38,174.44
FARM 15,900.68
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS..... 1,813.15
REPAIRS, ORDINARY 8,147.42
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS..... 12,757.03
Total expenses for maintenance..... \$238,956.63

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance December 1, 1922 \$41,171.75
Appropriations for current year..... 4,000.00

Total \$45,171.75

Expended during the year (see statement below) \$42,215.24

Balance November 30, 1923, carried to next year..... \$2,956.51

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended During Fiscal Year.	Total Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Central Kitchen and Storehouse	Acts 1922 Acts 1923	\$75,000.00 4,000.00	\$42,215.24	\$76,043.49	\$2,956.51
		\$79,000.00	\$42,215.24	\$76,043.49	\$2,956.51
Balance carried to next year.....					2,956.51

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand.....	\$972.68	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), Account of Maintenance.....	\$14,027.32	
	14,027.32	\$15,000.00
Due from Treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1923, schedule.....		18,088.76
		<u>\$33,088.76</u>

Liabilities.

OUTSTANDING SCHEDULES OF CURRENT YEARS— Schedule of November bills.....		\$33,088.76
		<u>\$33,088.76</u>

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 407.91.
Total cost for maintenance, \$238,956.63.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$11.2655.
Receipts from sales, \$682.24.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0322.
All other institution receipts, \$406.43.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0097.
Net weekly per capita, \$11.2142.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1923.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

40 acres, 39 rods grounds (about buildings).....	\$8,743.74	
135 acres, 18 rods mowing.....	16,711.46	
81 acres, 37 rods tillage.....	9,643.56	
24 acres, 106 rods orchard	2,332.62	
32 acres, 133 rods woodland	984.93	
124 acres, 48 rods pasture.....	3,107.50	
14 acres, 140 rods waste and miscellaneous.....	549.36	
		<u>\$42,073.17</u>

Buildings.

Willow Park Cottage.....	\$5,000.00
Maple Cottage	3,700.00
Elms Cottage	22,000.00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages.....	38,000.00
Gables Cottage	9,000.00
Hillside Cottage	15,000.00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages.....	47,000.00
Oak Cottage	16,000.00
Boulder Cottage	17,000.00
Wayside Cottage	5,900.00
Davitt Cottage	5,500.00
Administration building	11,100.00
The Inn	1,000.00
Storehouse	12,300.00
School building	43,400.00
Power station	44,043.00
Greenhouse	2,000.00
Scale building	500.00
Hospital	12,000.00
Piggery	1,000.00
Cow barn	14,500.00
Creamery building	1,436.00
Henhouses	1,200.00
Horse barn and fire station.....	7,980.00
Superintendent's house	3,500.00
Superintendent's barn	600.00
Superintendent's summer house	50.00
Ice house	1,550.00
Subways	6,765.00

Heating system	10,049.00	
Hot-water system	3,465.00	
Sewerage system	10,650.00	
Equipment for heat, light and power.....	24,402.00	
Water system	2,800.00	
Laundry equipment	2,285.00	
Railroad siding	456.25	
Underground cable, wire, fixtures, etc.....	4,800.00	
		407,931.25
Berlin (house)	\$3,200.00	
Berlin barn and sheds.....	1,500.00	
Riverview	4,000.00	
		8,700.00
Total real estate.....		\$458,704.42
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Personal property		178,151.95
Total valuation of property.....		\$636,856.37

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	390	—	390
Number received during the year.....	882	—	882
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	822	—	822
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	450	—	450
Daily average (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	407.91	—	407.91
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	58.87	44.61	103.48

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1922.....	1,860
Released on parole during year 1923.....	602
Total	2,462
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	629
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1923.....	1,833
Net loss	27

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$94,591.84
2. Subsistence	31,913.22
3. Clothing	13,210.26
4. Ordinary repairs	8,147.42
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	91,093.89

Total for institution.....\$238,956.63

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$29,133.74
Office and other expenses.....	18,345.66
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	25,413.90
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.....	7,970.74
Total	\$80,864.04

Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
- Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The past year has been a busy one for the school. The small average number of boys, two hundred and ten, made it difficult to accomplish the large amount of construction and repair work laid out. The old Shaker horse barn has been torn down and a new barn, one hundred by forty feet, built for horses and for hay storage. It is of cement construction on the ground floor with a large wooden hay loft above. New roads have been built allowing teams to drive in on three levels. Our new infirmary and hospital building is completed and occupied. This fills a long-felt want in caring for the sick. The isolation ward will almost entirely obviate the danger of widespread contagion in the school. A new creamery is built and nearly ready for use. This is located near and north of the new cow barn and provides for the efficient and sanitary handling of milk and butter. Cottage number Four has been moved to its new location as called for in the general plan adopted for the development of the institution. The building itself looks much better and the general appearance of the grounds is greatly improved. Additional walks and roads have been built, and water and sewer connections installed as called for by the new construction outlined.

Four more acres of land have been cleared and prepared for cultivation. About one hundred feet of lumber was sawed. The farm, as usual, occupies a most important place in the economy of the school program. Following is a list of the more important items produced during the past year:—

Poultry	2,208 pounds
Pork	14,467 “
Eggs	4,193 dozens
Milk	147,112 quarts
Vegetables	7,026 bushels
Fruit	1,131 “

I would again call your attention to the great need of individualization in the training of our boys. A large measure of our success is due to the emphasis laid on this side of the organization of the school, and there is still much more that can be done. The work done by the Department of Mental Diseases in giving mental tests has helped greatly in arriving at a just estimate of the industrial boy, thus making it possible to do more for him. It is hoped that this may be continued.

EDUCATION.

Most of our boys are motor minded—that is, they learn best by doing, and have a somewhat limited power to do the highly abstract work demanded by the academic courses. This does not mean, however, that what power they have for acquiring book knowledge should be abandoned. The results gained in our academic work have proved beyond doubt the value to even the simplest minds, of effort in the school room, and warrants a further development of this side of the training offered to the boys committed to our care.

It is, of course, obvious that, for boys over sixteen years of age, coming as they do, for the most part, from homes where they must early become bread winners, social success is based on industrial efficiency. They must, therefore, be taught to do things so well that they may be of real value in the world's work. It is primarily a pedagogic problem as to what relation shall hold between teaching and production, but inasmuch as character training involves good teaching, this problem has always been a serious one with us. A careful study and comparison with the work of some of our city trade schools has convinced us that the all too common assumption that good teaching methods hinder production is in no sense true. Good teaching and efficient production is not only entirely possible, but results in more rapid progress and greater interest on the part of the boy. Boys want to produce as men do and they profit immensely by the doing. It is very difficult to get teachers to see the need of

careful, well-planned instruction in the simpler tasks of the school life, yet housework, farming, and so forth, offer the finest opportunities for the good teacher. With the above in mind we have always planned to have plenty of real productive work for our lads. Raising our own farm produce, cutting lumber, building all our furniture and many of our buildings, have given the boy his chance to learn to produce efficiently. Some of our boys have no homes and must be placed on farms, but it is a poor home indeed that is not better than a place among strangers, hence our boys must if they can, and they can, be taught to be industrially efficient through truly productive work.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley for the year 1923 is hereby respectfully submitted.

During the year there was less illness than usual. With the exception of a case of mumps, we have had no cases of contagious disease. In spite of the small amount of sickness there is always a great deal of routine work done, as every inmate is examined when he enters and when he is paroled, and again if he is at any time returned to the school. The immunization against diphtheria is also a routine measure with every boy and requires considerable attention.

The most serious cases treated were two cases of acute appendicitis and one case of perforated duodenal ulcer, all of which were transferred to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation; two cases of pneumonia, which were taken care of at the school; five serious cases of septic infection, which were also transferred to the Massachusetts General Hospital; one case of fractured tibia; two cases of fractured clavicle, and one case of dislocation of the wrist. We have had a large number of cases of tonsillitis and pharyngitis, all of which were non-specific in origin; a considerable number of minor infections of feet and hands from traumatic abrasions, and quite a number of incised wounds requiring suturing.

It gives me pleasure to record the fact that the new infirmary is now occupied. The new building is well adapted to our needs and will undoubtedly be of great service to us in conserving the health of the boys. A small X-ray apparatus would be of great benefit to us, both in diagnosis and treatment of such injuries as fractures and dislocations.

The boys, as in past years, invariably improve physically while at the school, their increase in weight and height when paroled being much greater than the increase in boys of the same age who are at home. The eyes and ears of all the inmates are examined when entering and leaving the school, and those needing glasses are given special attention and are supplied with proper lenses.

The following is a summary of the medical and dental work done at the school during the year:—

Number of physicians' visits to the school, 336.

Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department, 8,987.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 180.

Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department, 881.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 180.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 152.

Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day, 103.

Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day, 5.

Largest number of patients in hospital in one day, 8.

Average number of patients in hospital, 3.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 227.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 237.

Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 163.

Number transferred to any other hospital or institution:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 8.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 4.

Operations performed:

Tonsils and adenoids, 4.
 Peritonsillar abscess, 3.
 Incisions for septic condition, 20.
 Etherization, 9.
 Suturing of incised wounds, 15.
 Glasses prescribed, 7.
 Immunization by toxin-antitoxin, 227.
 Fracture of clavicle, 2.
 Dislocation of wrist, 1.

Special cases treated:

Tonsillitis, 92.
 Pharyngitis, 10.
 Laryngitis, 4.
 Tubercular knee, 1.
 Septic infections, 19.
 Arthritis, 4.
 Pneumonia, 2.
 Phlebitis, 1.
 Gonorrhea, 2.
 Wassermann test, 2.
 Syphilis, 1.

Report of Dental Work Performed.

Number of amalgam fillings, 241.
 Number of cement fillings, 74.
 Number of cleanings, 355.
 Number of extractions, 375.
 Number of treatments, 92.
 Synthetic porcelain fillings, 6.
 Porcelain crowns, 2.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16.—*Number Received at and Leaving Industrial School for Boys for Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Boys in school, Nov. 30, 1922.....	230	
Committed during the year.....	216	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	10	
Transferred from Massachusetts Reformatory.....	1	
Returned from parole.....	107	
Returned from leave of absence.....	5	
Returned from hospital.....	6	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
	<hr/>	577
Paroled	237	
Returned paroles re-paroled.....	79	
Granted leave of absence.....	5	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	3	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	8	
Taken to State infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4	
Returned to court, over age.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	16	
	<hr/>	353
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1923.....		224

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During the Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Both parents born in the United States, 43.
 Both parents foreign born, 120.
 Father foreign born and mother native, 15.
 Father native born and mother foreign, 12.
 Mother foreign born and father unknown, 5.

Father foreign born and mother unknown, 4.
 Father native born and mother unknown, 8.
 Mother native born and father unknown, 8.
 Nativity of parents unknown, 12.
 Total, 227.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of Boys Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Born in the United States, 194.	
Born in foreign countries, 33.	
Canada and provinces, 9.	Greece, 1.
Italy, 5.	Syria, 1.
England, 3.	Scotland, 1.
Russia, 3.	Portugal, 1.
Poland, 2.	Austria, 1.
Ireland, 2.	Lithuania, 1.
Sweden, 2.	Armenia, 1.
	Total, 227.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of Commitment of Boys Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Larceny, 76.
 Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 35.
 Breaking, entering and larceny, 27.
 Breaking and entering, 27.
 Unlawful appropriation of automobiles, 17.
 Transfers, 11.
 Vagrancy, 4.
 Assault, 4.
 Assault and battery, 4.
 Drunkenness, 4.
 Malicious injury to real estate, 3.
 Robbery, 3.
 Stealing a ride, 3.
 Selling intoxicating liquor, 2.
 Attempted larceny, 1.
 Setting fires, 1.
 Burning a building, 1.
 Operating automobile without license, 1.
 Runaways, 2.
 Fornication, 1.
 Total, 227.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic Condition and Habits at Time of Commitment of Boys Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During the Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 145.
 Had father only, 26.
 Had mother only, 31.
 Parents unknown, 2.
 Both parents dead, 16.
 Had step-father, 7.
 Had step-mother, 7.
 Had intemperate father, *i.e.*, father who drank liquor, 60.
 Parents separated, 28.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 58.
 Had parents owning residence, 48.
 Had not attended school within one year, 93.
 Had not attended school within two years, 58.
 Had not attended school within three years, 29.
 Were attending school, 24.
 Had been in court before, 185.

Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 24.

Had used tobacco, 170.

Had been inmates of another institution, 47.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of Boys When Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

15-16	101
16-17	82
17-18	44
Total	227

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of Boys Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

In 3rd grade or below	6
In 4th grade	9
In 5th grade	14
In 6th grade	37
In 7th grade	50
In 8th grade	78
In high school	33
Total	227

TABLE 23.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of All Boys Paroled for First Time During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.
1	4 months
4	5 "
8	6 "
6	7 "
12	8 "
26	9 "
48	10 "
58	11 "
41	1 year
19	1 "1 month
9	1 "2 "
3	1 "3 "
1	1 "4 "
1	1 "5 "

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 237; average length of stay in the school, 10½ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1923:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance December 1, 1922 \$11.41

Receipts.

Income.

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$40.00
Sales	894.65
Miscellaneous	86.36

Total income 1,021.01

Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year..... 7.41

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1922.....	\$14,209.35
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30).....	8,000.00
Approved schedules of 1923.....	122,380.23
	144,589.58

Special appropriations:

Balance of 1922.....	\$4,897.67
Approved schedules of 1923.....	18,534.64
	23,432.31

Total \$169,061.72

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$627.79	
Refunds, account maintenance, \$22.49; account Special, \$29.60	52.09	
Refunds of previous year	7.41	
		687.29
Maintenance appropriations:		
Balance of schedules of previous year	\$14,345.76	
Approved schedules of 1923	\$121,197.52	
Less returned	22.49	
		121,175.03
November advances	7,043.26	
		142,564.05
Special appropriations:		
Balance of schedules of previous year	\$4,897.67	
Approved schedules of 1923	\$18,534.64	
Less returned	29.60	\$18,505.04
Less advances, last year's report	\$125.00	18,380.04
November advances	749.43	
		24,027.14
Balance, November 30, 1923, in bank, in office		1,783.24
Total		\$169,061.72

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$412.68
Appropriation, current year	153,100.00
Total	\$153,512.68
Expenses (as analyzed below)	143,131.57
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$10,381.11

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$59,414.66
Religious instruction	1,633.33
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,212.36
Food	16,992.06
Clothing and Materials	8,861.89
Furnishings and household supplies	6,447.66
Medical and General Care	3,184.18
Heat, light and power	18,206.69
Farm	11,998.53
Garage, stable and grounds	2,359.02
Repairs, ordinary	5,779.62
Repairs and renewals	6,041.57
Total expenses for maintenance	\$143,131.57

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance, December 1, 1922	\$19,146.87
Appropriations for current year	13,500.00
Total	\$32,646.87
Expended during the year (see statement below)	26,682.55
Balance November 30, 1923, carried to next year	\$5,964.32

OBJECT.	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date.	Balance At End of Year.
Infirmery and hospital building...	\$45,000.00	\$19,010.91	\$44,997.59	\$135.96
Hay and horse barn	7,000.00	5,082.83	5,082.83	1,917.17
Moving cottage No. 4	6,500.00	2,588.81	4,053.81	3,911.19
	\$58,000.00	\$26,682.55	\$54,134.23	\$5,964.32
Balance carried to next year				\$5,964.32

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$1,783.24
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):	
Account Maintenance	\$7,071.03
Account Special Appropriations	749.43
	7,820.46
	\$9,603.70
Due from Treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account	
November, 1923, schedule:	
Maintenance	\$12,773.83
Special	8,177.51
	20,951.34
	\$30,555.04

Liabilities.

Outstanding schedules of current year:

Schedule of November bills.....	\$21,984.31
Specials	8,177.51
	<hr/>
	\$30,555.04

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 210.81.

Total cost for maintenance, \$143,175.70.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.0609

Receipt from sales, \$894.65.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0816.

All other institution receipts, \$126.36.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.1105.

Net weekly per capita, \$12.9637.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

Nov. 30, 1923.

*REAL ESTATE.**Land.*

45 acres lawns and buildings, at \$75.....	\$3,375.00
104 acres tillage, at \$30.....	3,120.00
100 acres mowing, at \$54.....	5,400.00
30 acres orchard and small fruits, at \$40.....	1,200.00
297 acres pasture, at \$20.....	5,940.00
180 acres woodland, at \$20.....	3,600.00
134 acres wasteland, at \$10.....	1,340.00
Sidewalks	3,400.00
	<hr/>
	\$27,375.00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates).....	\$12,000.00
Cottage No. 2 (inmates).....	6,000.00
Cottage No. 3 (inmates).....	5,000.00
Cottage No. 4 (inmates).....	13,700.00
Cottage No. 5 (inmates).....	13,700.00
Cottage No. 6 (inmates).....	6,500.00
Cottage No. 7 (inmates).....	15,274.00
Cottage No. 8 (inmates).....	18,200.00
Cottage No. 9 (inmates).....	33,000.00
Old administration building.....	10,000.00
Central building	97,700.00
Infirmery (old)	1,500.00
Infirmery and hospital building.....	42,000.00
Old chapel building.....	2,000.00
Kitchen and laundry building (old).....	2,000.00
Kitchen and laundry building (new).....	62,000.00
Industrial building	21,500.00
Warehouse	18,000.00
Old evaporation building.....	500.00
Shaker cottage	4,000.00
Old shop building and sheds.....	1,000.00
Cow barn and shed.....	13,743.00
New creamery	2,500.00
Horse barn (new).....	7,000.00
Farmer's house (employees).....	1,000.00
House with brick basement (three tenement).....	1,700.00
Stone house	1,000.00
Wagon house	1,500.00
Workman's house, south meadow.....	1,200.00
Piggery	1,200.00
Dairy house	1,200.00
Small tool house.....	100.00
Corn house	100.00
North woodshed	300.00
North tool shed.....	700.00
Three silos	550.00
Two henhouses	800.00
Brooder house	1,000.00
Ice house	500.00
Ice house and refrigerator.....	1,489.00
Work shed	1,250.00
Transformer house (heat, light and power).....	200.00
Water system (cost).....	25,960.00
Sewerage system (cost).....	7,775.00
Telephone system (cost).....	3,785.00
Electrical distributing system.....	2,600.00
	<hr/>
	492,101.00
Total real estate.....	<hr/>
	\$519,476.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	117,553.99
Total valuation of property.....	<hr/>
	\$637,029.99

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	230	—	230
Number received during the year.....	347	—	347
Number passing out of the institution during year.....	353	—	353
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	224	—	224
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	210.81	—	210.81
Number of individuals actually represented.....	530	—	530
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	49.80	18.39	68.19

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, Nov. 30, 1922.....	907
Paroled during year 1923.....	316

Became of age, died, honorably discharged.	1,223
	342

Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1923.....	881
Net loss	26

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$61,047.99
2. Clothing	8,861.89
3. Subsistence	20,176.24
4. Ordinary repairs	5,779.62
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	47,265.83

Total for institution.....	\$143,131.57
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Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 16.)

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

On November 30, 1923, there were 1,833 boys on parole from Lyman School and 881 from the Industrial School for Boys. These compare with 1,860 and 907 on November 30, 1922, showing a net loss of 53. This was the first time in years that a gain was not reported.

At the close of the year our records show 166 boys on parole from Lyman School and 100 from the Industrial School for Boys whose whereabouts and occupations were unknown. No doubt this large number was due to decline in general business. Many of our wards who found work readily when business was good were unable to stand existing competition. Constant pressure at home when idle or love of excitement induced many to try their luck elsewhere. Then, too, many who were not doing well undoubtedly left home to escape trouble. On account of the prevalence of auto trucks, it is easy to travel from one State to another, and this method is usually employed by boys who leave home. Occasionally we hear of some lad unknown for months reporting from a distant State that he has found work and is trying to hold his job. It is natural also to suppose that many of these unknowns are locked up in institutions in various States. It is hard for our visitors to locate boys whose parents move frequently and who intentionally try to avoid being followed up, because too much valuable time is lost. Considering present business conditions, however, and the fact that only 48 boys on parole from Lyman School out of 1,833, and 29 out of 881 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys were classed as idle, we have little cause to complain.

A glance at the tables accompanying this report shows a large number of our wards employed as laborers, farm hands, teamsters, in shoe shops and in textile mills. It is particularly encouraging to note the large number of boys employed on farms, for experience has shown that those who have had considerable farm life do very well when paroled to the cities.

There were 115 boys on parole from Lyman School in the U. S. Army, Navy and Marines at the close of the year, as compared with 140 on November 30, 1922. The number on parole from the Industrial School in various branches of the U. S. Service compared favorably with the previous year.

Of the 1,833 boys on parole from Lyman School at the end of the year 443, or 78.72 per cent, were doing well, and of the 881 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys 657, or 74.58 per cent, were doing well. This was due largely to close supervision by the visitors, who made 14,358 visits during the year. In the same period they relocated 391 boys who were misfits at place or at home. It is encouraging to note that only 349 boys were returned to Lyman School for violation of parole as compared with 392 during the previous year.

Of the 143 Lyman School boys who became of age, 54 were unknown, and 21 of the 157 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys were also unknown. The percentage of boys on parole from Lyman School who were doing well, who became of age during the year, was 56.65 per cent, and of those who became of age who were on parole from the Industrial School 70.71 per cent were doing well.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges during the year to 47 boys on parole from Lyman School and to 54 boys on parole from the Industrial School. As our wards get older and realize the value of an honorable discharge they make every effort to earn this reward.

SAVINGS.

On November 30, 1923, the balance on deposit in favor of our wards was \$30,788.58, as compared with \$23,990.40 on November 30, 1922. We turned over to boys who became of age, or to their parents, \$4,855.20, and we expended for clothing, etc., \$6,251.48. This deposit of \$30,788.58 represents 845 accounts.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in Number of Lyman School Boys on Parole During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1922.....	1,860
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1923.....	602
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1923.....	2,462
Number of boys returned to school during year ending November 30, 1923....	397
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1923.....	143
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year.....	13
Boys committed to other institutions during the year.....	27
Boys died during the year.....	1
Honorably discharged from custody during the year.....	47
Boys recommitted	1
	629
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1923.....	1,833
Net loss	27

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on Parole Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	115	6.23
Out of State.....	133	7.26
At board, attending school.....	67	3.66
Attending school, not boarded.....	230	12.55
Employed on farms.....	133	7.26
In mills (textile).....	73	3.98
In other mills and factories.....	204	11.13
Idle	48	2.62
Classed as laborers.....	94	5.13
In machine shops.....	40	2.18
In shoe shops.....	60	3.28
Clerks and in stores.....	47	2.57
In other institutions.....	12	.66

Ill	13	.71
Occupations unknown	24	1.32
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	166	9.06
In printing plants.....	10	.54
Recently released	26	1.42
Messengers and doing errands.....	42	2.29
In different occupations.....	220	12.00
Teamsters	76	4.15
	<hr/> 1,833	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,833 boys show that at the time of the last report, 1,443, or 78.72 per cent, were doing well; 45, or 2.44 per cent, were doing fairly well; 22, or 1.20 per cent, were doing badly; out of State, 133, or 7.26 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 166, or 9.06 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown 24, or 1.32 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of Boys Paroled from Lyman School for Boys During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives.....	377
Number of boys paroled to others.....	140
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	85

Total number paroled within the year, and becoming subjects of visitation.....	602
Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1923.....	67

TABLE 27.—*Number of Boys Returned to Lyman School for Boys from Parole During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

For violation of parole.....	349
For relocation and other purposes.....	48

Total number returned.....	397
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TABLE 28.—*Occupations of All Boys Who Have Been in Lyman School for Boys Who Have Become of Age During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	23	16.09
On farms	4	2.78
In textile mills.....	13	9.10
In different occupations.....	15	10.49
Teamsters	9	6.30
Whereabouts unknown, and out of State.....	54	37.77
Idle	3	2.10
In factories	5	3.49
In shoe shops.....	2	1.39
Laborers	13	9.10
In institutions	2	1.39
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of All Boys Who Have Been in Lyman School for Boys Who Became of Age During the Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	81	56.65
Doing fairly well.....	2	1.39
Doing badly	6	4.19
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	54	37.77
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 100.00

During the year 17 boys who became of age in 1923 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status Nov. 30, 1923, of All Boys Who Had Been Committed to Lyman School and Who Were Still in the Custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 52.
 In the United States Navy, 57.
 In the United States Marines, 6.
 On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,207.
 On parole to others, 133.
 On parole on own responsibility, 12.
 On parole at board, 67.
 On parole out of State, 133.

Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 166.

Total outside the school, 1,833.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in Number of Industrial School Boys on Parole During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1922.....	907
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.....	316
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1923.....	1,223
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1923	107
Became of age during year.....	157
Committed to other institutions during year.....	23
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	54
Number of boys recommitted during year.....	1
	342
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on Nov. 30, 1923..	881
Net loss to department.....	26

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of Boys on Parole from Industrial School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	96	10.90
Machinists	20	2.27
Employed on farms.....	53	6.02
Doing odd jobs.....	48	5.45
In textile mills.....	66	7.49
In shoe shops.....	30	3.41
Classed as laborers.....	83	9.42
Clerks and working in stores.....	55	6.24
Other factories	76	8.63
Recently released	13	1.48
Teamsters	61	6.92
In different occupations.....	49	5.56
In institutions	21	2.38
Occupations unknown	7	.79
Out of State.....	59	6.70
Idle	29	3.29
In school	7	.79
Whereabouts and occupation unknown.....	100	11.35
Printing	3	.34
Ill	5	.57
	881	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 881 boys show that at the time of the last report 657, or 74.58 per cent, were doing well; 32, or 3.63 per cent, were doing fairly well; 33, or 3.75 per cent, were doing badly; 59, or 6.69 per cent, were out of State; 100, or 11.35 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown	15	9.57
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	25	15.92
Teamsters	16	10.19
Employed on farms.....	4	2.54
Salesmen	5	3.20
In textile mills, other mills and factories.....	25	15.92
Classed as laborers.....	12	7.64
Machine shops	7	4.46
Out of State.....	12	7.64
Odd jobs	7	4.46
In other institutions.....	8	5.06
Idle	6	3.83
In different occupations.....	15	9.57
	157	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	111	70.71
Doing fairly well.....	12	7.64
Doing badly	13	8.28
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	21	13.37
	157	100.00

During the year 26 boys who became of age in 1923 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 98 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1923, and 9 returned for hospital treatment or relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Salaries :			
Superintendent	\$2,700.00		
Visitors	22,357.61		
Clerks	4,076.13		
			\$29,133.74
Travel of visitors and boys :			
Travel of visitors.....	\$8,029.68		
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto.....	2,450.50		
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,290.10		
Travel of boys.....	2,555.70		
Carriage hire for boys.....	725.80		
Return of runaways and sundries.....	194.86		
			15,246.64
Office expenses :			
Postage	\$713.38		
Printing	304.32		
Stationery	261.38		
Telephone and telegraph.....	349.71		
Rent	860.00		
Supplies and equipment.....	610.23		
			3,099.02
Boys boarded out :			
Board	\$12,419.14		
Clothing*	12,539.96		
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care).....	454.80		
			\$25,413.90
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.....	\$3,906.05		
Deficiency, 1922	4,064.69		
			7,970.74
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....			\$80,864.04
*Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$1,296.16. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.			

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The same general policies in the training of girls have been observed as in former years.

There have been two disturbing elements in the matter of commitments received during the past several years, and particularly last year, namely, the lower mentality of the girls received, and the large number of girls committed in pregnant condition. These conditions seriously interfere with the success of girls on parole and largely account for the increased number of girls returned to the school.

At the present time there are in our central school building thirty girls in or below fourth grade and there are in our Bolton schoolroom about twenty-five girls of equally low grade. These girls should have longer training in the school, and if the time can be lengthened, it would seem reasonable to expect more favorable reactions on parole.

The average stay in the school of the pregnant girl has been three months and in several instances during the past year, girls have been removed from the school to the State Infirmary or other hospital within several days after commitment. These girls, because of their physical condition and their brief stay in the school, receive little training and discipline, although they are seriously in need of both, and are transferred elsewhere with but little improvement.

It has not been customary to return mothers of children to the school for training and discipline after they have been discharged from the hospital, but they have been returned to the community without either factor, with the natural consequence of another failure, and finally when a return to the school becomes necessary, they are the more hardened by further irregularities, totally inefficient in the ordinary duties of life, unable to care for themselves or for their offspring.

These problems are serious and worthy of much consideration. If the purpose of the school is to be accomplished, namely, the training of girls to live in the community as law-abiding and self-respecting citizens, they must remain in the school long enough, first, to become physically well-nourished; second, to receive moral and spiritual instruction; third, to develop latent possibilities in industrial and academic work; fourth, to become proficient in household duties, and, as a result of this instruction and training, to come to appreciate values in the problems of life.

A newly-committed girl is first sent to the hospital for examination and attention. Later she is interviewed by the superintendent or assistant superintendent and assigned to the receiving cottage, which is in charge of a most competent matron.

In this cottage, she is taught habits of personal cleanliness and care of the room which is entirely her own. She remains in the receiving cottage for a period of three months, during which time she is taught model sewing, given simple household tasks, and attends school for a period of three hours each day under the direction of a well-trained teacher.

Following her probationary period of three months, she is transferred to one of the regular cottages for training, and at the same time begins her academic and industrial training in the central school building. The temperament of the officer and the girl is given much consideration in the selection of the cottage to which the girl is assigned during her stay at the school.

In addition to her attendance in the general school building and the instruction there-received in academic and industrial work, gymnastics and music, the girl also begins her training in household duties and is given a practical course in general housework, cooking and laundry work in her own cottage.

At the completion of this course, she is eligible for parole and is transferred to the parole cottage. In this cottage, under the direction of the matron, the girls assume the management of the various phases of cottage work.

The length of stay in the school depends largely upon the individual girl, but the average girl remains from eighteen months to two years.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Religious services are held for the children of the various denominations and we are grateful to the officiating clergymen for their earnest effort and unselfish devotion to their particular charges.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

During 1923, the academic work has been carried on along lines similar to those of the preceding year.

In the central school building, regular grades have been in session, beginning with grade 4 B and continuing through commercial class, which is the equivalent of the first year high course. At Bolton, the grades have ranged from 1 to 5, inclusive.

The work of all grades is based on the requirements of the public schools, but as our average girl remains in the institution only a year and a half, and as the majority of the girls are in the academic class rooms only half a day, it necessarily varies in many ways. Frequent promotions are made so that these girls, for the most part so little used to mental work, may see that they are progressing and so take courage to go still farther.

Special emphasis is placed on the fundamentals of arithmetic with as much English, writing and spelling as time allows. Geography is taught in some grades and civics in others. History is correlated with the various subjects and is especially emphasized in connection with the patriotic holidays.

Nature study talks are given whenever possible, but because of lack of time cannot be given a definite place in the required course of study.

Commencing with the first of July, a definite plan of botany instruction was worked out, in order to make the farm work less irksome and more instructive to the girls who do that work regularly. Twice weekly, on Mondays and Thursdays, a simple blackboard talk has been given by the farm supervisor. This has been either at morning chapel or at two in the afternoon. Typewritten

outlines of the talks have been given to each farm teacher, so that they could be reviewed during the recreation periods which the girls take in the middle of their morning and afternoon work. The interest shown by the girls has been, on the whole, very gratifying.

Physical education is considered a most important part of the school life. This consists of required work in the gymnasium for all girls except returned girls and those excused by the school physician. The time allotment on the school schedule is for two forty-five-minute periods per week. A portion of this period is given to routine work, and a part to folk dancing and games.

Teachers are asked to give special attention to the subject of personal hygiene.

Under the direction of the physical instructor, special attention is given to recreation. Recreation periods are given out-of-doors when the weather permits—otherwise the gymnasium is used. Competitive games, such as batball, volleyball, basketball and baseball are taught. As a result of the well-organized play and good teamwork, there is keen competition and friendly rivalry between the cottages.

Few girls when paroled are placed so that they attend school, the majority being given housework positions. That this must necessarily be the case is shown by the fact that the average age is, at the present time, sixteen years. A large number of these girls who are placed out marry when very young and establish homes of their own. So it is that the schooling received at Lancaster is for the majority the last academic training they ever have.

It has, therefore, been our endeavor to make the work practical, yet at the same time to offer the girls in simple form such subjects as will broaden their outlook and increase their enjoyment of the better and finer things of life.

Constant effort is made to arouse in our girls interest and enthusiasm in what they do and to instill in them the value of an education. We feel that it is most important that they carry away with them the conviction that an education is an advantage and that it has been their loss that either through fault on their part or as a result of circumstances, they were unable to acquire more along that line. Even though they themselves may never reap the benefit of added knowledge, if they have acquired the right attitude toward school, they may use their influence to urge their parents to keep the younger children in school, and will want their own children to have a better chance than they themselves had.

We frequently call our school the "School of Opportunity," and it is in this spirit that we try to train our girls to regard it.

MUSIC.

Our schedule is so arranged as to assign one forty-five-minute period once a week to each academic class. In addition to this, the entire school, with the exception of the returned girls, comes together for a general rehearsal one school period and one chapel period a week.

Several "Music Appreciation" afternoons have been held in the chapel for the girls on Saturday afternoons. These programs included short sketches of the lives of noted composers given by the girls, piano selections played by the piano teacher, records of the best songs and orchestral compositions, and descriptions of various noted works read by the singing teacher.

Individual piano lessons are given to girls who show promise, and who desire them sufficiently to be willing to practice. Some of these girls take part in the program given at the annual exhibition held at the close of the school year in June.

At this exhibition the past year, the operetta "The Witch of Fairy Dell" by F. W. Mills was presented. This operetta was the most pretentious thing we have attempted, as practically all the singing as well as the action took place on the stage and to act, sing and sometimes dance all at the same time is a very difficult feat.

FARM.

The farm and garden show an increase in production over last year, with only a slight increase in expense.

Sufficient fruit and vegetables have been produced to take care of the needs of the institution with the exception of cabbage, this crop being a total failure.

A new dairy has been installed with facilities for pasteurizing the milk and sterilizing the utensils. Following a process of elimination, fewer cows have been milked so that the production for 1923 was less than that of the previous year, although the production per cow showed a material increase.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the improvements begun in 1922 at the heating plant for the extension of central heating were completed. The underground mains between the heating plant and the school building were renewed.

The new dairy room was completed and has been equipped with a small boiler for furnishing live steam, a pasteurizer and accessories, and a cream separator.

A single unit milking machine has replaced the double unit machine to conform with the requirements of the farm accounting.

The woodwork at Bolton cottage has been painted and the roof and gutters repaired.

Necessary repairs have also been made on the roofs and gutters of other cottages.

Several rooms at Pines, Mary Lamb, Fisher, Hospital, Clara Barton and Richardson cottages have been painted.

A Ford Sedan has been purchased during the year and a new one-ton truck was purchased to replace the truck destroyed by fire.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending November 30, 1923, is respectfully submitted.

Summary of Work Done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department, 3,715.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 446.

Total number of different cases admitted to hospital, 267.

Average number of patients in hospital, 8.

Number of new commitments examined by physician, 116.

Number of returned girls examined by physician, 77.

Number of girls examined on leaving school, 103.

Number having blood taken for Wasserman reaction, 462.

Smears taken, 372.

Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 3,732.

Transferred to other hospitals for operation, 9.

Taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 7.

Pregnant, returned girls, 12.

Pregnant when committed, 13.

X-rays, 4.

Report of Work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of visits, 24.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 116.

Number of commitments who have a deviated septum, 25.

Number of commitments who have defective vision, 36.

Number of commitments who have defective hearing, 18.

Number of commitments who have glands "negative," 65.

Number of commitments who have glands "positive," 49.

Number of other commitments whose vision was tested, 36.

Number of other nose examinations, 19.
 Number of other ear examinations, 37.
 Number of other throat examinations, 28.
 Prescriptions for glasses, 59.
 Operations for tonsils and adenoids, 16.

Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school, 103.

Operations for chalazion, 3.

Referred to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, for consultation and treatment, 2.

Report of Dental Work Performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Amalgam fillings, 1,356.	Partial plates, 4.
Enamel fillings, 232.	Bridged plates, 6.
Cement fillings, 140.	Bridged teeth repaired, 2.
Extractions, 228.	Gold inlays, 14.
Gas administrations, 182.	Trubyte crowns, 5.
Novocaine administrations, 46.	Gold crowns, 10.
Cleansings, 187.	Teeth treated, 26.
Full upper plate, 1.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36.—*Total Number of Girls in Custody of Trustees, Both Inside and Outside Institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1922.....	272	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1922.....	458	
	<hr/>	
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1922.....	730	
Committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1923.....	116	
Received on parole from Reformatory for Women.....	1	
	<hr/>	847
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.....	97	
Honorably discharged during year.....	31	
In other institutions by commitment:		
Wrentham State School.....	3	
Care of Department of Mental Diseases.....	3	
Reformatory for Women.....	1	
Taunton State Hospital.....	1	
Died	2	
	<hr/>	138
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1923.....		709

TABLE 37.—*Number Coming into and Going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1922.....	272	
Since committed	116	
	<hr/>	388
Recalled to the school:		
For a visit	30	
From attending funeral	2	
From attending court	3	
Pending investigation of home conditions.....	3	
To await commitment to institution for feeble-minded.....	4	
For medical care.....	13	
From hospital	9	
For running away from school.....	3	
For further training	4	
For discipline	6	
For serious causes	47	
	<hr/>	124
		<hr/>
		512
Released from the school:		
On parole to parents or relatives.....	74	
On parole to other families for wages.....	121	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	2	
To do work other than housework.....	1	
From a visit to the school.....	30	
To attend court.....	3	
To attend funeral.....	2	
Ran from Industrial School for Girls.....	3	
Transferred to hospitals.....	30	
To be committed to institution for feeble-minded.....	3	
	<hr/>	269
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1923.....		243

TABLE 38.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Girls of All Girls Paroled for First Time During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1.....	—	5 ¹	5.....	1	8
1.....	—	16 ¹	7.....	1	9
1.....	—	23 ¹	8.....	1	10
1.....	—	24 ¹	12.....	1	11
1.....	—	29 ¹	9.....	2	0
2.....	—	2	3.....	2	1
1.....	—	3	10.....	2	2
2.....	—	4	7.....	2	3
1.....	—	6	8.....	2	4
1.....	—	7	6.....	2	5
1.....	—	8	3.....	2	6
1.....	—	11	4.....	2	7
1.....	1	0	3.....	2	8
2.....	1	1	1.....	2	9
3.....	1	2	4.....	2	10
4.....	1	3	2.....	2	11
2.....	1	4	2.....	3	0
3.....	1	5	2.....	3	2
6.....	1	6	1.....	3	4
5.....	1	7	1.....	3	9
			1.....	4	11

Total number paroled for first time during year, 139; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 10 months, 19 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of Commitments to Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Adultery, 1.
 Being a runaway, 9.
 Delinquent, 21.
 Fornication, 10.
 Idle and disorderly, 3.
 Keeping liquor with intent to sell, 1.
 Larceny, 10.
 Lewdness, 7.
 Nightwalking, 1.
 Receiving stolen goods, 1.
 Stubbornness, 51.
 Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship, 1.
 Total number committed, 116.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at Time of Commitment of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Between 10 and 11 years, 1.
 Between 11 and 12 years, 2.
 Between 12 and 13 years, 3.
 Between 13 and 14 years, 17.
 Between 14 and 15 years, 18.
 Between 15 and 16 years, 36.
 Between 16 and 17 years, 36.
 Between 17 and 18 years, 3.
 Total number committed, 116.
 Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 3 months, 6 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of Girls Committed to the Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Born in the United States, 107.
 Born in foreign countries, 9.
 Italy, 2.
 Greece, 3.
 Nova Scotia, 2.
 Russia, 1.
 Scotland, 1.
 Total, 116.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of Parents of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Both parents born in the United States, 31.
Both parents foreign born, 51.
Father native born and mother foreign, 8.
Father foreign born and mother native, 17.
Father native, mother unknown, 1.
Mother native, father unknown, 3.
Mother foreign, father unknown, 4.
Nativity of both parents unknown, 1.
Total, 116.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of Girls at Time of Commitment to Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

In school, 15.
Housework at home, 5.
Housework at foster home, 4.
Factory, 5.
Miscellaneous, 28.
Idle, 55.
Married, 4.
Total number committed, 116.

TABLE 44.—*Educational Progress and Length of Time Out of School of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

In high school (first year), 6.
In high school (second year), 1.
In high school (third year), 1.
In grade IX, 2.
In grade VIII, 19.
In grade VII, 26.
In grade VI, 23.
In grade V, 23.
In grade IV, 5.
In grade III, 6.
In ungraded and special classes, 4.
Total number committed, 116.
In school when committed, 15.
Out of school less than one year, 54.
Out of school between one and two years, 32.
Out of school between two and three years, 12.
Out of school between three and four years, 2.
Out of school between four and five years, 1.
Total number committed, 116.

REPORT OF TREASURER. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1923:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance December 1, 1922.....	\$1,024.10
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Receipts.

Income.

Personal services:		
Reimbursements from Board of Retirement.....	\$9.41	
Sales	292.73	
Miscellaneous	80.81	
Total income		382.95
Other receipts:		
Refunds of previous year for auto registration, 1922.....	5.00	
		5.00

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:

Maintenance appropriations:		
Balance of 1922.....	\$21,728.24	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30).....	8,000.00	
Approved schedules of 1923.....	123,041.41	
		152,769.65
Special appropriations:		
Approved schedules of 1923.....	3,524.41	
		3,524.41
Total		\$157,706.11

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$382.95	
Refunds, account maintenance.....	60.00	
Refunds of previous year.....	5.00	
		\$447.95
Maintenance appropriations:		
Balance of schedules of previous year.....	\$22,656.59	
Approved schedules of 1923.....	\$122,344.52	
Less returned	60.00	
	122,284.52	
November advances	8,197.53	
		153,138.64
Special appropriations:		
Balance of schedules of previous year.....	\$95.75	
Approved schedules of 1923.....	3,524.41	
		\$3,620.16
Balance, November 30, 1923		499.36
Total		\$157,706.11

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year.....	\$144,800.00
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	136,617.64
	\$8,182.36

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$57,207.86	
Religious instruction	1,312.85	
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,670.56	
Food	13,828.21	
Clothing and materials.....	8,892.73	
Furnishings and household supplies.....	8,478.95	
Medical and general care.....	3,254.23	
Heat, light and power.....	19,440.83	
Farm	11,724.26	
Garage, stable and grounds.....	1,342.40	
Repairs, ordinary	6,777.66	
Repairs and renewals.....	2,687.10	
Total expenses for maintenance.....		\$136,617.64

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance December 1, 1922.....	\$3,524.70
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	\$3,524.41
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....	.29
	3,524.70

OBJECT.	Whole Amount.	Expended During Fiscal Year.	Total Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Heating certain cottages.....	\$18,000.00	\$3,524.41	\$17,999.71	\$0.29

*RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**Resources.*

Cash on hand.....	\$499.36
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance	8,197.53
	\$8,696.89
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1923, schedule.....	5,636.23
	<u>\$14,333.12</u>

Liabilities.

Outstanding schedules of current year:	
Schedule of November bills.....	\$14,333.12
	<u>\$14,333.12</u>

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 263.49.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$136,617.64.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.971.
 Receipt from sales, \$292.73.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0213.
 All other institution receipts, \$90.22.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0066.
 Net weekly per capita, \$9.9431.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Nov. 30, 1923.

REAL ESTATE.
Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm)	\$9,200.00	
7 acres woodland	400.00	
33 acres (Bolton)	2,835.00	
12 acres (Broderick lot)	1,000.00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot)	700.00	
10 acres woodland	300.00	
Water works, reservoir and land	7,500.00	
Sewer systems	10,000.00	
		\$31,935.00

Buildings.

Storehouses	\$5,000.00	
Hospital	10,000.00	
Chapel	14,000.00	
Putnam cottage	18,000.00	
Fisher cottage	18,000.00	
Richardson cottage	18,000.00	
Rogers cottage	16,000.00	
Fay cottage	16,300.00	
Mary Lamb cottage	16,000.00	
Elm cottage	7,000.00	
Farmhouse	2,000.00	
Bolton cottage	21,000.00	
Honor cottage	31,000.00	
Pines cottage	29,000.00	
Dairy	1,200.00	
Large barn	13,350.00	
Bolton farm buildings	3,000.00	
Holden shops	900.00	
Hose house	200.00	
Piggery	1,700.00	
Silo	500.00	
Ice houses	1,000.00	
Spring houses	100.00	
Reservoir gate house	200.00	
Pump building and machinery	1,500.00	
Administration building	14,900.00	
Electric wiring and telephone system	10,500.00	
Schoolhouse	40,000.00	
Heating unit and underground conduits	11,500.00	
High-pressure water system	5,340.00	
Fire escapes, additional	300.00	
Vegetable cellar	5,500.00	
		332,990.00
Total real estate		\$364,925.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	86,489.36
Total valuation of property	\$451,414.36

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	272	272
Number received during year (committed, 116; returned from parole, 110)	—	226	226
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	254	254
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	243	243
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	263	263
Average number of officers and employees during the year	21	54	75

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year	630
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody ..	138
Employees of Parole Branch	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
Salaries and wages	\$57,207.86
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,670.56
Food	13,828.21
Religious instruction	1,312.85
Clothing and material	8,892.73
Furnishings and household supplies	8,478.95
Medical and general care	3,254.23
Heat, light and power	19,440.83
Farm and stable	11,724.26
Grounds	1,342.40

Repairs, ordinary	6,777.66	
Repairs and renewals.....	2,687.10	
Total for institution.....		\$136,617.64
Extraordinary expenses:		
Heating cottages, balance 1922 appropriation.....		3,524.41
		\$140,142.05
Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.		

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent.*

There is no branch of social work so little understood, and therefore so little appreciated, as that of parole. Statistics cannot be compiled to give any conception of the time and thought and energy necessary to plan and carry on juvenile parole work successfully.

The institutions where those on parole have been trained may be seen—their workrooms inspected; their handicraft exhibited.

In the case of paroled girls, the homes of our communities are the parole workrooms. Their handicraft cannot be seen, nor can the work they accomplish be judged or estimated.

The girls' guardians are the trustees and the visitors, but their teachers are the members of our communities. Often the advice of a guardian weighs less with a girl than the example of one who has no legal hold upon her. In the majority of cases it is those with whom she comes in contact day by day who exercise the greatest influence over her. Thus the full and intelligent co-operation of the members of our communities is most essential if successful parole work is to be accomplished.

In the institutions competition is among those who have had about the same opportunities in life. The paroled girl must compete with those who have had much better and many more opportunities for right living and advancement. The aim of the Parole Branch is to help her find her little niche and become absorbed in the community.

We have many girls who are, or have been, telephone operators, trained nurses, store clerks, office clerks, hairdressers, stenographers, dressmakers, and even teachers, who are competing creditably with girls who have come from more favorable circumstances.

The paroled girl has much to discourage her from members of our communities to whom she naturally looks for example and advice. Too often she has to depend on people who lack a sympathetic understanding of her needs and problems. The value of parole work has not yet been appreciated by the average layman.

THE GIRL ON PAROLE.

Six hundred thirty individual girls, against 596 in 1922, plus 50 babies, have been in the care of the Girls Parole Branch for a part or the whole of the year. Sixty-four of this number were unmarried mothers or pregnant, 43 per cent of whom were committed to the school pregnant. Of these 64 girls, 77 per cent were mentally examined prior to commitment, or while on parole, with the result that 69 per cent were found to be feeble-minded or with mental disorder.

During the year 139 girls have been paroled for the first time and 85 have been re-paroled, making a total of 224 girls.

On December 1, 1922, there were remaining in the school 35 returned girls, all of whom except 6 were re-paroled during the year. Three of those 6 had not completed the training for which they were returned, having been committed pregnant, and 3 were considered too feeble-minded to parole again safely.

Although we have had the largest number of individual girls (630) on parole in the history of the department, we have returned to the school only 53 individuals for violation of parole. Forty-seven of those returned girls had had mental examinations and 16 were pronounced feeble-minded, while 17 had mental disorders. There were 32 returned girls left in the school on Nov. 30, 1923.

Of the 139 girls paroled for the first time, 78 were placed in families to do

housework; 11 in hospitals; and 50 were paroled to relatives. On Nov. 30, 1923, only 29 of the 50 girls placed with relatives were in their homes. Sixteen had run away; 3 had done badly and were taken from home and placed in housework positions; one was committed to a school for the feeble-minded.

Of the 78 girls paroled to foster homes, 48 were with the same families on Nov. 30; 6 were changed once during the year, through no fault of theirs; 6 were relocated once because of their failures; 2 ran away and when found were tried again on parole; 3 were returned to the Industrial School for violation of parole and later were given another chance, and were doing well at the end of the year; 3 were returned to the Industrial School to wait commitment to schools for the feeble-minded; 5 ran away and were returned to the Industrial School; and 3 runaways were at large at the end of the year.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

The department has had enrolled this year in the public schools 38 pupils—26 in day schools and 12 in evening schools. Nineteen girls have attended high school; 15 grammar school; 3 business college; and 1 a seminary. All of these girls have been self-supporting with the exception of 2, for whom we have had to furnish clothes, some dentistry, and one hospital bill for a scarlet fever case. During the summer vacation all the school girls earned from \$3.50 to \$10.00 a week, which helped to defray their expenses while attending school.

OCCUPATIONS OF PAROLED GIRLS.

Occupations of girls not holding housework positions on Nov. 30, 1923, were as follows:

Factory, 57.	Hospital, 6.
Telephone, 2.	Dressmaking, 2.
Candy making, 1.	Restaurant, 8.
Day work, 2.	Hairdresser, 1.
Store, 19.	Laundry, 1.
Stenographers, 3.	Miscellaneous, 5.
Office clerk, 2.	Total, 109.

The wages of these girls ranged from \$10 to \$30 a week. Ten girls who were idle on Nov. 30th because of being temporarily laid off are not included in this list.

INVESTIGATION AND PLACING.

Two hundred and eighty different girls have been in housework positions through the year. Three hundred twenty-six foster homes have been used. Two hundred seventy new homes have been investigated and 106 used. Two hundred ninety-seven new applications for girls to do housework have been received. Over 200 advertisements have been inserted in newspapers. Our best advertisement, however, is a satisfied employer.

To fit a girl into the right home where enough, but not too much, will be required of her, where she can have proper supervision while at work and at play, where she can be mothered and trained and developed and studied and kept happy, is a task that tests the resourcefulness of the department. Each girl must be placed in the home best suited to her peculiarities and her capabilities. Her likes and dislikes, her strong and weak points, her physical strength and mental equipment must all be carefully considered.

How successful our visitor who has charge of the placing has been in taking account of these varied and complex elements may be seen by the fact that 62 girls remained in the same foster homes from one to two years; 20 girls remained in the same foster homes from 2 to 3 years; 8 girls remained in the same foster homes from 3 to 4 years, making 90 girls who completed at least a year's stay in the same foster homes. Thirty-four were in the same housework places from Dec. 1, 1922, to Dec. 1, 1923.

The secondary investigations of girls' homes (170) have been done this year by one person. This thorough knowledge of conditions in the girls' homes is a help in our work with those girls and their families, as well as with the public

in general. This is a phase of the work which was mentioned in last year's report as one that it would be wise to try out. It has been successful. The person doing investigations becomes an expert in recognizing and gathering and reporting facts only. She goes to the homes unprejudiced. She does not even know the girl or the foster home where she is living. Therefore she does not contrast, as the visitor could not help doing, the girl's own home—plain, dirty and often sordid—with the clean, attractive foster-home.

The plan recommended for 1923 in regard to the intensive visiting of girls paroled to their own homes has not been as successful as it was hoped to make it. This has been because of the many new visitors and the time which elapsed between the going and coming of the old and new.

The districting of the State which was recommended by the superintendent in 1922 has been accomplished. Each visitor was assigned a large far-from-Boston district, and a small, near-Boston district. The nearby districts are for the hospital cases and for girls newly paroled from the school who must be visited frequently in the beginning. As these girls get upon their feet physically and morally, they are moved to the distant districts.

When girls are grouped, more visits can be made in a day and made more easily. By utilizing all the counties in the State, better homes may be obtained because of the greater number from which a selection may be made.

CONDUCT ON PAROLE.

The test of good parole work is the percentage of girls doing well when they pass out of the care of the Trustees.

Seventy-four per cent of the girls who remained in the care of the Trustees until they reached their majority were doing well; 7 per cent were doing badly; and 19 per cent were unknown, as they were runaways, or were out of the State and not visited. This does not include the girls honorably discharged.

The conduct of 64 per cent of all girls on parole Nov. 30, 1923, was good; of 9.7 per cent was unknown, as they were runaways or out of the State and not visited.

Thirty-one girls were honorably discharged in 1923, 6 more than ever before. The average age of these girls was 19 years 10 months. Fourteen were married. The occupations of the unmarried were as follows: In store, 7; in school, 4; office work, 1; factory, 3; hospital, 1; hairdressing, 1.

From June, 1912, to December, 1922, the Trustees honorably discharged 159 girls. Recently we have made a survey of the whereabouts and reputation of these girls and we are proud of the result: Single and doing well, 41; girls doing badly, 4; girls who died, 4; girls widowed, 1; girls divorced but doing well, 4; girls married and doing well, 75.

Thirty girls have not yet been located because of lack of time. As the results have been so satisfactory on the work already done, we intend to complete this survey and hope to report the results in full later.

We have been surprised at the interesting variety of these girls' lives, and particularly gratified at their attainments, which in most cases have far exceeded what we expected.

HOSPITAL WORK.

The need of medical attention has greatly increased this year. Girls have been taken to hospitals, private doctors and dentists 1,632 times against 1,161 times last year. There have been 142 ward patients.

Our hospital worker could not have taken care of all of these medical cases had she not been assisted by our good friend, Miss Caroline Field, who has volunteered 14 years of devoted service to the department. Miss Field's motherly interest in the girls has helped greatly in keeping the sick encouraged and happy.

PERSONNEL.

There have been many changes on the visiting staff during the past year. Several of our well-trained workers resigned to accept higher salaried positions.

Our visitors spend many evenings, holidays and Sundays hunting runaways, caring for the sick, and visiting discouraged employers, parents and girls. The

real burden on the hearts of our visitors is that their work may be done so effectively that when girls pass out of the care of the Trustees they will be sufficiently trained and developed to cope with the problems of life successfully.

Our plans for next year include, first, more intensive visiting of girls paroled to relatives; second, continued study and development of the resources of our districts; third, more individual study of our girls, getting the best ones out of housework positions and into other lines of work for which they seem fitted; and, fourth, exercises for the honorably discharged girls.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1923, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	117
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	16
On parole in families earning wages.....	168
Doing other work than housework, not living with relatives.....	9
Attending school, earning wages.....	12
Attending school, living at home.....	2
In hospitals or convalescent homes.....	26
Married (subject to recall for cause).....	56
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	5
Boarding temporarily.....	10
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	24
b. Previously.....	20
Runaway from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown.....	1
	<hr/>
	466
In the school Nov. 30, 1923.....	243
	<hr/>
	709

TABLE 46.—*Cash Account of Girls on Parole, Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1922.....	\$20,072.91
Cash received from savings to credit of 269 girls from Dec. 1, 1922, to Nov. 30, 1923.....	\$16,202.69
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 9 girls.....	635.47
Cash received from trust funds.....	1,997.16
Cash received from other sources.....	418.66
Interest on deposits.....	795.78
	<hr/>
By 1,241 deposits with the department.....	20,049.76
	<hr/>
	\$40,122.67
Cash withdrawn by 314 girls.....	17,900.27
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1923.....	\$22,222.40

TABLE 47.—*Girls' Savings Withdrawn During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

(Cash withdrawn on account of 314 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.)

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing.....	213	\$7,532.63
Dentists.....	42	465.31
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.....	71	426.00
To help at home.....	15	423.00
Board.....	113	1,014.10
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and expenses in returning runaway wards.....	170	517.38
Expenses for baby.....	18	241.02
Hospital.....	25	513.45
Overpaid wages, returned to employer.....	4	66.98
Christmas, vacations and spending money.....	58	273.09
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed.....	3	30.34
Schooling.....	11	251.38
Transferred to other institutions.....	5	525.22
Insurance.....	1	10.00
Divorce.....	1	50.00
Girls becoming of age.....	76	4,632.77
		<hr/>
		\$16,972.67
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies.....	7	927.60
		<hr/>
		\$17,900.27

TABLE 48.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Salaries :		
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.....	\$2,340.00	
Visitors	16,023.30	
Clerks	3,829.04	
Extra clerks	217.50	
	<hr/>	\$22,409.84
Visitors :		
Travel	\$3,252.83	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto.....	651.33	
	<hr/>	3,904.16
Office expenses :		
Advertising	\$157.96	
Postage	290.07	
Printing	37.66	
Stationery and office expenses.....	730.63	
Telephone and telegrams.....	1,186.61	
Rent	2,580.00	
Sundries	74.72	
	<hr/>	5,057.65
Total expended for administration and visiting.....		\$31,371.65
Assistance to girls :		
Board	\$564.12	
Clothing	743.30	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)....	748.29	
Travel	561.22	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls.....		2,616.93
	<hr/>	
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls.....		\$33,988.58

TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$2,027.94	\$30,700.00	\$32,727.94
Receipts in 1922-23:			
Income from investments	\$1,559.60		
Discount	20.00		
	<u>\$1,579.60</u>		
Securities matured	2,000.00		1,579.60
Securities purchased		2,000.00	
	<u>\$5,607.54</u>	<u>\$32,700.00</u>	<u>\$34,307.54</u>
Payments in 1922-23:			
Securities purchased	2,000.00		
Securities matured		2,000.00	
	<u>\$3,607.54</u>	<u>\$30,700.00</u>	<u>\$34,307.54</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1923			
Present Investments:			
Athol bond		\$1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R. R. bonds		300.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bond		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
West Brookfield bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
Easthampton note		6,000.00	
Norwood notes		4,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
		<u>\$30,700.00</u>	
Cash on hand		3,607.54	\$34,307.54

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1922-23		
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	20,000.00	20,000.00
Present Investments:		
Boston & Albany R. R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R. R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
	<u>\$20,000.00</u>	\$20,000.00

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$8,642.85		\$8,642.85
Receipts in 1922-23.			
Income from investments	1,791.38		1,791.38
	<u>\$10,434.23</u>		<u>\$10,434.23</u>
Payments in 1922-23.			
Lyman School for Boys	663.31		663.31
	<u>\$9,770.92</u>		<u>\$9,770.92</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1923			
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand			\$9,770.92

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1922-23			
Balance Nov. 30, 1923		1,000.00	1,000.00
Present Investment.			
Athol bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$511.21	\$100.00	\$611.21
Receipts in 1922-23.			
Income from investment	64.93		64.93
	<u>\$576.14</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$676.14</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1923			
Present Investment.			
Boston & Albany R. R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		576.14	\$676.14

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1922		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1922-23			
Balance Nov. 30, 1923		1,000.00	1,000.00
Present Investment.			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$105.22		\$105.22
Receipts in 1922-23.			
Income from investments	43.95		43.95
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	<u>\$149.17</u>		<u>\$149.17</u>
Present Investment:			
Cash on hand			\$149.17

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1922-23			
Balance Nov. 30, 1923		1,000.00	1,000.00
Present Investment:			
Middleborough bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

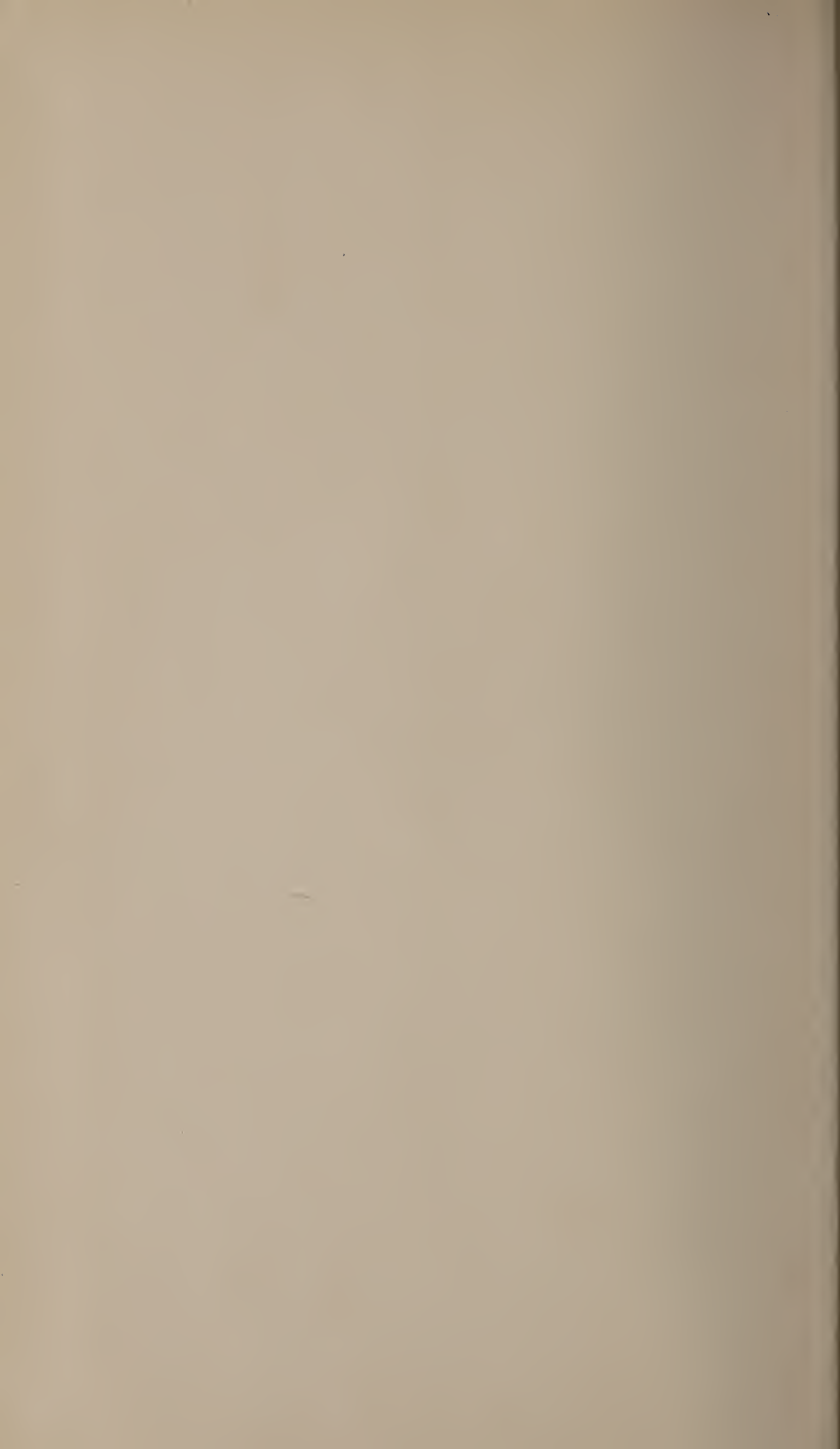
Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$94.80		\$94.80
Receipts in 1922-23:			
Income from investment	43.24		43.24
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	<u>\$138.04</u>		<u>\$138.04</u>
Present Investment:			
Cash on hand			\$138.04

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1922-23			
Balance Nov. 30, 1923		1,000.00	1,000.00
Present Investment:			
United States bonds.....		1,000.00	1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$79.79		\$79.79
Receipts in 1922-23:			
Income from investment	45.37		45.37
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	<u>\$125.16</u>		<u>\$125.16</u>
Present Investment:			
Cash on hand			\$125.16



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